

ELEMENTS OF - - HINDU ICONOGRAPHY



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

The Law Printing House Mount Road, Madras

ELEMENTS OF HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

Am 60.

ELEMENTS

OF

HINDU ICONOGRAPHY

BY

T. A. GOPINATHA RAO, M.A.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY, TRAVANCORE STATE.

Published under the patronage of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

Vol. I-Part II.

THE LAW PRINTING HOUSE MOUNT ROAD :: :: MADRAS 1914

All Rights Reserved.





PRINTED AT THE LAW PRINTING HOUSE, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.





HE Adityas are a very ancient class of deities in India, as they are found praised in the Vedas. The earliest references to them say that they are seven or eight in number. In the Satapatha-brahmana, for instance, Adityas. they are said to be eight in one place and twelve in another; and in the latter case it is conceived that they correspond to the twelve months of the year. Different accounts are given regarding the origin of the Adityas. The most commonly accepted meaning of their name is that they are all so called because they are the sons of Aditi; and in the Puranas they are all evidently solar deities. Owing to the existence in Northern India of the Maga-Brāhmanas, who in all probability are related to the Mitra-worshipping Magi of Persia and are worshippers of the sun, it is not strange that we meet there temples dedicated exclusively to Sūrya the sun-god. But it is certainly



curious to find a temple in the South Indian village of Sūryanārkōyil in the Tanjore district dedicated entirely to the worship of the sun-god and the planets, the former being the object of worship as the principal deity and the latter as attendant deities. This village must have evidently received its name from the temple of Sūrya therein built; it is stated in one of the inscriptions found in the temple that it was built in the reign of Kulōttuṅgachōļadēva (A. D. 1060—1118) and was called Kulōttuṅgachōļa-Mārttāṇḍālaya.

The nine planets Sūrya, Chandra, Bhauma, Budha, Sukra, Brihaspati, Sani, Rāhu and Kētu are also worshipped by the Hindus, and their images are generally found in all important Saiva temples in S. India. They are invariably placed in a separate mandapa having a pediment of about three feet in height; and no two of them are made to face each other. It is stated by some that the images of the planets are set up in temples in the order in which they are in the zodiacal circle at the time of the construction of the temple. If there is any truth in this statement, these planet-figures may serve as a new means for calculating the probable dates of the construction of the temples wherein they are installed for worship.

Regarding the worship of Sūrya in ancient times in India Mr. Nāgēndranāth Vāsu has collected much valuable information in his Archaeological Survey of Mayūrabhanja. He attempts to prove that the Magas or Scythic Brahmanas were the first to introduce the worship of the Sun into India; and from the references found in Pali works like the Bambhajāla Sūtta he shows that at the time of Buddha the Maga-Brāhmana astrologers were held in disrepute. It is stated in the Bhavishyat-purāna, as he says, that Sāmba one of the sons of Sri Krishna was suffering from leprosy and that he was cured of it by worshipping Sūrya and that some Brāhmanas of the Śākadvīpa were worshippers of that deity. The same Purana relates "that Zārathustra, who acknowledged the superiority of fire, was born of that element. He also used to interpret the Vēda in a perverted way, which led to a quarrel between him and the Magas who worshipped Mitra, the Sun-god." Mr. Nāgēndranāth Vāsu adds further-"In the Zend Avesta, the oldest record of the fire-worshippers, Mitra is known as only one of the minor gods. But on the other hand in Mihir Yast, we find a faint reference to the effect that at one time Mitra was worshipped as the highest god. Be that as it may, on a dispute arising between the

followers of the Mitra cult and the fire worshippers, those of the Śākadvīpa Brāhmaṇas who belonged to the former sect, migrated to India with their families."

The description of Mitra or the Sun-god, as taken from the Viśvakarma-śilpa, is given by Nagendranath Vasu in the following words:-"His great chariot has one wheel and is drawn by seven horses, he has a lotus in each hand, wears an armour and has a shield over his breast, has beautiful straight hair, is surrounded by a halo of light, has good hair and apparel, is decorated with gold ornaments and jewels, has on his right side the figure of Nikshubhā and on the left that of Rājñī (queen), with all sorts of ornaments and whose hair and necklace are bright. His chariot mentioned above is called by the name of Makaradhvaja. He wears a crown. The figure is surrounded by a halo. Danda (Yama) is represented as one-faced and Skanda as having a bright conch-shell. These two figures with the form of man are placed in front. Vārcha on a lotus is placed on a horse. His body is represented as lustrous, and he is the one giver of light to all the worlds. A Sūryamandala is to be made by placing nutmeg and vermillion. He (Mitra) has four hands or only two with jewels adorning them. In both of his hands

there are lotuses. He is seated on a chariot drawn by horses of variegated colour. His two gatekeepers Danda (Yama) and Pingala (Agni) have swords in their hands."*

> * एकचकं ससप्ताश्वं ससार्थि महारथम । हस्तद्वयं पद्मधरं कञ्चकश्चम्भेवक्षसम्॥ अकुश्चितसुकेशस्त प्रभामण्डलमण्डितम । केशवेशसमायुक्तं स्वर्णरत्नविभाषितम् ॥ निक्षमा दक्षिणे पार्श्वे वामे राज्ञी प्रकीर्तिता । सर्वीभरणसंयुक्ता केशहारसमुज्ज्वला ॥ एवमक्तरथस्तस्य मकरध्वज इष्यते। मकुटश्चापि दातव्यमन्यत् सर्वं समण्डलम् ॥ एकवक्त्राङ्कितो दण्डस्स्कन्दस्तेजोकराम्बजम् (१)। कृत्वा त स्थापयेत पूर्व प्रस्वाकृतिरूपिणौ ॥ हयारूढस्तु (न्तु ?) कुर्व्वात पद्मस्थं वार्चनामकम् । सदीव्यमानवपुषं सर्वलोकैकदीपकम् ॥ जातिहिङ्कल्यसंस्थाप्य (?) कार्येत् सूर्यमण्डलम् । चतुर्बाहर्दिहस्तो वा रेखामणिविभाजना ॥ द्रिहस्तस्थसरोजन्म शबलाश्वरथस्थितः । दण्डश्र पिङ्गलश्रेव द्वारपाली च खड़िनौ ॥

In the description given above, Mr. Nāgendranāth Vāsu treats the word Rājāi as meaning a queen. It however appears to be the name of the goddess associated with Sūrya. Again, he takes Daṇḍa to mean Yama; from the description found in the Bhavishyat-purāṇa it appears to be probable that Daṇḍa is evidently a contraction of Daṇḍanāyaka, the

In the Bhavishyat-purana it is stated that Sūrya began to burn the asuras with his heat; the latter thereupon attacked Sürya. The gods then felt bound to help Surva; and with this object in view they placed Skanda on the left of Sūrya and Agni on the right. Since Skanda is the punisher of the wicked in the universe, he is called Dandanayaka; and from his reddish vellow colour Agni, the god of fire, obtains the name Pingala. The same authority also gives the names of the attendants of Sūrya as Rājña and Srōsha and identifies these with Skanda and Siva respectively. The names are also derived and explained therein. 'Because Kārtikēya shines always as the commander of the army of the celestials, he is known by the name of Rājña." Such is the explanation of the name Rājña, which is here evidently conceived to be derived from the root raj meaning to shine. The explanation of the name Srosha is- 'The root sru is known to be employed to denote movement, and to this the suffix sa is added. Because he

commander-in-chief of the celestial hosts, and should therefore be understood to refer to Skanda. In the Sanskrit passage of the Bhavishyat-purāṇa quoted by him, the reading of the latter half of the line beginning with hayārūdhastu appears to be padmastham-vārka-nāmakam.



goes he is known by the alternative appellation of Srausha'. It is worthy of note here that Mr. Nāgēndranāth Vāsu has pointed out that the name of the attendant of the Sun, as known in the Avesta is, Sraoshavareza or simply Srosh sometimes. The same Bhavishyat-purāṇa adds further that the Aśvinīdēvatās may also he made to be standing, one on each side of Sūrya, or, on the right of Sūrya, there might be Pingaļa with an inkbottle and a pen and on the left Daṇḍi with a daṇḍa in his hand. The goddesses Rājñī and Nikshubhā are also required to be made to stand on either side of Sūrya. It is said that these two goddesses represent the air and the earth.

In the temple of Sūrya or the Sun-god, Śoma and the other grahas should be, it is said, established in the following manner:—on the east there should be Śoma; on the south-east, Bhauma; on the south, Bṛihaspati; on the south-west, Rāhu; on the west, Śukra; on the north-west, Kētu; on the north, Budha; and on the north-east, Śani. If such should always be the various positions assigned to these planetary deities, the belief, that the Nava-grahas are arranged in temples according to their position in the zodiacal circle at the time of the building of the temple, turns out to be unfounded. The names of the door-keepers



at the four gates of the temple of Sūrya are given thus in the *Bhavishyat-purāṇa*: those at the first gate are called Dharma and Artha; at the second, Garuḍa and Yama; at the third, Kubēra and Vināyaka; and at the fourth, Raivata and Diṇḍi. Raivata is said to be a son of Sūrya, while Diṇḍi is said to be Śiva.

According to the Amsumadbhedagama and the suprabhēdāgama the figure of the sun-god should be sculptured with two hands, each holding a lotus. The hands should be so held up as to cause the fists holding the lotuses reach the level of the shoulders. His head is to be surrounded by a halo (kantimandala) and his person should be adorned with many ornaments; on his head there should be a karanda-makuta and the garment worn by him should be red in colour. He should wear a pair of ruby ear-rings (kundalas) and over his chest there should lie a hara (necklace). He should wear only one cloth and the body should be covered (with a coat) as 'in Northern India'. The fabric of this coat should be so delicate in texture as to make portions of the body visible through it. There should also be a yajñopavīta on his person. The figure of Sūrya should be made to stand on a padma-pītha by itself or should be placed in a hexagonal chariot drawn by seven horses fully

caparisoned. The chariot should have only one wheel and be shown to be driven by the lame Aruṇa. On the right side of Sūrya there should stand Ushā; and on the left, Pratyushā. A second authority mentions four consorts to Sūrya; namely, Rājñi, Suvarṇā, Suvarchasā and Chhāyā, while a third says that one half, taken vertically, of the body of Sūrya should have the shape of a dark complexioned woman, probably indicating that the sun in spite of his being the god of light, is inseparably wedded to night and its darkness.

The Śilparatna states that on each side of Sūrya there should be a dvārapālaka, named Maṇḍala and Piṅgaļa respectively. According to this same authority the material of which the kirīṭa of Sūrya is made should be pushparāga, or ruby.

In sculpturing the image of Aditya attention has to be paid to the instruction that the nose, the forehead, the chest, the knees, the thighs and the neck should all be raised and prominent; the diameter of the halo should be twice the height of the kirīṭa. If the figure be made so as to be one cubit in height it would be a saumyamūrti, that is, a handsome, gentle figure; if it be of two cubits, it would be productive of wealth; if of three or four cubits, it would bestow happiness and prosperity.

The following is another description of Sūrya based upon the Matsya-purāṇa. According to this authority, the figure of Sūrya should have a fine moustache and should be dressed as men are in North India. Sūrya should have four arms, a lustrous body of red colour covered with a coat. He should be decked with all appropriate ornaments. In the right and left hands he should hold the sunbeams as the bridles and should wear round his waist a girdle named Pāṇiyānga.* He should be wearing a garland made up of all kinds of flowers, and should also wear anklets. On the left of Sūrya there should be the good-looking

^{*} The reading pāṇiyānga is evidently incorrect, as might be gathered from the following account of Sūrya obtaining the avyanga or ahyanga from Vāsuki found in the Bhavishyatpurāṇa. The origin of avyanga or ahyanga, the avyonhana of the Pārsis, is given as follows: during each ritu (season) there came to the Sūrya-maṇḍala one each from among the rishis, dēvatās, nāgas, gandharvas, apsarasas, yakshas and rākshasas. In one of these turns Vāsuki, the nāga, presented Sūrya with a cord called the avyanga or ahyanga which was produced from his body. This cord was composed of gold and had the colour half white and half red. From this time forwards the followers of the Sūrya-cult were required to wear a similar cord round their loins.



figure of Danda, and on the right the dark coloured figure of Pingala, both dressed in the North Indian fashion; and two of the hands of Sūrya should be placed upon the heads of these two figures. Pingala should be shown as carrying in his hands a palm leaf and a stile. When two of the hands of Sūrya are not placed upon the heads of Danda and Pingala, they should carry a shield and a śūla. The device on the banner of Sūrya is the lion; and the banner should be placed on the left of Sūrya. It is also stated that Rēvanta, Yama and two Manus, all of whom are understood to be the sons of Sūrya, should be standing two on each side of Sūrya. Or, as he is the lord of the planets, he might be surrounded by the planets.

As we have already seen the Ādityas are twelve in number; and each of them is said to preside over a month of the year. Their names are given variously in various works; and a good many of them agree in naming them in order as Dhātri, Mitra, Aryaman, Rudra, Varuṇa, Sūrya, Bhaga, Vivasvān, Pūshan, Savitri, Tvashṭri, and Vishṇu. The image of each of these twelve Ādityas is described in the Viśvakārma-śāstra; and the description in so far as it relates to their hands and the objects to be carried in them, may



conveniently be summarised in the form of a table thus:—

No.	Names of the Adityas.	Back Right Hand.	Back Left Hand.	Front Left Hand.	Front Right Hand.
1	Dhātṛi	Lotus gar-	Kamaņ- dalu	Lotus	Lotus
2	Mitra	Soma	Sula	Do.	Do.
3	Aryaman	Chakra .	Kaumō-	Do.	Do.
4	Rudra	Akshamālā	daki Chakra	Do.	Do.
5	Varuņa	Chakra	Pāśa	Do.	Do.
6	Sűrya	Kamaṇḍalu	Aksha-	Do.	Do.
7	Bhaga	Śūla	mālā Chakra	Do.	Do.
8	Vivasvān	Śūla	Garland	Do.	Do.
9	Püshan	Lotus	Lotus	Do.	Do.
0	Savitri	Gadā	Chakra	Do.	Do.
1	Tvashţri	Sruk	Hōmaja-	Do.	Do.
2	Vishņu	Chakra	kalika(?) Lotus	Do.	Do.

Of these, Mitra, it is said, should have three eyes; Rudra is considered to be an important Āditya. Pūshan is required to be sculptured beautifully; he is declared to be the destroyer of all sins. Savitri is the Āditya who is capable of fulfilling the wishes of his devotees and bestowing

PLATE LXXXVII.



Sūrya: Stone: Mēlchēri.



boons on them. Of all the Ādityas the most lustrous one is Vishnu. It cannot fail to be interesting to note here that the names of some of the Ādityas according to the Indian Āryas are the same as those according to Iranian Āryas: the Mitra, Aryaman and Bhaga of the Hindus are identical with the Mithra, Airyaman and Baga or Bagho of the Parsis.

The photographs of some of the images of Sūrya or the Sun-god may be seen reproduced here on Pls. LXXXVI to XCIV. It may be seen that there are two varieties among these images, namely, the North Indian and the South Each of these possesses very marked peculiarities which are easy of recognition. The South Indian figures of Sūrya have, as a rule, their hands lifted up as high as the shoulders, and are made to hold lotus flowers which are only half blossomed; the images have invariably the udarabandha, and their legs and feet are always left bare. The North Indian images, on the other hand, have generally their hands at the natural level of the hips or the elbows, and are made to carry fullblown lotuses which rise up to the level of the shoulders, and their forelegs have coverings resembling modern socks more or less in appearance and the feet are protected with a pair of footwear

resembling boots. The udara-bandha is not found in the northern variety of the images of the Sungod, but there is a thin cloth or a sort of coat of mail shown as being worn on the body. The South Indian images are as often with the seven horses and their driver Aruna as not; those which belong to the extreme south of South India, to such parts as the Tamil districts of the Madras Presidency, do not possess any attendant deities like Danda, Pingala and the goddesses. The images of the Sun-god as found in the Karnātadēśa and the Southern Mahratta country, corresponding roughly to the ancient Chālukya and Hoysala kingdoms, have invariably two goddesses sculptured one on each side of Sūrva. The common features of both Southern and Northern varieties of Sūrya are that the head is in all cases adorned with a kirīta surrounded by a circular halo or prabhamandala, and that in several instances the characteristic seven horses and their driver Aruna are not missing.

The image of Sūrya on Pl. LXXXVI appears to be the oldest among those whose illustrations are published here. It belongs to the Paraśurāmēśvara temple at Gudimallam in the Madras Presidency. It has its hands lifted up to the level of the shoulders, and from the features of the face



Sūrya: Stone: Gudimallam.





(Fig. 1.) Sűrya: Bronze: Madras Museum.



(Fig. 2.) Sūrya: Stone: Ellora. (Taken from Cave Temples of India by Fergusson and Burgess).



(Fig. 3.) Sürya: Marble: Rüpnagar Kishangarh District, Rajaputana.

and the peculiarities of the modelling in general this image may well be taken to belong to a period anterior to the seventh century A. D. The image whose drawing is reproduced on Pl. LXXXVIII is found in the Siva temple at Mēlchēri near Kāvēripākkam and belongs to the later Pallava period (A. D. 800). Here Sūrya may be seen standing upon a flat seat under which are worked out the seven horses and the driver Aruna. Fig. 2, Pl. LXXXVIII is a fine piece of sculpture found in Ellora. In this Sūrya is seen standing within a chariot drawn by the seven horses driven by Aruna. As in the case of all South Indian images of this god the hands of Sūrya are, in this instance also, lifted up to the level of the shoulders and carry each a lotus . flower. On the right and left of Sūrya are Ushā and Pratyushā driving away the darkness before them with their bows and arrows. The chariot of Sūrva has here two wheels instead of only one as required by the Sanskrit authorities. This sculpture may be assigned to the eighth century. Of about the same time is the seated figure of Surva whose photograph is reproduced on Pl. LXXXIX. In this sculpture Sūrya is seated cross-legged in his chariot drawn by seven horses driven by Aruna. Around him are to be seen the figures of the goddesses Rājñi, Suvarnā, Suvarchasā and

Chhāyā, as also the figures of Danda and Pingala. The photographs reproduced on Pl. XC are interesting and represent the North Indian type of the image of the sun-god. The images of Sūrya illustrated by them wear a curiously shaped kirītamakuta with a flat top, and have the characteristic round face associated with North Indian sculptures. Their hands are placed at the level of the hip and a lotus with a long stalk is held in each of them, the flower itself being at the level of the shoulders. In figs. 1 and 2, the goddesses Rajñi and Nikshubha are seen on the extreme right and left of Sūrya, while nearer him on either side are Danda and Pingala. In fig. 1, the Aśvini-devatās with horsefaces are shown seated in small niches specially provided for them, whereas in fig. 2, the figures of Ushā and Pratyushā are seen as if engaged in chasing darkness with their bows and arrows. Below these are seen the somewhat damaged figures of the goddesses Rajñi and Nikshubha; and immediately below the feet of Sūrya are worked out the seven horses of the Sun-god's chariot. The images of Surva in figs. 1 and 2 on this plate have a broad belt round their waist which is perhaps the avyanga or ahyanga mentioned in the Bhavishyat-purana. Fig. 3 contains the central image of Sūrya and surrounding it are



Seated Sūrya: Stone: Chitorgarh: Marwar.



(Fig. 1 and 2.) Images of Surya: Stone: Ajmere, Rajputāna Museum.



(Fig. 3.)





Sūrya: Stone: Havēri, Dharwar District.



the images of Danda and Pingala and the horse-faced Aśvini-dēvatās, as also Ushā and Pratyushā: the latter are as usual chasing away darkness with their bows and arrows, and are sculptured near the kantimandala of Surya. The body of Sūrya is shown as covered with a thin fabric through which the body of Sūrya is clearly visible. The ahyanga in this figure is not a broad band but a narrow belt encircling the waist. The three figures on this plate are seen wearing socks and boots. The photographs reproduced on Pls. XCI and XCII are of Sūrya of the South Indian variety belonging to the Chalukya-Hoysala country. The hands of Sūrya in these cases are lifted up to the level of the shoulders and are found to carry half-blown lotuses. There are the udara-bandha and the ahyanga, but no sort of footwear. In Pl. XCI the goddesses Rājñi and Nikshubhā are worked out as standing one on each side of Sūrya with a chāmara in their hands. In Pl. XCII the goddesses Ushā and Pratyushā are, as usual, driving away darkness with bows and arrows. Besides these, a number of small figures are carved probably to represent Danda and Pingala and others. On the top-most tier of the sculpture stand five figures resembling boys; these are perhaps the rishis Sanaka and others. In the tier below this first one

are a set of musicians playing upon different musical instruments. In Pls. XCI and XCII are the seven horses, but in the latter alone is the figure of Aruna shown. Fig. 1, Pl. XCIII and figs. 1 and 2 on Pl. XCIV also belong to the South Indian variety of Sūrya and to the Tamil country. In these the absence of the attendant deities may be noticed; these images, excepting fig. 1, Pl. XCIV. wear udara-bandha and ahyanga; the figures of the seven horses carved below the seat of Surva are not seen in the remaining images. Fig. 1, Pl. LXXXVIII is the reproduction of the photograph of a bronze statuette of Sūrya preserved in the Madras Museum. In this, Sūrya is seen seated upon a chariot having a single wheel drawn by seven horses and driven by Aruna. This figure is encircled by a prabhāvali. The goddesses Rājñī waving a chāmara and Nikshubhā with what appears to be an umbrella are seen standing on either side of Sūrya. Fig. 2 on the same plate is a piece of sculpture belonging to the modern Bombay school. It is carved in marble; Sūrya is here shown with four hands carrying a lotus each in the back hands and the akshamālā and the kamandalu in the front ones, and seated upon a chariot drawn by seven horses driven by Aruna. Fig. 2, Pl. XCIII belongs to the North Indian



Sūrya: Stone: Nuggehalli.





(Fig. 1.)



(Fig. 2.) Sūrya: Stone: Ajmere,
Rajputana Museum.

Compare this with the Fig. on Pl. XL of
V.A.Smith's Hist, of Fine Arts.



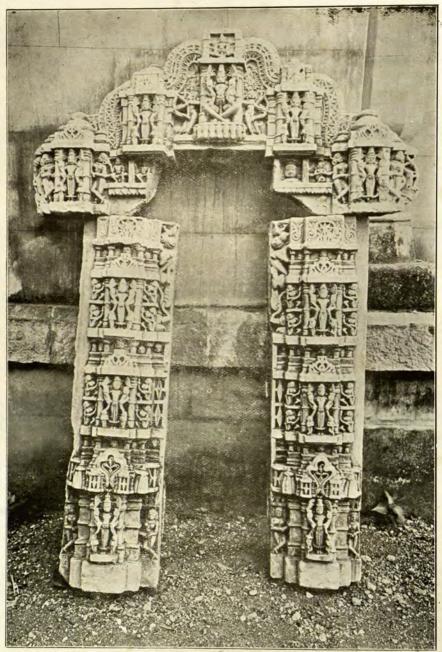


(Fig. 1.) Sūrya-Nārāyaṇa : Stone : Bēlūr.



(Fig. 2.) Surya: Stone: Madras Museum.





Tōraṇa of a Sūrya Temple: Stone: Junagarh Museum. [To face page 317]



variety; the figure of Sūrya has a face belonging to the pan type. Strangely enough it is seen holding the hands as high as its shoulders and the lotuses carried in them are at the higher level than the shoulders. Near the legs of the image of Sūrya are those of Danda and Pingala and the goddesses Rājñi and Nikshubhā and one other between the legs of Sūrya; it is difficult to say whom this figure is meant to represent. Fig. 1, Pl. XCIV belongs to the Hoysala country; the image of Sūrya has in this instance four hands, in the front two of which are the lotuses and the back ones are seen carrying the chakra and the śankha. The seven horses and Aruna are sculptured below the foot of Sūrya. Pl. XCV represents the torana or gateway of a Sūrya temple. On the columns and the archway of this torana are sculptured the figures of eleven Adityas, which together with the one in the central shrine make up the usual number of twelve Adityas. Some of the Adityas have two, others four goddesses attending upon them; each one is enshrined in a small fane and are seen carrying lotuses in their hands. All except the central figure on the archway are standing; the central figure is seated in a chariot to which are yoked the seven horses characteristic of Sūrya. In the niches below the two Adityas on either side of

the central one are some figures whose significance is not known.

THE EIGHT OTHER GRAHAS.

In Hindu astronomy as well as astrology, the sun, the moon, the five planets—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, and also the ascending and the descending nodes of the moon, called Rāhu and Kētu, constitute the well known nava-grahas or nine grahas. It has been stated that all these are worshipped in certain Hindu temples, where there are special images installed in representation of them. The sun is the chief of the grahas, and the description of the sun-god and of his images has therefore been given first in some fulness. The other eight grahas are now taken up for consideration.

Chandra or the moon is also known as Sōma.

His figure according to the Amśumadbhēdāgama may be represented either as standing or sitting. In the latter case, the seat, upon which he is to sit, should be a simhāsana. The colour of Chandra should be perfectly white and his head should be surrounded by a halo or prabhāmanḍala. He should also be adorned with various ornaments and a garland composed of all sorts of flowers, and



should be clothed in white garments. He should have two hands, each of which should hold a white water-lily (kumuda). On his chest there should be shown a golden yajñōpavīta and his countenance should be beautiful and possess a peaceful look. The Silparatna requires that the figure of Chandra should be shown as seated in a chariot drawn by ten horses, that this deity should hold a gadā in the right hand and that the left should be held in the varada pose. The Matsya-purana agrees with the Silparatna in stating that Chandra should be seated in a chariot to which ten horses are voked, and adds that on the right and left of Chandra there should be the goddesses Kanti and Śōbhā, and that the lion banner of this god should also be placed on his left. The Pūrva-kāranāgama gives the name of the only goddess, who is to be by the side of Chandra as Rohini.

Different authorities give different descriptions of the figure of Bhauma. Some say that it should be seated upon a goat, some upon a sinhāsana, and some again in a golden chariot drawn by eight horses. The colour of the image of this planetary deity should be red like the fire; it should have four arms; one of the right hands should be in the abhaya or the varada pose, while the other should carry the



weapon śakti. In the left hands, the gadā and the śūla should be held. It should be adorned with garlands of red colour, and should be clothed in red garments.

Budha is sometimes known as Grahapati and is said to be the son of Chandra. Budha or Mer-His image should be seated upon cury. a lion and should be adorned with garlands of yellow flowers and ornaments of gold. The colour of the body of Budha should be the vellow of the karnikara flower, and that of his garments should be also yellow. Budha should have four arms; one of the right hands should be in the varada pose, and the other three hands should carry the weapons known as khadga, khētaka and gadā. The Vishnudharmottara, however, states that the image of Budha should resemble that of Vishnu and be seated in a chariot resembling that of Bhauma.

The two planetary deities Brihaspati and Sukra should each be represented with four arms; one of the hands should be in the varada pose and the remaining three hands should carry the kamandalu, the akshamālā, and a daṇḍā. The colour of Brihaspati is golden yellow. According to the Vishnudharmōttara, however, Brihaspati should

Centre for the Arts

ADITYAS AND THE NAVA-GRAHAS.

have only two arms, and in his two hands he should carry a pustaka and the akshamālā. He should be adorned with all suitable ornaments and also clothed in yellow garments. The same authority says that Sukra, the son of Bhṛigu, should be of white complexion, should have only two arms; in his two hands he should carry a nidhi (treasure?) and a pustaka (book), and should be seated in a silver chariot drawn by eight horses. The colour of his clothings also should be white.

The complexion of Šanaischara and also the colour of his garments should be saturn. He should be small in stature and somewhat lame in one leg. He should have two arms; in the right hand he should hold a daṇḍa, and the left should be in the varada pose. This is according to the Amśumadbhēdāgama; but the Vishnudharmottara requires that there should be the daṇḍa in the one hand and the akshamālā in the other. The former authority prescribes the padma-pīṭha as the seat appropriate for Śanaiśchara, while the latter prescribes an iron chariot drawn by eight horses.

The figure of Rāhu should, according to the Śilparatna, be seated upon a simhāsana, while according to the Vishņudharmōttara, a silver chariot drawn by



eight horses has to be his seat. According to the first of these authorities, Rāhu should possess four arms, one of his hands should be in the varada pose and the remaining three should carry the khaḍga, khēṭaka and śūla. But according to the second authority, Rāhu should have only two hands, in the right of which there should be a book and a woollen blanket while the left hand should carry nothing at all.

Kētu is to be of dark colour and should have two arms, one of his hands is to be in the abhaya pose and the other should carry a gadā. He should be mounted upon a kite. The Viśvakarma-Śilpa states that Kētu should resemble Bhauma in all respects, but that his chariot should be drawn by ten horses.

The Rūpamandana gives a summary of the description of the colours, weapons and emblems and vehicles and seats of the nine grahas, which may be tabularly presented thus:—

Name of the deity.	Colour.	Weapons etc.		Seat and	1,00
		Right hand.	Left hand.	Vehicle.	Remarks
Sūrya	White	Padma	Padma	Chariot with seven horses	
Sōma	Do.	Kumuda	Kumuda	Chariot with ten horses	





Śukra.

Kētu.

Sōma.



Sūrya.



Budha.



Bhauma.

ADITYAS AND THE NAVA-GRAHAS.

Name of the deity.	Colour.	Weapons etc.		Seed and	rks.
		Right hand.	Left hand,	Seat and Vehicle.	Remarks
Bhauma	Red.	Daṇḍa	Kamaṇḍalu	A goat	ith
Budha	Yellow	Hands in y	oga-mudrā	Sarpāsana	w be
Guru	Do.	Akshamālā	Kamandalu	Hamsa	dorn
Śukra	White	Do.	Do.	A frog	pe a
Śani	Black	Daṇḍa	Do.		ould
Rāhu	Smoke- colour			A sacrificial pit (kuṇḍa)	e deities should be adorned with ita and ratna-kundalas.
Kētu	Do.	Arms folded añjali atti		The lower por- tion of the body of Rāhu should be that of a snake.	nin

Pl. XCVI contains the reproductions of the photographs of the bronze images of the Navagrahas to be found in the Sūrya temple at Sūryanārkōyil in the Tanjore district. The central shrine of this temple, which faces the west, is dedicated to Sūrya, the sun-god; near the image of the Sun-god are also placed those of Viśvēśvara and his consort Viśālākshī. The figure of Brihaspati is set up in front of the central and those of the other grahas in small shrines constructed round the central shrine.



OD, according to Hindu philosophy and theology, may be viewed as being either with or without attributes, that is, as saguna or nirguna. In the former case God is spoken of as He or She, and in the latter case as It. In the saguna form of worship, which is prescribed for all common people, the Vaishnavas worship him as Vishnu and the Saivas as Siva. Those Hindus who worship the Supreme deity exclusively as a female principle are called Śāktas. The classification of Hindu worshippers into Vaishnavas and Saivas on the one hand and Śāktas on the other is not, however, exclusively rigid or inviolable, in as much as Vaishnavas and Saivas also worship the Devi in the form of Lakshmi and Pārvati, although the supreme place of honour is reserved for the male Deva, that is, for Vishnu or Siva as the case may be. Here the Dēvî comes only next to the Dēva. But the Śāktas make the Dēvī supreme deity and assert

that without the co-operation of this goddess the absolute Brahman of itself can achieve nothing. This Sakti may be conceived to be the personification of universal energy in the abstract. She resides in the macrocosm as well as in the microcosm. The discovery and development of Sakti or psychic energy in man is the aim of the Mantra-šāstras. The Śakti which resides in man, and the development of which is one of the aims of the Yoga-śastra, is called the Kundalini Sakti. The place where it resides is called the Mūlādhāra, and is understood to be at the lower extremity of the spinal cord. By a successful development and working of this Sakti at the Muladhara. even the attainment of moksha or the liberation of the soul is believed to become possible. In the ordinary condition the Kundalini Sakti is latent and sleeps quitely at the Mūlādhāra. The vogic aspirant may first awaken the sleeping faculty in two ways, that is, either by means of the pranayama or by means of mantras. Of these the former process consists in the regulation and the holding of the breath for certain definite periods of time. This is the course advocated in works on the Yoga sastra. The second process requires the aspirant to be initiated in certain mantras or incantations which he has to repeat a fixed number

of times at certain hours of the day, keeping all the while before his mental vision the image of the deity associated with the mantra. When thus roused up, the Kundalini ascends from the Mūlādhāra to the next higher centre the Svādhishthāna: thence to the centres Manipura and Anahata in the latter of which this psychic śakti is transformed into sound; then to the centre Visuddhi where it becomes sattvic; and then at last to the centre Aiña where the śakti becomes manifest in the form of a flash of light. By repeatedly practising the process of holding the breath and controlling it, as laid down in the Yoga śāstras, one may be enabled to enjoy this divine light perpetually, and thus be in union with Divinity itself. The practice of holding the breath and controlling it for the purpose of rousing the Kundalini śakti possibly brings into active play some latent power residing in the several parts of the spinal cord of the human being, which has not been as yet examined by Western Science.

The effects produced in each of the six centres mentioned above are often depicted diagramatically; and the diagrams may convey to the initiates some concrete idea of the internal psychic results attained by the practice of yōgic breath control and mental concentration. These diagrams

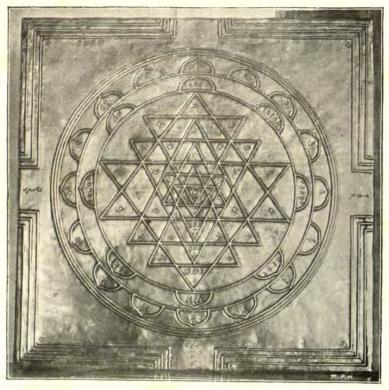


are called by the names of Chakras and Yantras. A chakra is defined in the Tantras as a figure consisting of angles and petal-like parts; that which consists of angles alone is called a yantra. The vantras generally consist of triangles cutting each other or straight lines crossing each other so as to produce a number of rectangular spaces and terminating in trident-like projections. Certain letters called bijaksharas or seed-letters are associated with these chakras and yantras, and are written down invariably in specified parts thereof. The bijāksharas may be imagined to be something like code words, whose significance is known only to the initiates. The worship of yantras is common throughout India; perhaps the most important of these yantras is the Śrīchakra. It generally consists of forty-three triangles interestingly arranged in a plane and may also be produced in three other different forms called Mēru, Kailāsa and Bhū. The Mēru is the same as the plane Śrīchakra in plan; but the various triangles, surrounding the innermost one, are piled one over another in different planes so that the whole becomes shaped into the form of a pyramid. The topmost layer of the Mēru contains a circle called the bindu. If associated with the eight mātrikā deities the Mēru becomes the Kailasa; and with the



Śrīchakra.





Śrīchakara: On metal Pletī: Srīṅgāri Maṭha.



Vāsinī deities it becomes the Bhū. The Śruti or Vēdic revelation itself supports the worship of yantras (vide, Taitt. Āran.). The drawing of the famous yantra known as the Śrīchakra is given herein: the lettering of the spaces is also shown in the photograph reproduced below; with an ordinary reading lens, the letters of the Dēvanāgari alphabet may be seen engraved in various parts on this mystic figure.* This and other yantras are generally engraved on some metallic plate, preferably one of gold; silver and copper also are of ten enough employed. The Śrīchakra engraved on metallic plates is an object of worship. In South Indian temples of the medieval and later periods,

^{*}The belief in the mystic potency of the interlacing triangle and other geometrical figures, does not belong exclusively to the Hindus. The interlacing triangle, which is known to the Freemason under the name of Agla, once contained cabalistic characters in each of its spaces and was considered to represent either the design of Solomon's seal or the Shield of David. By some strange and occult process of reasoning it was believed to be a security against wounds, to serve as an extinguisher of fires and to possess other marvellous properties. The interlacing triangle, or the pentangle, with the letter G placed in the centre forms jewel of the Mark-Mason; and the same, with an Egyptian Tau in the middle space and with a tail-devouring snake encircling the whole, constitutes the seal of Modern Theosophical Societies.



there are shrines called by the name of Śakti-pīṭhā-layas, in which there is a pīṭha or smaller altar very much resembling the common bali-pīṭha whereon the oblations of formal worship are usually offered in temples. It is said that these pīṭhas associated with the Śakti-pīṭhālayas contain inside them the plate on which the Śrīchakra is engraved. Regular pūjā is offered to the Śakti-pīṭha at least twice a day. In as much as this is thus an object of worship, it has been treated in this work as an icon.

The other yantras are engraved upon thin gold, silver or copper plates, which are rolled into a cylinder and then put into a golden or other metallic case so that they may be worn on the body of person with a view to avoid diseases, possession by devils, and other such evils, which, it is supposed, they have the power to ward off. Occasional worship is also offered to this case containing the magical yantra, and the wearer's faith in its efficacy may well effect cures in many cases.

The goddess Dēvī is worshipped in many forms. She is variously named sometimes according to her imagined age; thus, when she is worshipped as an year old baby, she is known by the name of Sandhyā; if she is conceived to be two years

old, she is called Sarasvati; if of seven years of age, Chandikā; if of eight years of age, Sāmbhavi; if of nine years of age, Durgā or Bālā; of ten years of age, Gauri; of thirteen, Mahālakshmī; and of sixteen, Lalita. Sometimes she is named in recognition of one or other of her heroic achievements; for instance, she is called Mahishasuramarddani in consequence of her having destroyed the Mahishāsura. There are special forms of images corresponding to these various ways of conceiving the goddess Devi. In the Devimahatmya found in the Markandeya-purana, the Dēvī herself is made to say "In the Vaivasvatamanvantara, at the end of the Dvapara-yuga and the beginning of the Kali-yuga, a new set of asuras called by the names Sumbha and Nisumbha, would be born; and then I shall also be born as Nanda to the cow-herd Nanda-gopāla, and shall take up the Vindhya mountain as my abode. Thereafter, at the end of the Dvaparayuga, I shall kill the asuras born in the family of Viprachitta and eat them up; then my teeth, hair, body and weapons will all become red with their blood and for that reason they will call me in the world as Rakta-Chāmunda. Then there would occur a famine of a hundred years' duration in the world, when there would not be available in it



even a drop of water. In response to the prayers of the Munis I shall at that time come out of the body of Parvati with a hundred eyes; and then people would call me by the name of Satakshi. In the fortieth yuga of the Vaivasvata-manyantara I shall protect all the beings in the world with such vegetables as are necessary for the maintenance of life and relieve them from the famine. People would then call me Śākambharī. In this form of mine I shall kill an asura named Durgama, and shall thenceforth be known as Durgādēvi. I shall then proceed to the Himalayas and assume the terrific form of Bhima. There will then appear an asura by name Aruna; and in the sixtieth yuga I shall, with the aid of a swarm of wasps (bhramaras), attack him and kill him. I shall, for this reason, be called Bhrāmari". In this way the Mārkandēya-purāna gives the clue to some of the names of Devi, indicating that they often depend upon the achievements that are attributed to her.

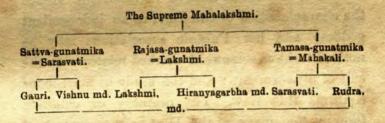
Regarding the supremacy of Dēvī as a deity and her position as the source of all divine as well as cosmic evolution, it is worth quoting from the same authority. It is said in the Mārkanḍēya-purāṇa—" The Gupta-rūpi Dēvī, that is, the Dēvī who is unmanifested, takes the three forms of Lakshmī, Mahākāļī and Sarasvatī, representing the

Rājasa, the Sāttvika and the Tāmasa attributes or gunas of prakriti. She is also known in various other ways; for instance, at the time of srishti or creation, she is Mahākāli exercising control over Brahmā and bringing the world into existence; at the time of the pralaya or universal destruction, she is Mahāmāri; as giver of wealth and prosperity she is Lakshmi and as destroyer of wealth and prosperity Alakshmi or Jyeshthadevi." "During the time of creation, she assumes the form of a dark coloured woman under various names, such as Mahāmāyā, Mahākāli, Mahāmārī, Kshudhā, Trishā, Nidrā, Trishnā, Ēkavīrā, Kālarātri and Duratyayā. In obedience to the command of the supreme goddess Mahālakshmi, she divides herself into two portions, a male portion known by the names of Nilakantha, Raktabāhu, Śvētānga, Chandraśēkhara, Rudra, Śankara, Sthānu, and Trilochana, and a female portion of white colour known as Vidyā, Bhāshā, Svara, Akshara, and Kāmadhēnu. Similarly, the Sattva form, of moon-like splendour, possessed of akshamālā, ankuša, vīnā and pustaka, is also generated by Mahālakshmi, the supreme goddess; this aspect of the goddess is known by the names of Mahāvidyā, Mahāvāni, Bhāratī, Vāk, Sarasvatī, Āryā, Brāhmi, Kāmadhēnu, Vēdagarbhā, Dhi and

Iśvari. She also gives rise to a male and a female form by the command of the supreme Devi; the male form produced out of this aspect of the goddess is the black coloured deity known as Vishnu, Krishna, Hrishikēśa, Vāsudēva and Janārddana; and the female is the fair coloured goddess known as Umā, Gaurī, Satī, Chandi, Sundarī, Subhagā and Sivā. The Rājasa form of the supreme Mahālakshmi is simply called Lakshmi. She carries a mātulunga (pomegranate) fruit, the gadā, the patra (vessel) and the khētaka, and has a chihna or mark consisting of the male and female signs (Linga). Hers is the colour of molten gold. She has also divided herself into male and female parts; the former is known as Hiranyagarbha, Brahman, Vidhi, Viriñcha and Dhātā and the latter is called Śri, Padmā, Kamalā, and Lakshmi. And the mother of the universe, Mahālakshmi, ordered Brahman to take Sarasvatī as his consort. The great Brahmanda was born by their union. Rudra, that is, Siva married Gauri, and they both broke open the 'egg of gold'. Lakshmi became herself the consort of Vishnu and they both afforded protection to the universe. From Maya the whole lot of created beings came into existence." Thus, according to the Devimahatmya, all the gods and goddesses mentioned above are but manifestations

of the one single Supreme Being Mahālakshmī and should not be understood to be separate individual deities."

The evolution of the various cosmic gods and goddesses from the supreme Goddess Mahālakshmī, as given in the Dēvīmāhātmya of the Mārkanḍēyapurāṇa, is shown below in a tabular form:—



It may be seen from the above table that all the manifestations of divine power are here conceived to flow from Mahālakshmī, who is looked upon in the Mārkaṇḍēya-purāṇa as the Supreme source of all power. This Dēvī is indeed at the basis of the worship of Śakti; and hence, as proceeding out of the supreme Dēvī, all the minor Dēvīs are described in this chapter irrespective of whether they belong to the Śaiva or the Vaishnava cult. They are, however, for the purposes of description, grouped according to the cult to which they belong, as certain convenience is gained by so doing.

It was pointed out already that Devi is worshipped independently as the General features Supreme Deity under the name of of the images of the Devi. Śakti in Śāktism, and that she is also worshipped in association with Siva in Saivism and Vishnu in Vaishnavism. It has to be noted, however, that Śāktism is often considered to be more akin to Saivism than to Vaishnavism. Hence the characteristics of the Devi as an independent goddess and her Puranic associations may be noticed to have somewhat marked relations to the cult of Siva-worship; and the study of Devi-icons confirms this view. The ordinary or common form of the image of the Devi as the consort of Śiva is given in the Uttara-kāmikāgama. There it is described as having four arms and three eyes and a pacific countenance. It should wear on the head a karanda-makuta and be clad in silk garments. In two of the hands the pasa and the ankusa should be carried, while the remaining two are to be held in the varada and the abhaya poses.

If the image of the Devi is such as is made to stand by the side of the image of her consort, then it generally has only two hands; one of these is made to hold a lotus or is kept in the *kaṭaka* pose, evidently to have a fresh natural flower put in every day, instead of having to carry metallic or

stone representation of the same; the other hand is allowed to hang down freely by the side. This kind of goddess should have only two eyes and be of golden colour and handsome in appearance. Even when the Dēvī is not made to stand by the side of her consort, she may sometimes be given only two hands, one of which may be made to carry a parrot or a mirror and the other a blue-lily; or, she may be made to hold a śūla and a pāśa, or any other weapons which please the fancy of the artist.

The Dēvī may also be sculptured with six arms; then she should be wielding in four of her hands the pāśa, aṅkuśa, śaṅkha and chakra and the remaining hands should be in the varada and abhaya poses. Sometimes she may be given even as many as ten hands: in this case she should be represented with five faces having terrific look and with side tusks. Her hands should carry the same weapons which Śiva does when he is given ten hands. She should have the same āsana as Śiva.

Again, the Dēvī is sometimes sculptured as embracing Siva or as sitting on the same or a different seat near Siva. In the former case she is seated on the lap of Siva. In the latter case, one of her legs, either the right or the left, should



be folded and made to rest upon the seat, and the other should be left hanging down. Since it is said that either of the two legs might be folded and made to rest upon the seat, it is clear that the goddess may be seated on the right or the left of Siva.

Whether the image of the Dēvī happens to be an independent figure or in association with the image of Śiva—in either of these cases, the body of the goddess may have two bends and be of the dvibhanga variety or it may be perfectly erect and be of the samabhanga variety. When by the side of her lord Śiva, the Dēvī is known by the names of Manōnmaṇī or Gaurī. If Śiva is conceived as Sadāśiva, the Dēvī associated with him is Manōnmaṇi; and she happens to be Gaurī, when she is associated with Naṭarāja and other mūrtis of Śiva. There is, however, not the least difference in the sculpturing of these two differently named forms of the goddess. She might be shown as being black, white or red according to the taste of the artist.

The Suprabhēdāgama says that the image of the Dēvī should have large and prominent breasts, and that it should be adorned with all ornaments. The standing figure of the Dēvī with only one pair of arms is, according to the Pūrva-kāraṇāgama, known by the name of Bhavāni also.



(Fig. 1.) Durgā: Wood: Ōṇakkūr.



Durgā: Stone: Mahābalipuram.



We may now take into consideration some of the special forms of the Dēvī, as associated directly or indirectly with the cult of Siva. The Saiva and the Sākta forms of the Dēvī are in fact the most numerous; and it is the latter of these forms that are indirectly associated with Saivism largely.

The goddess Durgā may have four, eight or more hands, should have three eyes and be of dark complexion. She should have a handsome look with a well developed bust, stout thighs and big hip, and be clad in yellow garments. The head should be adorned with a karanda-makuta, and the body decked with all ornaments. The front right hand should be in the abhaya pose, and the back one should carry the chakra. The front left hand should be in the kataka pose and the back one should carry the śankha. The image of Durga should be made to stand erect upon a padmāsana, (See Pl. C.), or on the head of a buffalo, or be seated on the back of a lion. Her breasts should be bound with a snake, and a red bodice should cover the upper portion of her body. The Suprabhēdāgama calls her 'the dear younger sister of Vishnu', and informs us that she came out of

the Ādiśakti. According to this work she may have either eight or four hands; and when she has eight hands, they have to carry the śankha, chakra, śūla, dhanus, bāṇa, khaḍga, khēṭaka, and pāśa. (See Pls. XCIX and CI).

No less than nine different forms of Durgā are mentioned in the Agamas, namely,

- 1. Nilakanthi.
- 2. Kshēmankari.
- 3. Harasiddhi.

5. Vana-Durgā.

- 4. Rudrāmśa-Durgā.
- 6. Agni-Durgā.
- 7. Jaya-Durgā.
- 8. Vindhyavāsi-Durgā.
- 9. Ripumāri-Durgā.

To the above must also be added the group of nine figures of Durgā called the Nava-Durgās.

Nilakanthi.

Nilakanthi is described as the bestower of wealth and happiness on her devotees and is to be shown as carrying in three out of her four hands the triśūla, the khētaka and a drinking vessel, while the remaining hand is required to be kept in the varada pose.

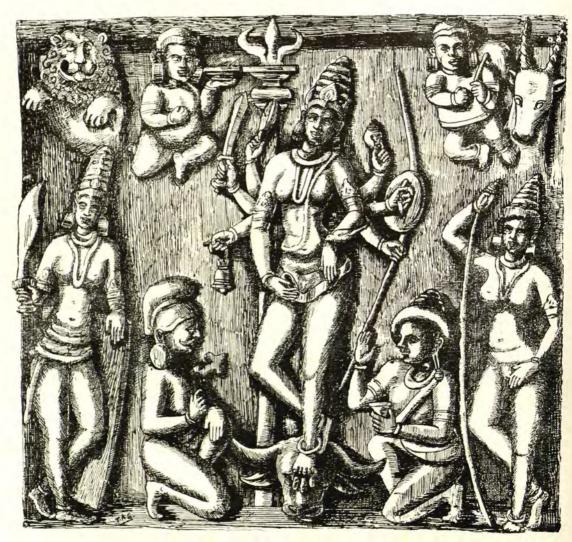
Kshēmankari, the goddess capable of giving health, should keep one of her hands in the varada pose and the remaining three should be shown as carrying the triśūla, the padma and a drinking vessel.



Durgā: Stone; Mahābalipuram.



Centre for the Arts



Durgā panel in the rock-cut temple of Varākasvāmin in Mahābalipuram.

Harasiddhi is the goddess who confers attainment of the desired ends to her votaries; she should carry in her hands the damaru, the kamandalu, the khadga and a drinking vessel.

Rudrāmśa-Durgā is described as having two eyes and a dark coloured body and is draped in red garments. Her head should be covered with the kirīṭa-makuṭa and she must be adorned with golden ornaments set with rubies. She should carry in her hands the śūla, the khaḍga, the śankha and the chakra. Her vehicle is said to be the lion; on either side of this goddess should be the sun and the moon.

Vana-Durgā should have eight hands in seven
of which should be held the
śankha, chakra, khadgā, khēṭaka,
bāṇa, dhanus and śūla, the remaining hand
being held in the tarjani pose. The complexion
of this aspect of Durgā is grass green.

Agni-Durgā has also eight hands, six of which hold the chakra, khadga, khēṭaka, bāṇa, pāśa, and aṅkuśa; of the remaining two hands one is held in the varada pose and the other in the tarjani pose. She has three eyes and her complexion is as brilliant as the



lightning. On her crown is tied the crescent moon; she is riding a lion and has a terrific look. On the right and left of this goddess there should be standing in a reverential attitude two celestial damsels holding each a sword and a shield.

Jaya-Durgā should have three eyes and four arms in which she should be shown as carrying the śaṅkha, the chakra, the khaḍa and the triśūla. The colour of this form of Durgā is black. The crescent moon adorns the crown of this goddess also; the vehicle of Jaya-Durgā is a lion; her lustre is said to spread throughout the three worlds. This form of Durgā should be worshipped by those who desire to attain siddhi.

Vindhyavāsi-Durgā of complexion bright as the lightning should be seated on Vindhyavasi- a golden lotus, should have three eyes and four arms. Two out of her four hands should carry the śankha and the chakra, while the remaining two are to be held in the varada and the abhaya poses respectively. She should be adorned with the crescent moon, the hāra, angadas, kuṇḍalas and other ornaments. Surrounding her should be seen standing Indra and other gods praising her. The lion, her vehicle, should also be standing near her.



(Fig. 1.) Katyāyanī or Mahishāsuramarddanī: Stone: Madras Museum.



(Fig. 2.) Durgā: Stone: Conjeevaram.

[To face page 344.]

Centre for the Arts



Katyāyanī or Mahishāsuramarddanī : Stone : Gangaikoṇḍaśolapuram. [To face page 345.]

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

Ripumāri-Durgā is of red complexion and with a terrific look. In one hand she carries the triśūla, while the other is held in the tarjani pose. If her mantra is repeated ten thousand times, all the while concentrating the mind on her as being placed in the Sūrya-bimba (the disc of the sun), she is believed to effect the destruction of enemies and their followers.

The goddess Durgā, as Mahishāsura-marddanī, should have ten hands, according to the Śilparatna, which describes her further as having three eyes;

she should wear on her head a jaṭā-makuṭa and in it there should be the chandra-kalā or the digit of the moon. The colour of her body should be like that of the atasī flower, and the eyes should resemble the nilōtpala or the blue lily; she should have high breasts and a thin waist and there should be three bends in her body (of the tribhanga variety). In her right hands she should carry the triśūla, khaḍa, śaktyāyudha, chakra, and a stringed bow; and in the left hands the pāśa, ankuśa, khōṭaka, paraśu, and a bell. At her feet should lie a buffalo with its head cut off and with blood gushing from its neck. From within this neck should be visible the half emerged real asura bound down by the nāga-pāśa of the Dēvī. The

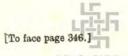


asura should be made to carry a sword and a shield, although the Dēvī has already plunged her triśūla into his neck and he is bleeding profusely. He should have a terrific look with knitted eye-brows. The right leg of the Dēvī should be placed on the back of her lion and her left leg should touch the buffalo-body of Mahishāsura. (See Pls. CII and CIII.)

The Vishnudharmottara as quoted in the Vāchaspatya, describes Mahishāsura-marddanī under the name of Chandikā thus: - This Dēvī has the complexion of gold and is a very handsome youthful woman in an angry mood, sitting on the back of a lion. She has twenty hands; the right ones carry respectively the śūla, khadga, śankha, chakra, bana, śakti, vajra, abhaya, damaru and an umbrella; while the left ones are seen to hold the nāga-pāśa, khētaka, parašu, ankuša, dhanus, ghanta, dhvaja, gada, a mirror and the mudgara. The buffalo-part of the asura is lying decapitated with the real asura proceeding from out of the neck. His eyes, hair and brows are red and he vomits blood from his mouth. The lion of the Devi mauls him, and the Dēvi herself thrusts the triśūla into his neck. The asura, who is bound down by the nāga-pāśa, carries a sword and a shield. (See Pls. CIV and CV.)



Kātyāyanī or Mahishāsuramarddanī: Stone: Ellora.





[To face page 347.]

Kātyāyanī or Mahishāsuramarddani: Stone: Mahābalipuram.



Kātyāyanī is described as a goddess having ten arms and partaking of the Katvavani. nature of the three gods Brahmā, Vishnu and Siva. She wears on her head the jatabhāra, in which is tucked up the crescent moon. Her face resembles in splendour the full moon and the colour of her body is that of the atasī flower. She has very pretty eyes and an appearance disclosing the freshness of the youth which has just come upon her, and is decked with all ornaments. Her breasts are large and prominent and she stands with three bends in her body (tribhanga). She is represented as killing Mahishāsura, bearing in her right hands the trisūla, khadga, bāna, chakra, šaktyāyudha; and in the left ones, khētaka. pāśa, ankuśa, ghantā and paraśu.* Below is the headless trunk of the buffalo-bodied asura from whose neck his human form is made to emerge with a sword and a shield in his hands. His chest is pierced by the trisūla of the Dēvī. The rest of the description of this asura here agrees closely with that of Mahishāsura as given under Mahishāsura-marddani.

^{*} In another description two more articles, the pūrņapātra and chāmara are mentioned as held in the hands in addition to those already mentioned; but the number of hands are, however, said to be only ten.



The following account of the destruction of Mahishāsura is given in the Varāha-purāna: -Vaishnavi, the Sakti of Vishnu, was making tapas on the Mandara mountain. On one occasion, her mind lost its concentration, and in consequence several handsome looking females were born out of her. They began to attend upon the Devi; and thus, looked after by these damsels, she began to continue her austerities. Nārada, who happened to go that way, saw her resplendent beauty, and told Mahishāsura of the existence of a real paragon of beauty on the Mandara mountain. Seized by the madness of possessing her, the asura prepared himself to capture her and marry her. As a preliminary step he sent a messenger to the Devi to relate to her his greatness and prowess and to ask her to accept him as her consort. This messenger narrated to her the origin and history of Mahishāsura thus: - When the rishi Sindhudvīpa, son of Supārśva, was practising penance in Mahishmati, a girl named Mahishmati, a daughter of Viprachitti, came with her friends to the Mandara-parvata on a pleasure excursion. There they came upon a beautiful abode of a rishi, which she wanted to take possession of. To drive away the then occupant of the asrama, they all took the shape of she-buffaloes and threatened to

gore the rishi, who was doing penance. The rishi perceived by means of his mental vision the truth of the situation and cursed that these girls should all become real mahishis or she-buffaloes. As soon as they heard the curse, they began to realise the formidable nature of the offence they had committed and began to repent. The rishi also became cooled down somewhat, and promised them that their buffalo nature would disappear from them as soon as a buffalo-son was born to Mahishmati. After some years had passed by, Mahishmati was grazing on the banks of the Narmadā. The rishi Sindhudvīpa, who had also gone there, met a celestial nymph named Indumati and fell in love with her. As he was not able to approach her, his seed fell in the river Narmada, and it was swallowed with the water of the river by Mahishmati who took then her drink from the Narmada. This seed grew in the womb of Mahishmati, and in time Mahishāsura was born. In addition to giving this description of the origin of Mahishāsura, his messenger praised also the intelligence and valour of his master. On hearing this, Jaya, one of the attendants of the Devi, replied by saying that none of the women on the Mandara mountain was going to get married, and that therefore he might depart in peace. He left

accordingly. After the departure of the messenger Nārada appeared before the Dēvī, and informed her that Mahishāsura, having defeated all the gods, was going to her to carry her away by force. Very soon, the asura, as stated by Nārada, came with a large army to attack the Dēvī; she with her female attendants met him and his army in battle and completely destroyed all of them.

A different version of the destruction of Mahishāsura is given in the Vāmana-purāņa. Pulastya addressing Nārada says-"The gods, having been defeated by Mahishasura, forsook their abodes and hastened, with Brahma at their head, to implore the protection of Vishnu. Sankara was also present there; and, when the gods finished relating their grievances, Vishnu, and at his command, Brahmā, Śańkara and all the gods so emitted flames of anger from their eyes and countenances that a mountain of effulgence was formed. From this mountain came forth Katyayani, resplendent as a thousand suns, with three eyes, with hair black as night and with eighteen arms. To her Siva gave a trident, Vishnu a disc, Varuna a conch, Agni a dart, Yama an iron rod, Vāyu a bow, Sūrya a quiver and arrows, Indra a thunderbolt, Kubēra a mace, Brahmā a rosary and a waterpot, Kāla a sword and shield, Viśvakarma a

battle-axe and other weapons, Himavan a lion, and other gods various arms and ornaments. Being thus armed and adorned by all the gods, Kātyāvanī proceeded to the Vindhya mountain. There two asuras, Chanda and Munda, saw her, and immediately hastened to their king, and informed him that a most lovely goddess had singly fixed her abode on the Vindhya mountain. On hearing the high encomiums which Chanda and Munda bestowed on the beauty of this goddess. Mahishāsura determined to obtain possession of her and ordered, his army to be collected and marched to the vicinity of the mountain. He himself entered into a lofty pavilion, and then sent the son of Maya to summon the goddess to his presence. Dundubhi, the son of Maya, accordingly proceeded to her, and standing respectfully at a short distance addressed her-"I am, O virgin lady, a messenger sent by the chief of the asuras". Kātyāyanī replied-"Approach! Approach! and dismiss thy fear, and truly deliver the message which thou bringest." Encouraged by these words, Dundubhi answered,-"thus says Mahisha, the king of the asuras,- 'The gods wander upon the earth, helpless and powerless, as the three worlds have been conquered by me. It is I who am Indra and Rudra and Sūrya; I am the sole lord of the



Universe, and there is no other god than me. In battle am I unconquerable; and by my victorious arms have I acquired possession of every desirable thing that the world contains. But on thy account, O lovely virgin! have I now come to this mountain'; hasten, therefore, to pay due obeisance to the lord of the universe, for thou art worthy of becoming his spouse" Kātyāyani replied,-"It is true that the mighty asura Mahisha has subdued the three worlds, and I also am ready to obey him; but there is a custom, long established in my family, which requires that each daughter of our house should be conquered in battle by her wooer before she can be united to him in marriage. From this custom I cannot deviate. Before, therefore, I can become the spouse of thy king, he must vanquish me in combat." Dundubhi, on hearing these words, returned to Mahisha, and acquainted him with the determination of the goddess; and he immediately ordered his army to advance, on observing which the gods exclaimed to Durgā,-"Put on thy armour". But she said,-"I will not, for what necessity is there for an armour, when none but these vile asuras stand before me?." Vishnu, however, presented her with an armour, and entreated her to protect herself with it against the weapons of her enemies, especially as in consequence of a boon granted by Siva to him Mahisha had been rendered almost invulnerable.

When Devi perceived the elephants, the horse, the foot soldiers and chariots composing the army of the asuras approach her, she at once strung her how and rained on them a ceaseless shower of arrows. Many of the enemies of the gods she slew with her shafts; others with her sword; and with her various other weapons she caused havoc in their ranks, as her lion brandishing its mane bore her along. Thus Kātyāyanī destroyed countless hosts of the bold asuras; and on beholding the battle-field covered with their corpses, she seized a vīnā and a damaru in joy and laughingly began to play. Wherever she moved, drawing out music from her instruments, ghosts and goblins shouted out in response and danced; and her lion tossed about in sport the lifeless bodies of the slain. But Mahisha, on viewing the destruction of his army, hastened to engage, the goddess in personal combat; and Kātyāyani, equally eager for the combat, urged on her lion. Then commenced a terrible duel in consequence of which the summits of the mountain were rent beneath their feet, the earth and the ocean trembled, and the very clouds up above became scattered. In vain did the goddess employ her various weapons



again and again; the wily art of Mahisha rendered them all innocuous; even when she succeeded in binding him with the noose given her by Varuṇa, carrying the rope round his horns, his muzzle and hoofs, he escaped from the bond; and when she hurled a thunder-bolt at him, he shrank into such a diminutive size that it went past him leaving him uninjured. At length Durgā dismounted from her lion and sprang upon the back of Mahisha, and with her own tender feet so smote his head that he fell senseless on the ground; and then she immediately cut off his head with her sword; and all the hosts of asuras exclaimed, Ah! Ah!".

In other works also similar stories are given of the killing of Mahishāsura by the Dēvī. The destruction of Mahishāsura is considered to be allegorical; the Padma-purāṇa says that in the Svāyambhava-manvantara, Mahishāsura was killed by Vaishṇavī on the Mandaragiri, that he was once again destroyed by Nandā in the Vaivasvata-manvantara on the Vindhya mountain, and that thus personified ignorance was killed by Jñāna-śakti which is the same as personified wisdom. It may also be that this story indicates the substitution of the buffalo-totem worship by a form of goddess-worship among certain early primitive tribes in the country.

In the Vishnudharmottara it is stated that

Nandā was born 'from the pleasure

of Bhāradvāja'. She has four

arms; one of her hands is in the varada pose,
another in the abhaya pose; the third and the
fourth hands carry a lotus and an ankuśa respectively. Or, she may in these hands hold the
khadga and the khēṭaka. Her complexion is white
and she is seated on an elephant.

The Varaha-purana, however, has the following version of the origin of Nanda:-The king named Sindhudvipa, the son in a previous birth of Tvashtā, knowing that in that birth he was killed by Indra, practised penance with a view to beget a son who would kill Indra. The river Vetravati assuming the form of a young woman approached Sindhudvipa; and through their union was born a child named Vētrāsura. The child of theirs in due time became the king of Prāgjyōtisha. He vanquished all rival kings, and then began to give trouble to Indra and the other gods. The gods with Indra at their head, and having Siva also with them, went to Brahma to complain to him of the annoyance caused by Vētrāsura to them. On hearing their complaint, Brahmā suspected that the trouble was due to Māyā created by Vishņu; and then at once a damsel, clad in white robes,



wearing a kirīṭa on her head, and having eight hands carrying in them the śankha, chakra, gadā, pāśa, khaḍga, ghaṇṭā, dhanus and bāṇa, appeared before him and undertook to kill the troublesome Vētrāsura. She then transformed herseli into innumerable heroic damsels, and fought with the asura and put an end to his life. Brahmā and other gods, while complimenting her on her success, prophesied that she would be called upon on a future occasion to destroy another troublesome asura of the name of Mahishāsura. The gods then retired to the Himalayas, where they set up the goddess Nandā as an object of worship and were feeling happy. Because they were so happy, they named this goddess Nandā.

Durgā is often worshipped in the form of nine figures, one of them being set up in the middle and the remaining eight in positions corresponding to the eight points of the compass. They are all seated figures having a lotus as their seat. Instead of actual figures, we may introduce in their respective places their tatvāksharas, in the yantra. The image in the middle has eighteen hands, big breasts and thighs, and is adorned with various ornaments. This goddess, who is capable of granting all powers, has in eight of her left hands the tuft of hair of the





Standing figure of Bhadrakāļi: Bronze: Tiruppālatturai.



asura, the khētaka, ghantā, mirror, dhanus, dhvaja, damaru, pāśa, the remaining left hand being held in the tarjani pose. The right hands carry the śakti, tanka, śūla, vajra, śankha, ankuśa, cane, bana and chakra. Each of the eight other figures of Durgā has only sixteen hands. The names of these goddesses are Rudra-chanda, Prachandā, Chandogrā, Chanda-nāyikā, Chandā, Chandavatī, Chandarūpā, Atichandikā, and Ugrachandikā. The colour of the centrally situated Durgā is that of fire. The other Durgās are yellow of the gorochana, red, black, blue, white, grey, turmeric-yellow and pink. The central Durga is in the alidhasana posture riding on a lion and holds in one of the hands the tuft of hair, as already stated, of the asura emerging from the cut-end of the neck of the buffalo-form of the asura. The other Durgas are seated upon rathas shaped like lotuses. Such is the description of Navadurgās as given in the Skandayāmala.

The conception of the goddess Dēvi as Bhadrakāļi has eighteen hands and a handsome appearance. She has three eyes. The following things are found held in her hands, namely, the akshamālā, triśūla, khadga, chandra, bāṇa, dhanus, śankha, padma, sruk, sruva, kamandalu, danda, śakti, agni,



kṛishṇājina, water, one in each hand: of the remaining two hands one is in the śānti pose (abhaya?), and the other carries a jewelled vessel. She is seated in a chariot drawn by four lions, her posture being what is generally described as the ālīdhāsana.

Mahākālī is jet black in colour and has tusks in her mouth. Her eyes are distended and the waist is thin. She carries in her four hands the khadga, khēṭaka, pātra and kapāla. She wears on her head a garland of skulls. Or, she is black in colour resembling the rain-cloud and has a stout body and eight arms. In her hands are held the chakra, śankha, gadā, a pitcher, a pestle, ankūśa, pāśa and vajra.

This goddess is said to be of the colour of the water-lily, carrying in three out of her four hands the pāśa, padma, and pātra the fourth hand being in the abhaya pose.

Ambikā is seated upon a lion and has three eyes; she is adorned with various ornaments, and has in one of her left hands a mirror; one of the right hands is held in the varada pose. In the other two hands she holds the sword and the shield.





(Fig. 1.) Mahākālī: Bronze: Mādeyūr.



(Fig. 2.) Mahākālī: Bronze: Madras Museum.

Mangalā is seated upon a simhāsana, and wears on her head a jaṭā-makuṭa.

She carries in eight out of her ten hands the śūla, akshamālā, dhanus, a mirror, the bāṇa, khēṭaka, khaḍga, and chandra; and the remaining two hands are held in the varada and abhaya poses. She has a lovely appearance with pretty breasts and a playful smile on her countenance. She is adorned with various ornaments.

This goddess is seated on a lion and has four arms; in her hands she carries the akshasūtra, padma, śūla and kamaṇḍalu.

This goddess is a representation of the śakti as a destructive power. She has a single braid of hair and her ears are ornamented with red shoe-flowers in addition to the kundalas. She is naked and seated on an ass. She is sometimes specially associated with Bengal. Her body is smeared with oil and her left foot wears a kind of anklet made of iron spikes. Kālarātrī is rightly of a terrific appearance.

Lalita has in her two left hands a mirror and a sankha, and in her right hands a fruit and a small box containing collirium for the eyes. Hers is a standing figure, and it must be decorated with various ornaments.



Gauri is the goddess looked upon as an unmarried girl, with either two hands held in the varada and abhaya poses, or with four hands, three of which carry the akshamālā, padma and kamanḍalu, the fourth one being in the abhaya pose. This is understood to be the aspect in which the dēvas contemplate upon her; and she is held to be capable of bestowing much benefit and great merit.

Gauri is worshipped under different aspects, such as Umā, Pārvati etc. Of these Umā is the goddess who is worshipped even by the dēvas; she has in her hands the akshamālā, a mirror, the kamanḍalu and a lotus.

The figure of this goddess has four arms; in her hands are seen the akshamālā, an image of Śiva, an image of the lord of the Dēvagaṇās (Gaṇēśa) and the kamaṇdalu; and her abode is between agni-kuṇḍas.

Another aspect of Gauri is represented as a female figure standing upon the back of an alligator; she is required to be worshipped at home in the houses of her votaries who desire wealth and prosperity. She has four arms; in two of her hands are held the akshasūtra and the padma, while the other two are kept in the varada and abhaya poses respectively. (See fig. 1, Pl. CVIII.)



(Fig. 1.) Pārvatī: Stone: Ellora.



(Fig. 2.) Annapūrņādēvī: Ivory: Trivandram.



Rambhā is an aspect of the Dēvī said to be able to grant all the desires of her votaries; she is seated on an elephant. She is handsome and has four hands, which carry respectively the kamandalu, akshamālā, vajra and ankuša.

Tōtalā is another aspect of Gaurī who carries the śūla, akshamālā, danḍa and a white chauri. She is said to be able to destroy all sins.

Tripura another aspect of Gauri carries in two out of four of her hands the ankuśa and the pāśa, while the remaining ones are held in the varada and abhaya poses.

In a temple dedicated to Gauri the central figure should naturally be that of Gauri. On the left of the image of the central Gauri should be that of Siddhi, while on the right that of Śrī. There should also be the images of Bhagavati and Sarasvati in places which are called the prishthakarna bhāga, Gaṇēśa in the north-east corner and Kumāra in the south-east corner of the temple. The door-keepers of the temple of Gauri are eight in number. They all keep one of their hands in the abhaya pose and carry in another a daṇḍa while the two other hands of Jayā and Vijayā,



two of the gate-keepers, are seen carrying ankusa and pāsa; of Ajitā and Aparājitā, the padma and pāsa; of Vibhaktā and Mangalā, the vajra, and ankusa; and of Mohinī and Stambhinī, the sankha and the padma.

The general appearance of this goddess is black, and she has long eyes. The colour of her face is either white or red. She wears a linga on her person, and has only two hands in which she holds the khadga and khēṭaka respectively. She is seated on a simhāsana. Her head is decorated with ornaments made of pearls. Bhūtamātā is worshipped by bhūtas, prētas, piśāchas, by Indra, Yakshas, Gandharvas, etc., and her abode is under an aśvattlia tree (ficus religiosa).

The figure representing this goddess is required to be sculptured as lying down on a bed with the eyes closed. It must be shaped very beautifully. The goddess keeps a drinking vessel near her, and has only two hands.

Vāmā is represented as a female figure with one head and two arms, and is of terrific look possessing three eyes. She holds in one hand a kapāla and the other is in the abhaya pose. She wears a jaṭā-makuṭa on her

head. This goddess is supposed to confer all the desired good upon her votaries.

The goddess Jyēshṭhā is terrific and powerful, is of red complexion and is said to confer fortune upon her votaries and also destroy their enemies. She is described as the eldest of the group of eight goddesses beginning with Jyēshṭhā and ending with Manōnmanī. She has two hands in which she carries the kapāla and the bāṇa.

Raudri has a black face, is of a terrific look and is draped in red clothes. She is older than the other six goddesses whose descriptions follow.

Kālī is a goddess of dark colour, her face alone being red. She carries in her two hands a lotus and the kapāla. She is the destroyer of fear.

Kalavikarnikā is of a bluish colour and carries in her two hands the *kapāla* and the *śakti*. She is also understood to be capable of removing fear and giving rise to happiness.

Balavikarnikā is of grey colour, has long eyes and holds in her two hands the $kap\bar{a}la$ and the $japam\bar{a}l\bar{a}$. She is the giver of peace to her worshippers.



Balapramathani is of a reddish or white complexion and has two hands in which she carries the kapāla and the pāśa. She is the destroyer of all enemies.

Sarvabhūtadamanī is of deep red clour resembling that of the shoe-flower, and has tusks in her mouth; her belly is big and large. She carries the kapāla and the vajra in her two hands.

Manonmani is to be either of blue or of black complexion, should have a large face and should carry the kapāla and the khadya. She is also said to bestow wealth upon her votaries and to terrify their enemies.

This is a twin goddess of whom Vāruṇi has pendulous breasts and a flabby belly and is clad in red garments and carries in her hands the śūla and bāṇa. Otherwise she must be sculptured as a handsome woman. Chāmuṇḍā has large and long nails and several hands. This Chāmuṇḍā is said to be capable of attracting all to herself by means of her power.

Rakta-Chāmuṇḍā, also known as Yōgēśvari, is believed to be permeating throughout the moveable and immoveable objects of the universe; her worshippers are,



supposed to attain this extraordinary power of permeating the whole universe. This goddess carries in her hands the *khadga*, *musala*, *halā* and a *pātra*.

Śivadūti has a faded look and a face suggesting that of a jackal. Her body is Sivaduti. emaciated, thin and wiry. It is ornamented with snakes; and she wears a garland of skulls. Her look is terrific. In her four hands she carries the rakta-pātra (a vessel to hold blood), khadga, śūla and māmsa (flesh). She is seated in the ālīdhāsana attitude; near her is seen a khatvanga. According to another authority, the complexion of Sivadūti is said to be that of the midday sun; she has three eyes and hands, in the left ones of which are held a patra (vessel) for holding blood, the gadā, khētaka, pāśa and in the right ones the padma, kuthāra, khadga and ankuśa; she is adorned with ornaments set with all the nine gems and is worshipped by the gods, rishis and others.

Yōgēśvarī should have ten hands, three eyes, and should carry the śakti, khadga and damaru in three of her right hands and ghanţā, khēṭaka, khaṭvānga, and triśūla, in the four left ones. Nothing is mentioned about the remaining hands.



Bhairavi holds in her hands the pāśa and the ankuśa, and is of red complexion.

If the worshipper so desires, he may endow her figure with twelve arms.

This goddess is of the complexion of the rising sun and has three eyes.

Tripurabhai- Her head is surrounded with a garland of skulls; a ratna-mākuṭa in which is inserted a crescent moon adorns the crown of her head and her chest is daubed with blood. In two of her hands are held the akshamālā and vidyā (is it jñāna-mudrā or a book?), while the others are held in the varada and abhaya poses.

Sivā is seated upon a bull and has three eyes; one of her hands is in the varada pose, another carries a damaru bound with a snake, the third hand carries the triśūla and the fourth is in the abhaya pose.

Kirti is adorned with costly ornaments set with superior gems. She has a very pretty waist and is seated on a blue lily, and also holds the same flower in one of her hands. In another hand she carries a kalaśa (vessel). She smells of rice mixed with toddy.

Siddhi is another goddess who is capable of bestowing all desired objects on her worshippers; she has her body covered with white sandal paste, is seated upon a white seat, and is decorated with white lotuses. She has a door-keeper attending upon her.

Riddhi is a goddess represented like a handsome woman seated in the vīrāsana
posture. She is fondly looking
into a mirror. Her forehead is marked with a
very pretty tilaka and the hair of her head is
done up neatly and beautifully. * Chāmaras and
garlands are held on either side by attendant
women. She is also fond of playing on the flute
and the vīnā.

This goddess is seated upon a padmāsana and is engaged in the practice of yōga.

Hers is a pacific and beautiful countenance; she wears a flat waist-zone and has also the yōga-paṭṭa going round the back and the two crossed legs. One of her hands is in the varada pose and the other holds the triśūla.

^{*} If we take বিভকাভক of the Sanskrit text as a single word the description of this goddess ought to be changed as follows:—on her body is a black mole (something like the Srivatsa mark on chest of Vishnu).



Dipti is a goddess full of radiating effulgence and is seated upon a chandrasana.

Rati is a very handsome looking goddess wearing such jewels as are generally worn in spring seasons. She is attached to playing on the vīṇā. She is scented with kastūri and karpūra, and is carrying in her hands a daṇḍa and an akshamālā. She is full of glee and is dancing in joy.

Śvētā is bright as the moon and is seated on an white lotus.

Bhadrā is a goddess with four hands in which are found an akshamālā, nīlōtpala, a fruit and the śūla. She is seated on a bhadrāsana.

These twin goddesses should each hold in three

Jaya and out of four hands the śūla, padma

vijaya. akshamālā; and the fourth hand
is in the varada pose. The goddesses are seated
upon a lion. They are also goddesses who fulfill
all the desires of their votaries.

Kālī is a terrific goddess and has a peculiar smell about her calculated to create fear in the mind of all.

Ghanţākarnī carries in her hands the ghanţā and the triśūla.

Jayanti must also be sculptured as a very beautiful woman; her hands should be made to carry the kunta, śūla, khadga and khēṭaka. She is worshipped in thankfulness by those who are enjoying happiness.

Diti, who is praised by the asuras, is also worthy to be worshipped. She is to be shown as seated on a dandasana, and decorated with all ornaments. In her hands are to be held a nīlōtpala and a fruit and she carries a child on her lap.

Arundhati is a goddess who is free from anger, is draped in white clothes and is always austere. And in evidence of this latter quality she has to be sculptured as carrying in her hands patras (leaves), flowers and water indicating that she is intent upon offering worship to the gods. Her body is covered with sandal paste.

Aparājitā should be so shown as riding a lion; she is to be sculptured as a very strong woman carrying in her hands the pināka (Śiva's bow), bāṇa, khaḍga, and khēṭaka; she should have three eyes and the jaṭābhārā on the head, with the crescent of the moon in it. She has a snake Vāsuki as her wristlet.



This goddess has the face of a cow and the body of a handsome woman. She carries in her two hands a handful of grass and a kamandalu respectively, and is worshipped for the attainment of wealth and plenty and prosperity.

The abode of this goddess Krishnā is in the midst of agni-kuṇḍas or sacrificial fire-pits. She has four hands, two of which are in the añjali pose, and the two remaining ones carry the akshamālā and the kamaṇḍalu.

Indrakshi is a goddess with a bright countenance and a pair of hands in one of which she holds the vajra, and keeps the other in the varada pose. She is draped with a pair of yellow garments, decked with all ornaments and is surrounded by a number of youthful damsels. This is the aspect of the Dēvī which is worshipped by the apsaras women.

The youthful goddess Annapūrņā is of red complexion, having a face round as the full moon, three eyes and high breasts. In her left hand she carries a vessel set with rubies and containing in it honey: in the right hand she holds a spoon set with rubies and containing delicious rice. She is adorned with wristlets set with rubies, a hāra which rests

gracefully upon her chest and many other ornaments. (See fig. 2, Pl. CVIII.) She may have sometimes as many as four hands, in which case, two hands are to carry the pāśa and ankuśa and two others held in the abhaya and varada poses respectively. There should also be the crescent moon adorning the crown on her head.

Tulasidēvī is of dark complexion, with eyes resembling the petals of the lotus flower, and having four arms; of the four hands two are in the abhaya and varada poses and the other ones keep in them a lotus and a nīlōtpala. She is to be adorned with kirīṭa, hāra, kēyūra, kunḍalas and other ornaments, clothed in white garments and seated on a padmāsana (or on a lotus).

This goddess should be seated upon a horse,
with one hand carrying a golden
cane and the other holding the
reins of the horse. She has three eyes; on her
crown is the crescent moon.

The complexion of Bhuvanēśvarī is the red colour of the rising sun and she has three eyes. Her crown is adorned with the crescent moon and she is seen wearing all ornaments including kundalas, hāra, a broad belt round the waist and kankanas set with



rubies. She is seated upon a $padm\bar{a}sana$. In two of her hands are the $p\bar{a}sa$ and the ankusa and the remaining hands are held in the abhaya and the varada poses.

Bālā is also a goddess of red complexion seated upon a padmāsana. She holds in two of her hands the akshamālā and the pustaka and the remaining ones are kept in the abhaya and the varada poses.

This goddess of black complexion should be seated upon a seat set with rubies, with one of her legs resting upon a lotus and her hands playing upon the viṇā. There should be near her a parrot whose talk the goddess should be listening to. Rājamātangī is adorned with the crescent moon on her crown which is tied round with a garland of blue lilies, a tilaka on her forehead and all appropriate ornaments.

So far we have dealt with the images of Dēvī
either as directly or indirectly
associated with the cult of Śiva.

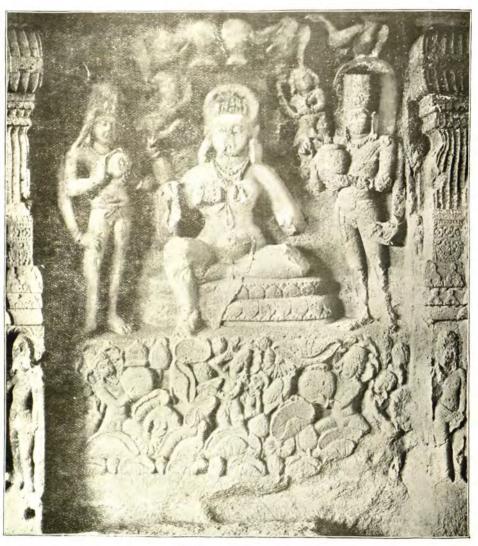
There is goddess-worship associated with the cult
of Vishņu and Brahmā as well. The goddess is
here invariably looked upon as the consort of the





Śrīdēvī: Stone: Mahābalipuram.

PLATE CX.



Śrīdēvī: Stone: Ellora.







Lakshmī: Stone: Mādeyūr.



Śrīdēvī: Ivory: Trivandram.



god; and chief among Vishnu's consort is Lakshmī. When the ocean of milk was churned for obtaining the ambrosials for the gods, many other valuable things came out from that ocean. The goddess of wealth Lakshmi, who became afterwards the consort of Vishnu, came out from that ocean then. Lakshmi is conceived to be treasured by her lord on the right side of his broad chest. She is known by several names, such as, Śrī, Padmā and Kamalā. She is seated upon a padma and holds in each of her two hands a lotus. She is also adorned with a lotus garland. On either side is an elephant emptying water on her head from pots presented by attendant celestial maidens, (See Pls. CIX, CX and fig. 2, Pl. CXI). This goddess is of dark complexion according to the Vishnudharmottara. The Améumadbhēdāgama describes her differently. According to it the colour of Lakshmi is to be golden vellow. She should wear golden ornaments set with rubies and other precious gems; in her ears there should be jewelled nakra-kundalas. The figure of Lakshmi has to be like that of a maiden who has just attained age and should be of very handsome appearance, with pretty eye-brows, eyes like the petals of a lotus, a full neck and a well developed waist. She should wear a bodice and be adorned with various ornaments on the head. In



her right hand she should carry a lotus flower and in the left hand a bilva fruit; she should be draped in beautiful clothing and her back should be broad and attractive. The waist zone should be a broad belt of artistic workmanship and should heighten the effect of her natural beauty.

The Silparatna alone mentions that the colour of Lakshmi is white and further says that in her left hand she holds the lotus and in the right hand the bilva fruit. It adds that she wears a necklace of pearls and is attended by two maidens who are waving the chamara near her. She must be bathed with water taken out of two exactly similar vessels. The figure of Lakshmi should have only two hands when she is by the side of Vishnu. But when she is worshipped in a separate temple she should have four hands, (See fig. 1, Pl. CXI). and be seated upon a lotus of eight petals placed upon a simhāsana. In one of the two right hands she should hold a lotus with a long stalk, and in the other a bilva fruit; the left hands should carry an amritaghata (a pot containing ambrosia) and a śankha respectively. Two elephants standing a little behind her should pour from pots pure water on her head for bathing her. On her head also there should be a lotus. She should be adorned with keyūra and kankana.



Kollāpura Mahālakshmī: Stone: Kolhapur.



In Karavīra (the modern Kolhapura) there is a temple dedicated exclusively to Mahālakshmī: it is therefore a very famous place of pilgrimage. The Viśvakarma-śāstra describes separately the figure of Mahālakshmī as found in this temple. She is represented as a small girl wearing various ornaments and looking very handsome. In her lower right hand is a pātra (vessel), and in the upper right hand the gadā named kaumōdaki; in the lower left hand she holds a bilva fruit, and in the upper left hand the khēṭaka. On her head is a Linga, (See Pl. CXII). She has to be worshipped by those who are desirous of acquiring wealth.

It is conceived that Bhūmī or Bhūdēvī, meaning the Goddess Earth, is also a Bhumi or Bhuconsort of Vishņu. Possibly this association of the Goddess Earth with Vishņu is due to his boar-incarnation. Bhūmi or Bhūdēvi is said to be of a light green colour resembling that of the tender sprouts of the paddy plant. Her head has to be adorned with a karanḍamakuṭa; and she should be made to wear ornaments of all kinds and be dressed in yellow clothes. Bhūmidēvī should be sculptured as a woman with two hands in which she should carry either lotuses or nīlōtpalas. She may be either sitting or standing

upon a padmapītha. This is the description of the goddess as she is found by the side of her lord Vishnu. The Pūrva-kāranāgama, however, gives a slightly different description of Bhūdēvī. She is said there to be of dark colour and to wear red clothes as well as a golden yajñōpavīta on her bodv. In the Vishnudharmottara we have it stated that her complexion is white, that she has four arms and carries in her four hands a ratna-patra (a vessel filled with gems), sasya-pātra (a vessel containing vegetables), ōshadhi-pātra (a vessel containing medicinal herbs) and a lotus respectively. She should be seated upon the back of four diggajas or elephants of the quarters. This description is evidently that of the Goddess Earth when she is set up independently as a svayam-pradhana object of worship and represents fully poetically all the characteristics of the earth, as the producer of plants, gems etc.

In addition to Lakshmi and Bhūdēvi, there are other goddesses associated with Vishņu in relation to some of his other incarnations. For instance Śitā was worshipped as the consort of Rāma, and Rukmiņi, Satyabhāma and Rādhā as the consorts of Kṛishṇa. Even Subhadrā, the sister of Kṛishṇa, is associated with Vishṇu worship at Jagannath.



Sarasvatī: Stone: Gadag.



Sarasvatī: Stone: Gangaikondasoļapuram.

JEF SANGE NATION



Sarasvatī: Stone: Bāgaļi.



Sarasvatī with a vīṇā: Stone: Haļēbīḍu.



Sarasvatī dancing: Stone: Haļēbīdu.



DEVI.

Sarasvati, the goddess of learning, is associated generally with Brahmā, who hap-Sarasvati. pens to be the creating god in the Hindu trinity. She is seated upon a white lotus, is of white complexion, and is draped in white clothes. She has four hands (See Pls. CXIII and CXV). In one of the right hands she holds an akshamālā and the other right hand is in the pose called vyākhyāna-mudrā; and in the left hands she carries respectively a book and a white lotus. Surrounding her there are standing a number of munis or sages engaged in worshipping her. She wears a yajñōpavīta on her person and has the jata-makuta on the head; otherwise also she is decked with various ornaments. This is according to the Amsumadbhēdāgama. But the Vishnudharmottara tells us that Sarasvati should be standing upon a white lotus and further substitutes the kamandalu in the place of the lotus in one of the left hands and makes the right hand with the vyākhyāna-mudrā carry instead a vīnā with a bamboo stem (See fig. 2, Pl. CXVI). In her standing posture she should be sculptured as a samabhanga image. The Amsumadbhedagama says that the kundalas of Sarasvati should be made of rubies but the Pūrva-kāranāgama prescribes for her, ear-rings of pearl (See Pl. CXIV, also fig. 1,



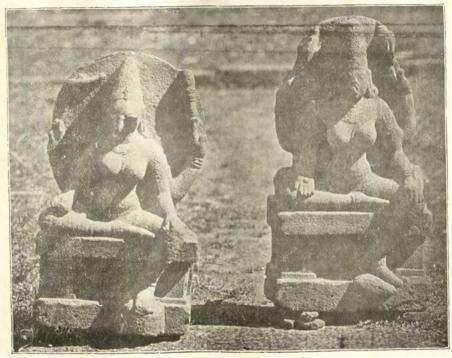
Pl. CXVII). Sarasvatī is described in the Sūta-Samhitā of the Skanda-purāṇa as a female figure having a jaṭā-makuṭa on her head, in which there is a crescent moon inserted. Her neck is of blue colour and she has three eyes. The Dēvīmāhātmya of the Mārkaṇḍēya-purāṇa describes her as holding in her hands an aṅkuśa, a vīṇā, an akshamālā, and a pustaka. It is in this fashion that the Dēvī is represented in the Hoysaļa sculptures (See fig. 1, Pl. CXVI). It is obviously intended here that Sarasvatī is to be looked upon as a Śakti of Śiva. She is also sometimes conceived as a Śakti of Vishṇu. Indeed Lakshmī, Sarasvatī and Pārvatī are all identified with the one Dēvī.

In relation to the sculptures and castings of goddesses in South India, it may be observed that, in groups consisting of a god and two goddesses on either side, the goddess on the right is seen wearing the kucha-bandha (bodice) just as is worn at the present time by the Nambūdiri ladies under the name of mulaikkachchu or breast-band, and that the goddess on the left does not wear such a bodice. This is a noteworthy peculiarity. It may be particularly noticed in relation to the group of images consisting of Vishnu and his consorts Śrī and Bhū (see Pls. XXII and fig. 2, Pl. LXII). The meaning of this difference in the sculpturing is not evident.





(Fig. 1.) Śāradādēvī : Ivory : Trivandram.



(Fig. 2.) Vārābī; Stone: Vaishņavī.
Tirunandikkarai.

By Diti were born to Kaśvapa two sons known as Hiranyāksha and Hiranya-Sapta-matrikas. kaśipu. They were respectively killed by Vishnu in his Varāha-avatāra and Nrisimha-avatāra. Prahlāda, the son of Hiranvāksha, became a devotee of Vishņu and renounced all concerns of worldly life. After him Andhakāsura began to rule over the asuras. By piously practising a long series of austerities, he obtained several boons from Brahmā and became very powerful. He then began to cause annoyance to the devas; and they ran to Kailasa to complain to Siva about the troubles caused by the asura chief. Even as Siva was listening to their complaint, Andhakāsura appeared at Kailasa with a view to carry away Parvati. Siva thereupon got ready to fight the asura; he made the three well known snakes Vāsuki, Takshaka and Dhananjaya serve as his belt and bracelets. An asura named Nila, who had secretly planned to kill Siva came out in the meanwhile in the form of an elephant. Nandi came to know of this and informed Virabhadra: and he took the shape of the lion (the natural enemy of the elephant) and attacked and killed Nila. The skin of this elephant was presented by Virabhadra to Siva. It was worn by Siva as his upper garment. Clad with this curious garment



and ornamented with the serpents, and wielding his powerful triśūla. Siva started out on his expedition against Andhakāsura taking with him his army consisting of the ganas. Vishnu and the other gods also went with him to offer help. But in the struggle that ensued Vishnu and other devas had to run away. At last Siva aimed his arrow and shot at the asura and wounded him; blood began to flow in profusion from the wound, and each drop of it as it touched the earth assumed the shape of another Andhakāsura. Thus, there arose thousands of Andhakāsuras to fight against Śiva. Immediately Siva thrust his triśūla through the body of the original and real Andhakasura and began to dance. Vishnu destroyed with his chakrayudha the secondary asuras produced from the blood-drops. To stop the blood from falling on the earth, Siva created out of the flame that was issuing from his mouth a śakti called Yōgēśvari. Indra and other devas also sent their saktis to serve the same purpose. They are Brahmāṇi, Māhēśvari, Kaumāri, Vaishnavi, Vārāhi, Indrāni and Chamunda. These are the female counterparts of the gods, Brahmā, Mahēśvara, Kumāra, Vishnu, Varāha, Indra and Yama, and are armed with the same weapons, wear the same ornaments and ride the same vahanas and carry the same

banners as the corresponding male gods do. Such is the account of the origin of the Sapta-mātrikās or the seven Mother-Goddesses.

The Varāha-purāṇa, however, states that these Mother-Goddesses are eight in number and includes among them the goddess Yōgēśvarī mentioned above, although all other purāṇas and agamas mention them to be seven. The Varāha-purāṇa further says that these Mātṛikās represent eight mental qualities which are morally bad; accordingly Yōgēśvarī represents kāma or desire; Māhēśvarī, krōdha or anger; Vaishṇavī, lōbha or covetousness; Brahmāṇī, mada or pride; Kaumārī, mōha or illusion; Indrāṇī, mātsarya or fault-finding; Yāmī or Chāmuṇḍā, paiśunya, that is, tale-bearing; and Vārāhī, asūya or envy.

The seven Mātrikās caught all drops of blood as they fell in the battle between Śiva and Andhakāsura, and thus stopped the further multiplication of secondary Andhakāsuras. In the struggle Andhakāsura finally lost his power known as asura-māyā and was defeated by Śiva. Nevertheless through Śiva's grace he gained a good end.

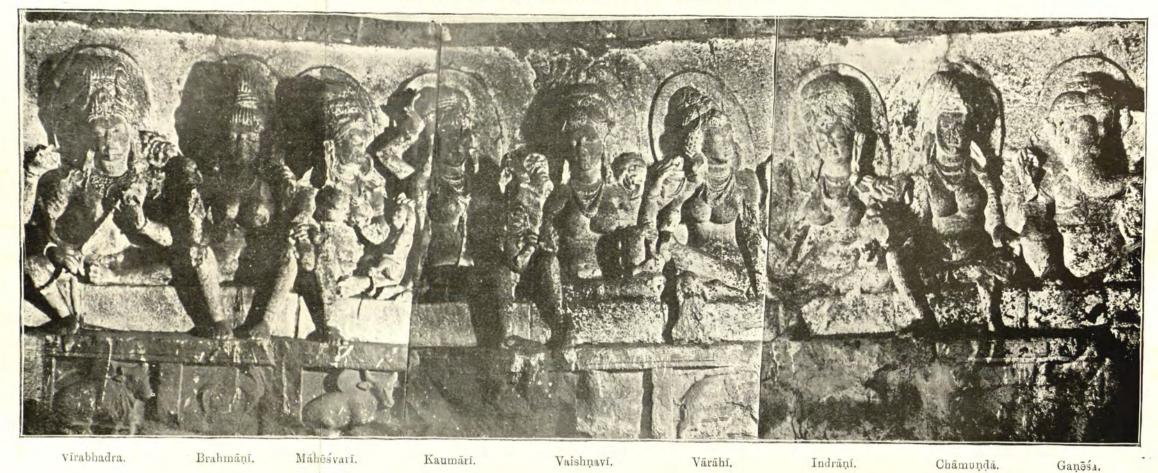
The Kūrma-purāņa continues further the story of the Mātrikās. After the chastisement of the asura Andhaka, Śiva commanded Bhairava and the Mātrikās to retire to the pātāļa-lōka, the



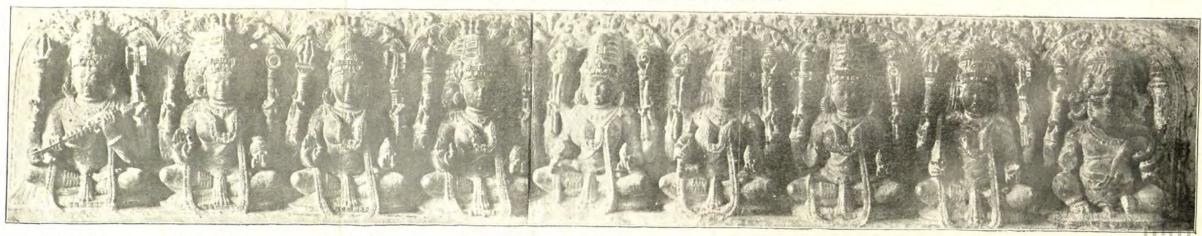
abode of the tāmasic and destructive Vishņu Nṛisimha. They accordingly did so; but very soon Bhairava, being only an amśa or part of Śiva, became merged in Śiva, and the Mātṛikās were left alone without any means of subsistence. They began to destroy everything in the universe for the purpose of feeding themselves. Bhairava then prayed to Nṛisimha to abstract from the Mātṛikās their destructive nature, and it was thereupon withdrawn from them.

According to the Varāha-purāņa the account given above of Andhakāsura and the Mātrikās is an allegory; it represents Ātma-vidyā or spiritual wisdom as warring against andhakāra, the darkness of ignorance: ētat-tē sarvam-ākhyātam-ātma-vidyāmritam. The spirit of vidyā, represented by Śiva, fights with Andhakāsura, the darkness of avidyā. The more this is attempted to be attacked by vidyā, the more does it tend to increase for a time; this fact is represented by the multiplication of the figures of Andhakāsura. Unless the eight evil qualities, kāma, krōdha, etc., are completely brought under the control of vidyā and kept under restraint, it can never succeed in putting down andhākāra.

In the Śuprabhēdāgama it is said that these seven Mātrikās were created by Brahmā for the



(Fig. 2.) THE SAPTA-MĀTRIKA GROUP: (Stone: Bēlūr).



Virabhadra.

Brahmāņī.

Māhēśvarī.

Kaumārī.

Vaishņavī.

Vārāhī.

Indrāņī.

Chamundā.

Gaņēśa.

[To face page 393.]

DEVI.

purpose of killing Nirrita. The general description of these goddesses is briefly given in the agama thus: - Brahmāni should be sculptured like Brahmā : Māhēśvarī like Mahēśvara ; Vaishnavī like Vishnu; Vārāhī as a short woman with an angry face and bearing a plough as her weapon; Indrani like Indra; and Chāmunda as a terrific woman. This last goddess should have her hair in a dishevelled condition, should possess a dark complexion and have four hands; she should wield the trisula in one of her hands and carry a kapāla in another. All the Mātrikās are to be seated images and should have two of their hands held in the varada and abhaya poses, while the other two hands should carry weapons appropriate to the male counterparts of the female powers. They are shown seated upon padmāsanās in the sculptures.

This goddess has four faces and a body bright as gold. In the back right hand she carries the śūla and in the back left hand an akshamālā; the front right hand is in the abhaya pose and the front left hand in the varada pose. She is seated upon a red lotus and has the hamsa as her vāhana as also the emblem of her banner. She wears a yellow garment (pītāmbara) and her head is adorned with a karandamakuta. Her situation is under a palāśa tree.

Such is the description of her in the Amsumad-bhēdāgama; the Vishņudharmōttara, as quoted in the Vāchaspatya, gives her six hands, the left ones of which are characterised by abhaya, pustaka (book) and kamaṇḍalu, while the right ones are characterised by varada, sūtra and sruva. It also adds that her dress is deer-skin. On the other hand, the Pūrva-kāraṇāgama agrees with the first work quoted above in ascribing only four hands to Brahmāṇi, although it states that she carries the kamaṇḍalu and akshamālā in two of her hands and holds the other two in the abhaya and varada poses.

Vaishṇavī carries in one of her right hands the chakra and in the corresponding left hand the śaṅkha; her two other hands are held in the abhaya and the varada poses respectively. She has a lovely face and beautiful breasts, and is of dark complexion. Her eyes are pretty, and she wears a yellow garment. On her head is a kirīṭa-makuṭa. She is adorned with all the ornaments generally worn by Vishṇu, and the emblem of her banner as well as her vāhana is the Garuḍa. Her place is under a rāja-vriksha. The Vishṇudharmōttara states that like Brahmāṇī she has also six hands; the right hands are characterised by the gadā, padma and abhaya,

THE SAPTA-MĀTRIKĀ GROUP: STONE: KUMBHAKŌŅAM.



Vaishṇayĩ. Kaumārī. Chāmuṇḍā. Brahmāṇī.



Indiāņī.

Māhēśvarī.

Vārāhī. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

DEVI.

and the left ones by the śankha, chakra and varada. In the Dēvī-purāṇa she is represented as possessing four hands in which she carries śankha, chakra, gadā and padma. She wears the vanamālā, the characteristic garland of Vishņu. In respect of this last description, the Dēvī-purāṇa agrees with the Pūrva-kāraṇāgama.

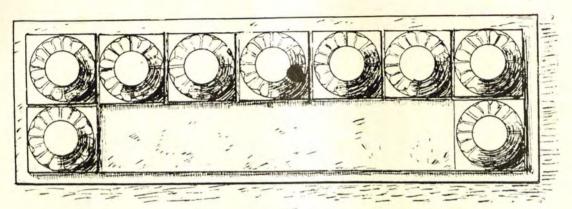
The figure of Indrani has three eyes and four arms; in two of her hands she Indrani carries the vajra and the sakti, the two other hands being respectively held in the varada and abhaya poses. The colour of this goddess is red, and she has on her head a kirīta; on her body she wears various ornaments. Her vahana as well as the emblem of her banner is the elephant, and her abode is under the kalpaka tree. According to the Vishnudharmottara, she should have a thousand eyes, and should be of golden colour; she should have six arms, four of the hands carrying the sūtra, vajra, kalaśa (a pot), and pātra (a vessel) and the remaining hands being held in the varada and abhaya poses. The Devi-purana states that she carries the ankusa and the vaira only, and the Pūrva-kāranāgama mentions that she has only two eyes. According to the last authority the goddess Indrani holds a lotus in one of her hands.



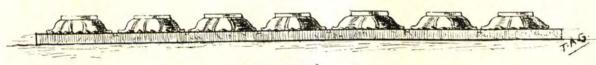
The goddess Chamunda has four arms and three eyes and is red in colour. Her hair is abundant and thick and bristles upwards. She has in one hand the kapāla (skull) and in another the śūla, while the other two hands are respectively in the varada and the abhaya poses. She wears a garland of skulls in the manner of the yajñopavīta and is seated upon a padmāsana. Her garment is the tigerskin, and her abode is under a fig tree. Her seat, it is said in the Vishnudharmottara, is the dead body of a human being, and she has a terrific face with powerful tusks. She has a very emaciated body and sunken eyes and ten hands. The belly of this goddess is thin and apparently empty. She carries in her hands the following things; musala, kavacha, bāna, ankuśa, khadga, khētakā, paśa, dhanus, danda and parasu. To this description the Pūrvakāranāgama adds that she should have her mouth open and should wear on her head the digit of the moon even as Siva does: that her vahana is an owl and the emblem of her banner an eagle. In one of the left hands she carries as we have already said a kapāla which is filled with lumps of flesh; and in another left hand there is fire. In one right hand she holds a snake. She wears in her ears kundalas made of conch-shell (śankha-patra or kundala).



PITHAS OF SAPTA-MATRIKAS.



PLAN OF THE PITHAS.



ELEVATION .

DEVI.

Māhēśvarī has four arms; two of which are in the varada and the abhaya poses respectively, while the remaining two hands carry the śūla and akshamālā. Her vāhana is the bull. This goddess is said in the Vishņudharmōttara to have five faces, each possessing three eyes, and she wears on her crown the crescent moon. Her colour is white and she has six arms; in four of the hands she carries the sūtra, damaru, śūla and ghanṭā, the two remaining hands being respectively in the varada and abhaya poses; her head is adorned with the jaṭā-makuṭa. Her banner also has the bull for its emblem.

of that of Subrahmanya who is known as Kumāra. Kaumāri has four hands, in two of which she carries the śakti and the kukkuṭa, the remaining two hands being respectively in the abhaya and the varada poses. Her vāhana is the peacock and this same bird forms the emblem on her banner. She has a makuṭa said to be bound with vāsikā or vāchikā. What this means cannot be found out. Her abode is under an udumbara or fig tree. She has, according to the Vishnudharmōttara, six faces and twelve arms; two of her hands are held respectively in the varada and the abhaya poses;



and she carries the śakti, dhvaja, danda, dhanus, bāṇa, ghaṇṭā, padma, pāṭra and paraśu in her other hands. The Dēvīpurāṇa adds that her garland is made of red flowers, and the Pūrva-kāraṇāgama substitues the aṇkuśa for kukkuṭa, and adds that the goddess should be so sculptured as to suggest the ideas of valour and courage.

Vārāhī has the face of a boar and the colour of the storm-cloud. She wears on Varahi. her head a karanda-makuta and is adorned with ornaments made of corals. She wields the hala and the śakti, and is seated under a kalpaka tree. Her vāhana as well as the emblem on her banner is the elephant. To this description the Vishnudharmottara adds that she has a big belly; according to this authority, she has six hands, in four of which she carries the danda, khadga, khētaka and pāśa, the two remaining hands being held respectively in the abhaya and varada poses. The Pūrva-kāranāgama says that she carries the śārnga-dhanus, the hala and the musala as her weapons. She wears on her legs nupura-anklets.

We have already mentioned that on one side of the group of the Mother-Goddesses there is the figure of Gaṇēsa, and on the other side that of Vīrabhadra. This latter god is described as having four arms and three eyes, and being of a pacific look.

DEVI.

On his head is a jaṭā-makuṭa, and he is decked with various ornaments. His colour is white. One of the right hands is in the abhaya pose and the other holds the śūla; one of the left hands is held in the varada pose and the other carries the gadā. He is seated on a padmāsana under a vaṭa-vṛiksha (banyan tree). His banner has the bull as its emblem. Gaṇēśa might be figured here either as standing or as seated on a padma-pīṭha.

The sculpturing of the Sapta-mātrikā group of gods and goddesses found in the cave temples of Ellora conform largely to the descriptions given above. They, however, differ in a few points; for instance, the goddesses in some cases are all made alike with a single face each; and these are distinguished from each other by their weapons and the lanchhanas or emblems worked out below them in small niches or countersunk panels. Thus, Brahmānī is recognised by the small figure of a swan sculptured in the seat below. In some cases the goddesses are each provided with a child, which is placed either on the lap or is made to stand by the side. The group is invariably made up of the seven seated mothers flanked on either side by Virabhadra who is seen playing upon a vīnā and Vināyaka, there being some blood-thirsty ghosts surrounding Chāmunda.



The worship of Jyeshthadevi appears to be very old. The Bodhayana-Grihya-Jyeshthadevi. Sūtras contain a chapter dealing with the worship of this goddess. One of the Śrivaishņava Āļvārs (saints), called Tondar-adippodi, meaning the dust of the feet of God's devotees, refers in derision to the worship offered to this goddess by people in the vain hope of acquiring the fulfilment of their desires, while there is the great god Vishnu, the conferor of all boons, whom they forget altogether. We know of several temples in which the image of this devi is still seen to be occupying a corner, though not receiving any worship; in many other temples the image of this goddess is pulled out of the seat and thrown away; and even educated people do not understand what this rejected piece of sculpture is intended to represent. Strange stories are concocted in modern times in connection with the image of Jyeshthadēvi; and they are introduced into Sthalapurānas. In a place called Nangapuram in the Trichinopoly District there is a Siva temple belonging to the Chola period. It is known to have been built in honour of a Chola princess. The first part of the name of the village means a maiden, referring evidently to Arinjigai, the Chola princess. The people of this village point out an image of Jyesh-



Jyēshṭhādēvī: Stone: Mylapore, Madras.

Indira Gandhi Nationa Centre for the Arts

DEVI.

thadevi and assert that it represents a Chola princess who was born with the face of a jackal. The story is that the king, feeling sorry for the deformation of his child prayed to god that her jackal-face might be removed from her. Then his god appeared to him in a dream and told him that if he built a temple for Siva in the village of Nangapuram, and made his daughter visit and worship the god set up in it, she would immediately lose the face of the jackal and obtain instead the normal face of a woman. This, they say, happened accordingly: and in proof of the correctness of the story, they direct our attention to the figure with the bull's face sitting on the right of Jyeshthadevi and say that it is the princess before she visited the temple and lost her jackal-face and that the figure to the left of this is the lady as she became after she offered worship to Siva in the newly constructed temple (Cf. Pl. CXXI). They, however, give no explanation at all regarding the central figure.

Another equally remarkable instance of forgetfulness in relation to the image of this goddess is noticeable in the famous temple of Siva at Tirupparangungam near Madura. About the end of the eighth century A.D., a pious queen of the then reigning Pāṇḍya king, Jaṭilavarman Parāntaka Pāṇḍya, had a shrine of Durgā excavated in the rock



near the shrine of Siva and got sculptured near it the image also of Jyeshthadevi in half relief. These facts are even now found recorded in an epigraph very near to the group of the Jyeshthadevi images there. Tirupparangunram is in fact one of the few famous sacred places dedicated to the worship of Subrahmanya now. But, unfortunately, there is neither a shrine for that god nor a sculptured representation of him in that place. Pilgrims go there, nevertheless, by thousands on days sacred to Subrahmanya, believing that the group of Jvēshthādēvī images-which are the principal objects of worship there-in some manner or other represents that god. Possibly at some period in the history of that temple, the central figure of the Jyeshthadevi group came to be draped in masculine god's clothes and to be called Subrahmanya, the figure to the right being understood to be Nandikēśvara, the steward of Śiva's household, and the figure of the female to the left being taken to be the first wife of Subrahmanya. The pūjāri accounted for the absence of the second wife by stating that the god is sculptured there as he was, before he took his second wife. This so-called image of Subrahmanya has by its side a silver śakti (weapon) dedicated perhaps by a pious worshipper. The crow-banner found by the side of Jyeshthadevi

in the sculpture is explained to be the cock-banner of Subrahmanya. To the $p\bar{u}j\bar{a}ri$ the absence of six heads, of two wives and of the peacock $v\bar{a}hana$ as well as many other details characteristic of Subrahmanya, did not matter very much. Even the noticeably female form of the central image did not make him hesitate in asserting his opinion that the central figure in the group is indeed that of Subrahmanya.

According to the description of Jyeshthadevi, as given in Sanskrit works, she is a goddess with two arms and two eyes, with big cheeks and large pendulous breasts descending as far as the navel, with a flabby belly, thick thighs, raised nose, hanging lower lip, and is in colour as dark as ink. Her legs have to be hanging down in front of the Bhadrasana on which she is seated. Her hair is done up in a knot, and on the forehead a tilaka is marked. She wears a makuta on her head; in her right hand she holds a nīlotpala flower, and the other hand rests upon the seat. One authority, however, states that she should carry a nīlotpala in one hand and keep the other in the abhaya pose. In actual sculptures, she is often seen with the right hand in the abhaya pose and the left hand made to rest upon her thigh (See Pl. CXXI); sometimes in the sculptures the right hand holds



the nīlōtpala flower and the left hand rests upon the seat. (See Pl. CXXII and CXXIII.)

On the right of Jyēshṭhādēvī is the image of a bull-faced human being with two arms. In the right hand of this image there is a daṇḍa (stick), and a rope is held in the left hand. In the Pūrva-kāraṇāgama this being is declared to be the half-bovine son of the Dēvī. The right leg of this figure is hanging down, while the left one is made to rest upon the seat. The colour of the body is white, the Suprabhēdāgama saying that it is blood red. This image is decked with all ornaments; on its head is a kirīṭa, and it is clothed in silk garments.

On the left of the Dēvī is a female figure, whom the Amśumadbhēdāgama calls Agnimatha. (?) She is a maiden with a pretty bosom and of youthful appearance. Clad in red clothes, adorned with all ornaments and with a karanḍa-makuṭa on her head, she is seated with her left leg hanging down and the right folded and made to rest on the seat. Her colour is jet black. In her right hand she holds a nīlōtpala flower. The Pūrva-kāranāgama calls her the daughter of the Dēvī.

The emblem on the banner of Jyeshthādevi is the crow and her vāhana is an ass.

When the ocean of milk was churned Jyēshthā was born before Lakshmī, and no one wished



Jyēshṭhādēvī: Stone: Madras Museum.





Jyēshṭhādēvī: Stone: Kumbhakōṇam.



to marry her. The *rishi* Kapila took her for his wife and therefore she is known as Kapilapatni.

The side-images in the Jyēshṭhādēvī group must come up as high as her shoulders.

In the old Tamil nighanțus the names of Jyēshṭhā are given as follows: Mugaḍi, Tauvai, Kaladi, Mūdēvi, the crow-bannered, the ass-rider, Kēṭṭai, the bad woman and Ēkavēṇi. Her weapon is said to be the sweeping broom.

There are two kinds of images of Jyēshṭhā, says the Vishṇudharmōttara, namely, the Rakta-Jyēshṭhā and Nīla-Jyēshṭhā; both of them are seated figures having their feet touching the ground. They have each only one pair of hands. These forms of the goddess are to be praised and propitiated by heroes.

The Linga-purana has an interesting account of Jyēshṭhādēvī which is somewhat different from what has been given above. When the ocean of milk was churned to obtain the immortalising ambrosia for the gods, kāṭakūṭa-visha, the all-destroying cosmic poison, came out first from that ocean; then came Jyēshṭhādēvī. A Brāhmaṇa rishi named Dussaha married her and was taking her home with him. He perceived in her on the way a peculiar trait which he was not able to comprehend. He noticed her closing her ears



wherever there was the singing of the praise of Vishnu or the uttering of the prayers offered to Siva, or any other good thing was being mentioned or done. Once upon a time he went with his wife to the forest for tapas, but the lady could not endure to see him so engaged, and consequently left him alone there and quietly returned home. The poor rishi had at last to promise to her that he would no longer engage himself in any virtuous acts, which were displeasing to her, before he could reside with her in his house. Just about that time Mārkandēya came there; and poor Dussaha then opened out to him his heart and explained to him the peculiar nature of his wife and asked him for advice as to what places he might visit without causing annoyance to his wife. He was advised

Mārkaṇḍēya that he might go with her to all places where inauspicious acts were being done or inauspicious words were being uttered; and gave a long list of acts of which the following are a few:— wherever there was quarrel between husband and wife in a household, Jyēshṭhādēvī might be taken there; she might also be taken to places of Bauddha and non-Vaidik forms of worship; again, she might be asked to take her place in houses where the elders enjoy pleasures, such as eating anything good, without first offering the good things to the children

to eat. After giving this advice, Markandeva departed. The rishi Dussaha then called his wife and told her that he was going to the Rasatalaloka to find out there a good place for them both to live in without anything to disturb them, and asked his wife to stay, till his return, in a place midway between his āśrama and the pond near by, and was getting ready to start on his journey. Jyeshthadevi asked the rishi how she was to sustain herself till he returned, and who would help her with the things she wanted; the rishi replied that women would offer her bali, which would be more than enough for her to feed herself satisfactorily, and added that she should not visit the houses of any of those women who offered her oblations. Promising to return as early as possible, the rishi went to the tank near his abode and plunged into it with a view to reach the lower world Rasatala, and never again returned. Ever since that time, this poor abandoned wife is said to have been wandering here and there and making the hills and the plains outside inhabited villages her abode from time to time. She once happened to meet Vishnu, whom she entreated to prescribe for her some avocation to while away the tedium of being all alone. He thereupon permitted her to go and live with those who offered worship to him exclusively, with a



distinct disregard in their hearts for Śiva and the other gods. On leaving her after bestowing this boon he went on muttering the *Rudramantra* to safe-guard himself from the evil influence of Jyēshṭhā otherwise called Alakshmī. Vishṇubhaktas and women must therefore offer oblations to Jyēshṭhādēvī.

An explanation of the worship of Jyeshthadevi is found in the Saivagamas. The Siddhantasārāvali of Trilochana Śivāchārya and the commentary on it give what follows:-Parāśakti, in the form of Vama, is the author of the pancha-krityas, or the five acts called srishthi, sthiti, samhara, tirodhana and anugraha. She, therefore, assumes the eight forms representing the eight tattvas. They are, Vāmā as prithvīmayī, Jyēshthā as jalarūpinī, Raudri as agniyākārā, Kāli as vāyvākārā, Kalavikaranî as ākāśarūpiņī, Balavikaranī as chandrarūpinī; Balapramathanī as sūryarūpā; her two other forms are—Sarvabhūtadamanī as ātmarūpā, and Manonmayi as Parāśakti. Now, Vāmā means a beautiful damsel. Although each of the five bhūtas or elements has its own peculiar characteristic quality when pure and unalloyed, still, it is conceived that, ordinarily, all the elements except ākāśa are not unalloyed and therefore possess mixed characteristics. Among such alloyed elements prithvi, or the earth-element, is the most alloyed, and possesses the characteristic qualities of all the five elements; and hence Vāmā, the beautiful, is said to be presiding over prithvi. The manifestation of Śiva, or Murtīśvara, corresponding to his creative function (srishthi), is called Vāmadēva, as he is the lord of Vāmā.

Jyēshṭhā, who is jalamayī, is the representative of sthithi. The Mūrtīśvara of jala is Jyēshṭha, and he is the lord of Jyēshṭhādēvī. Raudri represents the śakti of the agni-tattva. The Mūrtīśvara of agni is Paśupati, who is no other than Rudra, the lord of Raudrī. Prāṇa is the property of time (kāla); hence Kālī is the śakti presiding over the element vāyu. The Mūrtīśvara of vāyutattva is Kāla, and he is the husband of Kālī.

The part kala in the name Kalavikarani, means a limb, and vikarani indicates absence. Hence Kalavikarani means 'free of limbs,' that is, undivided. Indivisibility is the characteristic feature of ākāśa; therefore this goddess is made to represent ākāśa-tattva. Her lord and corresponding Mūrtiśvara is Bhīma. He is Kalavikarana, and his consort is Kalavikaranī.

That which augments strength is Balavikarani. Chandra (moon) is conceived to influence the production of ōshadhis (medical herbs) which



give health and strength; therefore Balavikarani represents the moon looked upon as a tattva. Her husband is Mahādēva.

Balapramathani means the destroyer of bala or strength. Sūrya (sun) is hot and enervating; hence this śakti represents the sun as a tattva. The Mūrtiśvara corresponding to this goddess is Ugra. He is the destroyer of all paśas or bonds.

The śakti that holds under control all the activities of all the souls is Sarva-bhūtadamanī. She is ātma-mūrti and her Mūrtiśvara is Yajamāna.

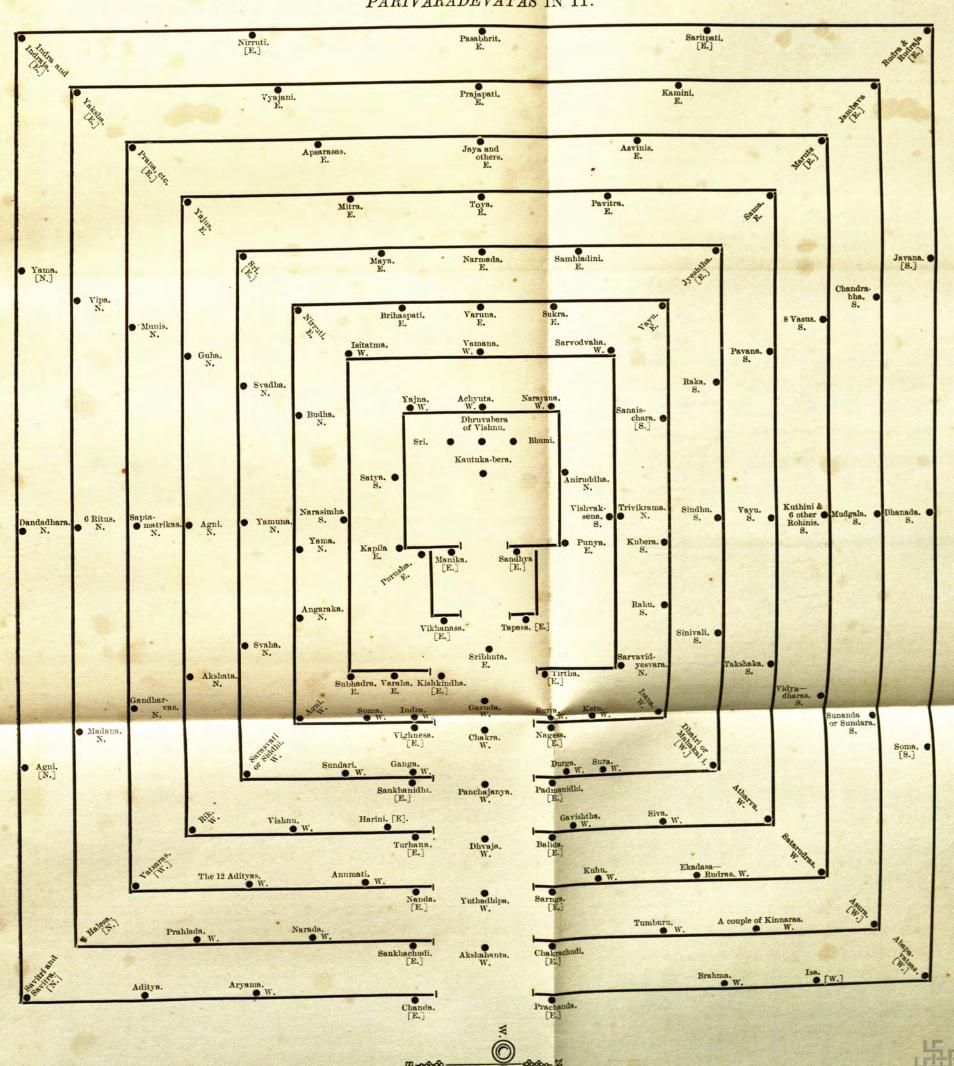
Mononmani is the *śakti* that unites aspiring souls with the Universal Lord, Śiva, after removing from them their *mala* or dirt of sin. Her lord is Paraśiva.

Such is the explanation of the functions of these goddesses. The very large variety of the goddesses herein noticed cannot but be striking. Their number is indeed even more. Hindu theology and philosophy account for their variety and numerousness by endeavouring to evolve them as representative powers out of fundamental philosophical principles. But a student with the historical turn of mind cannot fail to see in the very numerousness and variety of these goddesses a striking proof of the gradual affiliation of non-Aryan deities of all sorts to the institutions of expanding Hinduism.



PARIVARADEVATAS

PLAN OF A VISHŅU TEMPLE WITH SEVEN $\bar{A}VARAŅAS$ AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE $PARIV\bar{A}RAD\bar{E}VAT\bar{A}S$ IN IT.



APPENDIX A.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN AND OF THE DISPOSITION OF PARIVARADEVATAS IN A VISHNU TEMPLE OF SEVEN AVARANAS.

According to the Vaikhānasāgama, that temple of Vishnu which has only one avarana or circuit and contains the images of the central Vishnu, Vishvaksēna, Śrībhūta, Garuda, Chakra, Dhvaja, Sankha, and Mahābhūta is considered to be the most inferior (adhamadhama) one. If, in addition to the above mentioned deities, there be also the Vimānapālas and Lokapālas, it is said to belong to the Adhamamadhyama class of temples. A temple with a second avarana together with the images that are to be found in it, as also those of Havirakshaka, Pushparakshaka and Balirakshaka is classed as the adhamottama temple. If there be a third avarana with the necessary images in it, the temple is of the Madhyamādhama class. If, in addition to the above, there happens to be a fourth avarana with all the images in it, the temple is considered to be of the Madhyamamadhyama



HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

class. The addition of the images of Kuhū, Anumiti, Jayā etc., and the Sapta-mātrikas, makes it one of the madhyamottama variety. If the fifth avarana together with the images that are to be in it is added to the above, the temple becomes one of the uttamadhama class. The addition of a sixth avarana with all the images in it makes the temple one of the uttamamadhyama class. A temple with seven avaranas is an ideal temple and is said to be of the uttamottama class. The above classification is with respect to the number of avaranas or prakaras, found in a temple. There is another classification based upon the number of images found in the temple. A temple with Vishvaksēna, Garuda, Śrībhūta, Nyaksha and Bhūtapitha, a group which goes by the name of pancha-parivara, is said to belong to the adhamadhama variety. The addition of Indra, and the other Lokapalas, Sūrya, Chakra and Sankha converts the temple into one of the adhamamadhyama class. If, further, the images of Vivasvān, Mitra, Kshattā, Dhvaja and Yūthādhipa are found in it, the temple is said to belong to the adhamottama class. The addition of the images of Siddhi, Śrī, Havihpāla, Skanda, Vighnēśa the Sapta-mātrikās, Purusha, Jyēshthā, Bhārgava, and Brahmā renders the temple into one of

PARIVARADEVATAS.

the madhuamādhama variety. The temple is of the madhyamamadhyama class if, with the images of the above mentioned deities, there are also those of Bhāskara, Angāraka, Durgā, the seven Rohinis, Manda, Budha, Brihaspati and Purusha in the third avarana. If, in addition to those above mentioned, there are the images of Jyeshtha, Sukra, Gangā, the Saptarishis, Brahmā, Chandra, Rudra, the Aśvins, Kapila, the five Bhūtas, and Sarasvati in the fourth avarana, the temple is of the madhyamottama variety. It is of the uttamadhama class if there are in addition to the images already mentioned those of Prithvi, Mitra, Nara, Dharma, Dhātrī, Svarapriyā, Pushpēśa, Vyāhriti, Dasra, Bhava, Manu and Mahāvīra. It will be considered a temple of the uttamamadhyama class if there are the Ekadasa Rudras and the Dvādaśa Ādityas also; and it would become a temple of the uttamottama class if there are further the images of Balirakshaka, the eight Vasus, Java The Vaikhānasāgama also gives the number of archakas or the officiating priests and the parichārakas or the servants that are to be employed in each one of the above mentioned varieties of temples. For the uttamottama class of temple it is said that there should be twenty archakas and one hundred paricharakas. Excepting the famous



HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

temple of Ranganātha in Śrīrangam there does not appear to be any other ancient temple in India with seven āvaraṇas. Before the time of Rāmānuja this temple followed the Vaikhānasāgama and therefore we find even to this day a number of small shrines in all the āvaraṇas, but after Rāmānuja introduced the Pāncharātrāgama in Śrīrangam, the images of the Śrīvaishṇava saints and āchāryas were set up along with the images of the deities already found in them. The plan of a Vishnu temple having seven āvaraṇas with the names of the deities that are required to be consecrated in them is appended.

Besides the deities enumerated above a few others are also mentioned as being found in a uttamottama temple in a place called the karmārchāsthāna in the second or the third āvaraņa of the main temple where the utsava and other bēras or images are enshrined. This place itself appears to be surrounded by three āvaraṇas. In the first or the second āvaraṇa of the main temple, the water required for bathing the images should be kept in a room situated between the east and north-east facing the central shrine and guarded by Purusha. Near this place where the water is stored, the washed clothes required for draping the images should be dried, and the flowers required

PARIVARADEVATAS.

for making garlands should be stored, the latter being under the guardianship of Pushparakshaka and the former under Tvashtā. The bed-room (Śayyādēśa or Palliyarai) for the utsava-bēra should be situated between the east and south-east of the first or the second avarana and should be guarded by Kaumodaki. The kitchen should occupy the south-east corner of the second or the third avarana; it should consist of four quarters (śālās); in the southern quarter known as the homasthana should be the nityagni-kunda required for the daily fire sacrifices (agni-kārya) which should be guarded by Balirakshaka. In the western quarter of the kitchen and on the north of its entrance should be stored rice and other articles required for cooking, under the guardianship of Chamunda. The ovens should occupy the whole length of the eastern quarter-from the north end to the south end. The guardian of this quarter named Havirakshaka should be set up here. Like the room where water is stored, the kitchen should also face the central shrine.

Round the neck of the dome of the vimāna of the central shrine should be placed the four guardians of the vimāna, namely, Nyaksha, Vivasvān, Mitra and Kshattā facing outwards. The gates should be guarded by three pairs of



HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

dvāradēvas of whom Dhāta and Vidhāta facing the north and the south respectively should be situated on either door-posts of the central shrine. On the door-sill of the same gateway the deity named Bhuvanga should be conceived as lying with his head towards the south and the feet towards the north and facing upwards. The officiating priests (archakas) should not cross Bhuvanga except when they enter the shrine on duty. On the lintel of the same gateway and directly above the door-sill occupied by Bhuvanga, the deity named Patanga should be conceived as facing downwards with his head towards the north and feet towards the south. Patira and Varuna are conceived as occupying the right and the left doors respectively of the same gateway.

In the accompanying plan of an ideal Vishnu temple, the letters N, E, S, and W stand for north, east, south and west respectively, the directions which the images are required to face. In the case of those images where nothing is mentioned about the directions which they should face, they are shown tentatively by the same letters, but enclosed in square brackets.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PARIVARADEVATAS.

	Avarana.					Avarana.	
Achyuta	***		1	Chanda	Out-side		
Āditya		•••	7	āvaraņa			
Adityas (the	twelve)	•••	5	Chandrabha	•••		6
Agni		2, 4,	7	Dandadhara	•••		7
Akshahantā			7	Dhanada	•••		7
Akshata			4	Dhātrī or M	ābakālī		3
Angāraka	***		2	Dhvaja	in a		5
Aniruddha	•••		1	Durgā			3
Anumiti			5	Ēkādaśa Ru	dras		5
Abāpavatsas			7	Gandbarvas	•••		5
Apsarasas			5	Gangā	•••	•••	3
Aryamā	•••		7	Garuda			2
Asura	•••		6	Gavishtha	•••		4
Aśvins		•••	5	Guha			4
Atharva	•••		4	Halēśa			6
Balida			5	Hariņī	•••	•••	4
Brahmā	***		7	Indra			2,7
Brihaspati		•••	2	Indraja		•••	7
Budha	•••	•••	2	Īśa		•••	7
Chakra	•••	•••	3	Īśana	•••	•••	2
Chakrachūdi	6/		7	Īsitātmā		4.	2

HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

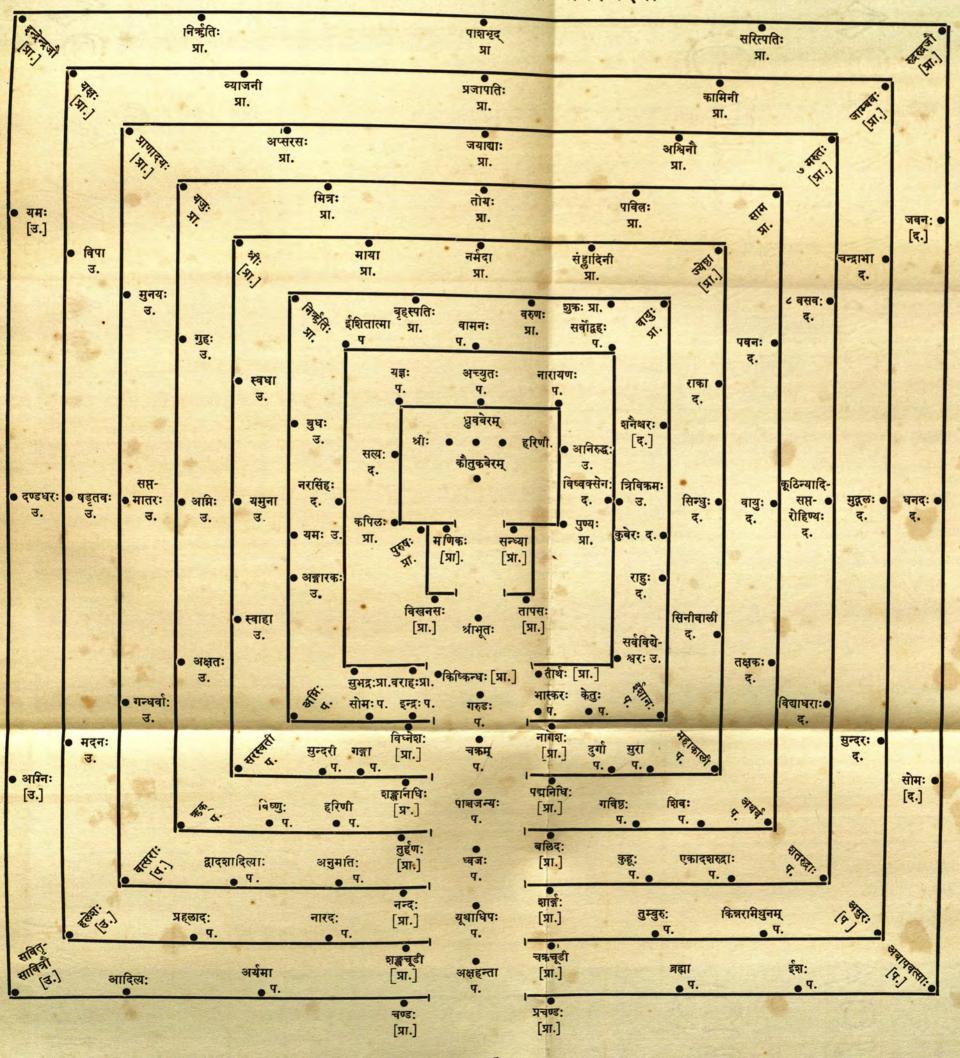
	A	varar	1a.			Avaran	na.
Jāmbava			6	Prachanda	Outside	the 7	th
Javana		•••	7	āvaraņa		•••	
Jaya and oth	ners		5	Prahlāda	,	•••	6
Jyēshthā -		•••	3	Prajāpati		•••	6
Kāminī			6	Prāṇa		•••	5
Kapila			1	Puṇya		•••	1
Kētu	The second		2	Purusha	***	•••	1
Kinnaras (a	nair of)		6	Rāhu	••••	***	2
Kubēra	pair Oi)		2	Rākā	•••	•••	3
Kuhū			5	Ŗik	•••	•••	4
				Ritus (six)	•••	****	6
Kūthini and	six other	IVOII	5	Rudra		•••	7
nis				Rudraja		•••	7
Madana	•••	•••	6	Sāma			4
Maṇika	Central	Shrii		Samhlādinī	•••	•••	3
Maruts	•••	•••	5	Śanaiśchara		•••	2
Māyā	•••	• • •	3	Sandhyā	Central	Shri	ne
Mitra	•••	•••	4	Śankhachūdi			7
Mudgala		•••	6	Sankhaenuqi Santa-mātrik			5
Munis		•••	5		as		7
Nanda			6	Sarasvatī or		•••	3
Nārada		***	6	2			2
Narasimha		•••	2		•••	•••	6
Nārāyaņa		***	3	Sarvavidyeśv		•••	2
Narmadā		•••	1	Sarvodvaha		•••	5
Nirruti	•••	2,	7			•••	
Pānchajanya			4	Satya	•••	6414	1
Pāśabhṛit		•••	7	Savitri		•••	7
Pavana		•	4	Sāvitra	•	•••	7
Pavitra			4	Qindhu			3



PARIVARADEVATAS.

Avarana.						Avarana.		
Sinīvālī			3	Turhana			5	
Śiva	•••	•••	4	Vāmana	•••		2	
Soma		2,	7	Varāha			2	
Subhadra			2	Varuņa	•••		2	
Sukra			2	Vasus (eight))		5	
Sunanda or	Sundara		6	Vatsaras			5	
Sundari			3	Vāyu	•••	2,	4	
Surā		•••	3	Vidyadharas			5	
Sūrya			2	Vikhanasa	•••	44	1	
Śrī			3	Vipa	•••		6	
Śribhūta			1	Visbņu			4	
Svadhā			3	Vishvaksēna	•••		1	
Svāhā			3	Vyājanī			6	
Takshaka			4	Yajña			1	
Tāpasa			1	Yajus			4	
Tirtha			2	Yaksha			6	
Tōya			4	Yama		2,	7	
Trivīkrama			2	Yamunā			3	
Tumburu			6	Yūthādhipa			9	

वैखानसागमोक्त वैष्णवालयसप्तावरणदेवाः।



प्रा=प्राङ्मुख:।

उ=उदङ्मुखः।

द=दक्षिणामुख:

प=पश्चिमाभिसुख:।

ध्रुवबेरम्।

स्थ देवस्य देव्यादीनां वर्णवाहनकेत्वादीन्व्याख्यास्यामः । वर्णवाहनकेतुनामनक्षत्रपत्नीबीजाक्षरादीञ् ज्ञात्वाचयेत् । अन्यथा चेदसुरा गृह्णीयुः । देवः कृतयुगे श्वेतवर्णस्त्रेतायुगे रुक्मामो द्वापरे रक्तामः कलौ स्यामामस्तर्वेषु स्यामवर्णी वा । सर्वेषां वर्णानां स्यामं मुख्यम् । तस्माच्छ्यामवर्णः पीताम्बरधरः किरीटकेयूरप्रलम्बयज्ञोपवीती श्रीवत्साङ्कश्चतुर्भुजस्शङ्कचक्रधरोऽभयकव्यवलम्बितहस्तो गरुडध्वजनवाहन ओङ्कारबीजः श्रवणजः पञ्चशब्दरवो दक्षिणवामयोः श्रीभूमि-सहितो विष्णुं महाविष्णुं सदाविष्णुं सर्वव्यापिनमिति चतुर्मृर्तिमन्त्रैर-चियेत् । अथवा पञ्चमूर्तिमन्त्रैरचियेदिति केचित् ।

प्रथमावरणदेवाः।

तत्प्राच्यां पुरुषः प्राङ्मुखः श्वेताभः पीतवासाश्चतुर्भुज-रशङ्कचक्रधरस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः श्रीमेदिनीभ्यां संयुक्तः पुरुषः पुरुषात्मकं परमपुरुषं धर्ममयमिति ।

आग्नेय्यां कपिलः प्राङ्मुखः श्वेतामोऽष्टहस्तो दक्षिणे चैकहस्तेन अभयप्रदः अन्यैश्वकासिहलधरो वामे चैकहस्तेन कटिमवलम्ब्यान्यैश्व शङ्खचाप्रदण्डधरो रक्तवासा मकुटादिसर्वाभरणभूषितो गायत्री सावि-त्रीसंयुक्तः कपिलः कपिलं मुनिवरं शुद्धं वेदरूपिणमिति ।

दक्षिणे दक्षिणामुखोऽञ्जनाभो रक्तााम्बरधरश्चतुर्भुजरशङ्ख्यक-धरस्सर्वाभरणभूषितो घृतिपौष्णीभ्यां सहितस्सत्यं सत्यात्मकं ज्ञानमयं संहारमयमिति ।

नैर्ऋत्यां पश्चिमाभिमुखस्तप्तचामीकराभश्चतुरशृङ्गो द्विशीर्षस्तप्त-हस्तरशङ्खचकाज्यदर्वीस्नुक्स्नुवज्जहूपधरिस्नपादो रक्तवस्नधरस्पर्वाभरण-भूषितो दक्षिणवामयोस्स्वाहास्वधायुक्तो यज्ञो यज्ञं सर्वदेवमयं पुण्यं ऋतुमिति ।

पश्चिमे पश्चिमामिमुखश्चतुर्भुजस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः कनकामः इयामाम्बरधरः पवित्रीक्षोणीभ्यां युक्तोऽच्युतोऽच्युतमपरिमितैश्वर्यं श्रीपतिमिति ।

वायव्ये पश्चिमाभिमुखस्स्पिटिकाभरूयामाम्बरधरोऽभयवरदहस्तः श्रीवत्साङ्कस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः कमलावनीभ्यां युक्तो नारायणो नारायणं जगनाथं देवदेवं त्रयीमयमिति ।



पाशेति पाठान्तरम् । † एतदादर्शान्तरे न ।

उत्तरे चोत्तरामिमुखः प्रवालामो नवसप्तपश्चफणान्वितानन्तो-सम्झे आसीनः पुष्पाम्बरधरस्सर्वाभरणभूषितश्चतुर्भुजश्शङ्खचक्रधरः प्रमोदायिनीमहीयुक्तोऽनिरुद्धोऽनिरुद्धं महान्तं वैराग्यं सर्वतेजोमय-मिति ।

ऐशान्यां प्राङ्मुखस्तरुणादित्यसङ्काशश्चतुर्भुजः शङ्कचक्रधरः श्रीवत्सवक्षास्सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तः श्वेतवस्त्रोत्तरीयोपवीती दक्षिणवामयो-रिन्दिराधरणीभ्यां युक्तः पुण्यः पुण्यं पुण्यात्मकं पुण्यमूर्ति पुण्यदा-यिनमिति ।

द्वितीयावरणदेवाः।

द्वितीयावरणे प्राच्यां वराहः प्राङ्मुखश्स्यामाभश्चतुर्भुजश्सङ्ख-चक्रधरस्तर्वाभरणभूषितो रक्ताम्बरो वराहाननः श्रीभूमिम्यां सहितो वराहो वराहं वरदं भूमिसन्धारणं वज्रदंध्मिति ।

आग्नेय्यां प्राङ्मुख इन्दीवरामो हेमाम्बरधरश्चतुर्भुजश्शङ्कचक्र-धरस्सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तः कमळावनीम्यां युक्तस्सुभद्रस्सुभद्रं सुमुखं सुखप्रदं सुखदर्शनमिति ।

दक्षिणे दक्षिणाभिमुखो नारसिंहः श्वेतामो रक्तवस्त्रधरश्चतुर्भुज-इशक्कचक्रधरोऽभयकव्यवलम्बितहस्तिंसहाननः श्रीभूमिसहितो नार-सिंहो नारसिंहं तपोनाथं महाविष्णुं महाबलमिति।



नैर्ऋत्यां पश्चिमाभिमुखो हेमाभः स्यामाम्बरधरश्चतुर्भुजः शङ्कचक्रघरः किरीटाद्याभरणान्वितः पद्माश्चिराभ्यां युक्त ईशितात्मा ईशितात्मेशं वरदं सर्वेशं ईशितात्मानमिति ।

पश्चिम पश्चिमाभिमुखो वामनो ब्रह्मचारी वकुळफळामो द्धि-भुजक्छत्रदण्डधरस्समेखळः कौपीनवासास्सोपवीतक्रण्णाजिनधरः पवि-त्रपाणिर्वामनो वामनं वरदं काक्ष्यपमदितिप्रियमिति ।

वायव्ये पश्चिमाभिमुखो नीलाभः पीताम्बरधरो लक्ष्मीधरणीम्यां युक्तस्पर्वोद्वहस्पर्वेशं सर्वाधारं सर्वज्ञं सर्वोद्वहमिति ।

उत्तरे चोत्तराभिमुखिखिविकमः श्यामाभश्चतुर्मुजः शङ्कचक्रधरः पीताम्बरधरो हारादिभूषितस्मुस्थितवामपादो छछाटान्तोद्भृतदक्षिण-पाद उद्भृतपादे प्रसारितदक्षिणहस्तः कव्यवछन्बितवामहस्ति चिक्रमिखिविकमं विछोकेशं सर्वाधारं वैकुण्ठमिति ।

ऐशान्यां प्राङ्मुखो रक्ताभश्स्यामाम्बरधरः कनकाश्यामाम्यां सहितस्तर्वविदेश्वरस्तर्वविदेश्वरं पुण्यं शुद्धं ज्ञानमिति ।

पुरुषादीनामनुक्तं सर्वं विष्णोरिवेति विज्ञायते ।

वृतीयावरणदेवाः ।

तृतीयावरणे प्राच्यां श्यामाभोऽन्तर्मुखो जपाम्बरधरो ज्येष्ठजो द्विभुजो धृतकुल्शिदक्षिणहस्तः कट्यवलम्बितवामहस्तः किरीटाद्या-



भरणान्वितो मेघनादरवो वेणुध्वजो गजवाहनश्शचीपतिर्जकारबीज इन्द्रं शचीपतिं पुरुहूतं पुरन्दरमिति ।

आग्नेय्यां वह्निजातः किंशुकपुष्पसदशस्त्राक्तिपाणिः कुण्ड-लाङ्गदहारश्शुकपिञ्छाम्बरघरः कपिष्वजोऽजवाहनस्त्वाहास्वधापति-रकारबीजस्तर्वदेवमुख आसीनोऽग्निरग्निं जातवेदसं पावकं हुताशन-मिति ।

याम्ये स्यामामो रक्तवस्त्रधरो गदी व्यालध्वजो महिषवाहनो भरणीजो यकारबीजश्जुकाङ्गीशो घण्टानादरवो यमो यमं धर्मराजं प्रेतेशं मध्यस्थमिति ।

नैर्ऋत्यां नीलामो रक्ताम्बरश्त्रूली भौमिकाख्येभवाहनः*
कृकलासध्वजो मूलजस्संमोहिनीपतिः पकारबीजः पर्णरवो[†] निर्ऋति[र*]रम्भाधिपतिनीलं निर्ऋतिं सर्वरक्षोऽधिपतिमिति ।

वारुण्यां नीलवर्णो रक्तवस्त्रधरः पाशी सिंहध्वजो वारुणजस्सु-प्रतीकेभवाहनो इञ्जनापतिर्वकारबीजो दर्दुररवो वरुणो वरुणं प्रचेतसं रक्ताम्बरधरं यादस्पतिमिति ।

^{* &#}x27;भौतिकाख्यो नरवाहन ' इति पाठान्तरम् । ध्यानमुक्तावल्यामस्य श्री भौतिकेभवहनत्वमुक्तम् † 'फणरव ' इति पाठान्तरम् । ध्यानमुक्तावल्यां पणववाक्त्वमुक्तम् । ं सुप्रतीको मकरवाहन दिति पाठान्तरम् ।



वायव्ये कनकाभिसताम्बरधरो मृगवाहनो वायुजो वेणु -ध्वजः कुमुद्रतीपतिर्दण्डभृद्यकाराक्षरबीजश्शक्करवो वायुर्जवनं भूतात्मकं वायुमुदानमिति।

उत्तरे सितवर्णः श्यामाम्बरधरो दण्डी पुष्पकवाहनः क्रकला-सध्वजः ककारबीजो यवनलापितिधिनिष्ठजो मृदङ्गरवः कुबेरः कुबेरं धन्यं पौलस्यं यक्षराजमिति ।

ऐशान्यां पाटलाभिस्तिताम्बरो वृषध्वजवाहनो जटामौलिश्चतु-र्भुजिच्चिनेत्रस्र्लपाणिस्शकारबीज आर्द्राजः पार्वतीशो डमरुकध्वनि-रीशान ईशानमीश्वरं देवं भवमिति ।

इन्द्रादयोऽष्टावभ्यन्तरमुखाः । एतेष्वनिरुद्धं त्रिविक्रमं वामनं च विना ध्रुवे स्थिते स्थितानासीने त्वासीनाञ्छयने यानके च तत्तत्कौतुकवद् ध्यायन्नर्चयेत् ।

देव्यौ ।

देवस्य दक्षिणे रुक्माभा क्षौमाम्बरघरा पद्महस्ता द्विभुजा कक्ष्याबन्धघनस्तनी छछाटोपरि पुष्पचूडान्विता मकुटहारादिसर्वाभरण-संयुक्ता श्रीवत्सादिबीजोत्तरफाल्गुनीजा मणिष्वानिरवा श्रीः श्रियं धृतिं पवित्रीं प्रमोदायिनीमिति ।

Centre for the Art

^{*} स्वातीसंजनितत्वं ध्यानमुक्तावल्यामुक्तम् ।

वामे श्यामाभा रक्ताम्बरधरा रक्तोत्पछधरा मकुटादिसर्वाभरण-संयुक्ता वैशाखरेवतिजा छक्ष्मीपूर्वाक्षराधिपा शङ्करवा भूईरिणीं पौष्णीं क्षोणीं महीमिति ।

पुरुषा(द्या)दिदेवीनां श्रीभूम्योरि[वे*]ति विज्ञायते ।

कर्माचीस्थानदेवाः।

कर्माचीस्थाने पीठोपरि प्राच्यां प्राङ्मुखस्सुभद्रः पूर्ववत् । आग्नेय्यां प्राङ्मुखस्त्वर्णवर्णः पीताम्बरस्तकलाविश्वाभ्यां युक्त-स्मर्वस्मर्वे विश्वं सर्वाधारं सर्वेशमिति ।

दक्षिणे दक्षिणामुखो हयात्मकः श्वेताभः पीतवासा हयानन इलाविश्वास्यां सहितो हयात्मकं देवेशं सर्वानन्दं सनातनमिति ।

नैर्ऋत्यां पश्चिमाभिमुखस्सितवर्णस्थ्यामाम्बरधरश्चुद्धाविमलाम्यां युक्तस्सुखावहस्सुखावहं सुमुखं सुरेशं सुरप्रियमिति ।

पश्चिमे पश्चिमाभिमुखो रामदेवः कनकाभो नीलाम्बरघर-श्वक्रशङ्कपरशुधरो ब्राह्मीविजयाभ्यां सहितो रामदेवो रामदेवं महाबलं महाभद्रं परशुपाणिनमिति ।

वायव्ये पश्चिमाभिमुखः किंशुकपुष्पामिस्तिताम्बरधरसमुभ-गासुमुखीभ्यां युक्तस्संवहस्संवहं सर्वतेजोमयमानन्दं सर्वरूपिणमिति ।



उत्तरे चोत्तराभिमुखः पुण्यः पूर्ववत् ।

ऐशान्यां प्राङ्मुखोऽग्निवर्णस्सिताम्बरधरस्सुमताजननीभ्यां युक्त-स्सुवहस्सुवहं सुकृतं विज्ञानं देवमयमिति ।

सुभद्रादीनामनुक्तं विष्णोरिवेति विज्ञायते ।

द्वितीयावरणे गजवाहनः श्वेताभस्स्नुवध्वजो मित्रेशो मित्रः, रख्वाहनोऽग्निवणीं जुहूध्वजस्सतीशोऽतिः, गजवाहनः कनकाभस्सवा-रिकल्शध्वजरशुभेश्वरिशवः, हयवाहनः प्रवालाभो वेदध्वजरशुद्वेशो विश्वः, सर्वे रक्ताम्बरधरा भेरीरवा रोहिणीजाता नामाद्यक्षरबीजाश्वै-तान्पीठान्ते प्रागादिबहिर्मुखानर्चयेत्।

हेमाभस्सनातनः कुन्ताभस्सनन्तनो गुज्ञाभस्सनत्कुमारस्स्पिटि-क[[भ*] स्सनकश्च, सर्वे श्यामाम्बरधराः पद्मवाहनाः कूर्चध्वजा ब्रह्मचा-रिणो नामाद्यक्षरबीजाः पुष्यजाश्चञ्चरवाश्च । एतानाग्नेयादिषु कोणेषु बहिर्मुखानर्चयेत् ।

मित्रं छोकहितं विश्वात्मकं कविवरं, अत्रिं त्रिधागतिं तृतीया-त्मकं वेदमूर्तिं, शिवं मुनिवरं ग्रुद्धं मुखोत्तरं, विश्वं भूतनायकं जगद्वीक्षणं सर्वमातृकं, सनातनं मुनीन्द्रं ब्रह्मसम्भवं निष्ठानकं, सनन्तनं गुरुं सर्वपूज्यं मन्त्रज्ञं, सनत्कुमारं ज्योतिरीशं निरुद्वेगमकोधं, सनकं नियन्तारं धर्मज्ञं धर्मवेदितमिति ।



तृतीयावरणे चेन्द्रादीन्पूर्ववत् । दक्षिणे श्रियं वामे हरिणीं च पूर्ववत् ।

दक्षिणे भित्तिपार्श्वे रुक्माभो हंसवाहनः कमण्डलुध्वजोऽभि-जिज्जातस्सावित्रीपतिरुकारबीजो वेदरवो ब्रह्माणं प्रजापति पितामहं हिरण्यगर्भमिति । सुवर्णाभो ब्रह्मचारी रक्ताम्बरधरः पद्मवाहनः कूर्चध्वजश्शङ्करवो रोहिणीसहितो मकारबीजो मार्कण्डेयं पुण्यं पुराणममितमिति ।

वामे मित्तिपार्श्वे श्वेताभो व्याघ्रचर्माम्बरधरः परशुमृगधर-श्चतुर्भुजो वृषध्वजवाहनो डमरुकध्वनिर्मकारबीज आर्द्राज उमापतिर्ग-ङ्गाधरो गङ्गाधरं वृषभवाहनमष्टमूर्तिमुमापतिमिति । अग्निवर्णश्चिक्काम्बर-धरः पद्मवाहनः कमण्डलुध्वजो रोहिणीजश्चिद्धरवो नामाद्यक्षरबीजः ख्यातीशः पद्मापितरं धातृनाथं ख्यातीशं भुगुमिति ।

द्वारदेवाः।

दक्षिणे गन्धर्वस्थाने वेणुवर्णामः पुष्पकेतुस्सन्धिनीश उदङ्मुखो धाता । वामे गन्धर्वस्थाने शुक्षपत्रामो गजवाहनस्सर्पध्वज ऊर्ध्वेशो दक्षिणामुखो विधाता । द्वारे दक्षिणशिरा उत्तरपाद ऊर्ध्वमुखो नील-वर्णो वृषभवाहनोऽग्निकेतुः प्रीतीशो सृतिः । पूजकादिभिरर्चनाकाला-

दन्यत्र न छङ्ग्यः । उपिर शिरस्त्थाने पूजयेत् । तदुपिर शुक्राभस्तु-रङ्गवाहनोऽश्वकेतुर्भरणीज उदिन्छरा अधोमुखः पतङ्गः । द्वारदक्षिण-मागे स्वर्णामो गजवाहनो वृष्व्वजो बलेशः पतिरः । वामे मुवर्णामो रथवाहनश्शृङ्ख्वजो धरणीशो वरुणः । एते नामाद्यक्षरबीजाश्शृङ्खरवा आश्वयुजादिहस्तजाश्च (१) । धातारं डिम्भनं सनिलं गदावहं, विधातारं कीनाशम्मुरण्डं न्यनं, मृतिं मुवङ्गमुत्सङ्गं पीठं, पतङ्गमुत्करमपदानं कपर्दिनं, पतिरं बलिदं मध्यगं वृङ्करं, वरुणं तेजिनं दंसिनमिति षडेतान्कपाटं यत्रास्ति तत्नार्चयेत् ।

विमानपाछाः।

आलयस्य बहि:पार्श्वे प्राग्द्वारमध्ये प्राङ्मुखो दूर्वाङ्करवर्णो हेमाम्बरधरः प्रज्ञप्तीशो दण्डपाणिश्स्येनध्वजवाहनो रोहिणीजो नामा-चक्षरबीजो न्यक्षं दधीत्यकं पीवरमार्यकमिति ।

दक्षिणे दक्षिणाभिमुखो रक्तवर्णस्सिताम्बरधर उत्सायिनीपित-दण्डधरो भिण्डिपालध्वजो हयवाहनो मघोद्भवस्सुवध्वानिर्विश्वाद्य[क्षर*] बीजो विवस्वान्विवस्वन्तं भरतं विश्वकर्माणं मरीचिमन्तमिति।

पश्चिमे पश्चिमामुखक्शरकाण्डध्वनिः पुष्पाम्बरधरः कपोत-वाहनो धूमकेतुईलायुघो बहुप्रजानाथो विशाखजो मेघरवो नामा-दाक्षरबीजो मित्रो मित्रमित्वरं राजिष्मन्तं रमणकमिति ।



उत्तरे चोत्तराभिमुखो हेमाभः पुष्पाम्बरघरो मृगवाहनो महिषघ्वजो मूळजो दण्डपाणिर्वाणीपतिर्वेदरवः क्षत्ता क्षतारं महीघरं उर्वरोहं शेवधिमिति ।

द्वारपाला: ।

प्रथमद्वारदक्षिणे श्वेतवर्णश्चिक्काम्बरधरस्स्रुवध्वजो गजबाहनो रोहिणीजस्सन्ध्यानाथश्शङ्कारवो यन्त्रिकायुघो मकारबीजो मणिको मणिकं महाबछं विमछं द्वारपाछकमिति ।

वामे तस्य पत्नी कनकाभा सिताम्बरधरा पुष्पहस्ता सौम्यजा ग्रुकस्वररवा सकारबीजा सन्ध्या सन्ध्यां प्रभावतीं ज्योतीरूपां दृढव-तामिति ।

मुखमण्डपद्वारदक्षिणे स्फटिकामो हेमाम्बरो रुखाहनः कुशध्वजो विधिजो दिन्येशो नामाद्यक्षरबीजो दण्डपाणिश्चतुर्भुजो वेदरवो विखनसो (१) विखनसं तपोयुक्तं सिद्धिदं सर्वदर्शनमिति ।

वामे रुख्वाहनः कूर्चव्वजस्ताराद्यक्षरबीजस्सन्धिनीशो वेदरवो दण्डधरो द्विभुजः पुष्यसम्भवस्तापसस्तापसं सन्धिराजं सर्वदोष-विवर्जितं सहस्राश्वमेधिनमिति ।

प्रथमावरणद्वारदक्षिणेऽग्निवर्णश्चाक्काम्बरघरः कूर्मवाहनश्शर-ध्वजस्सम्मोहिनीपतिर्नामाद्यक्षरबीजः प्रोष्ठपाज्ञातो दण्डपाणिस्सिहरवः किष्किन्धः किष्किन्धं बहुमर्दनं बहुसेनं दढव्रतमिति ।



वामे श्वेतामो रक्ताम्बरघरः कूर्मवाहनश्शरध्वजो विशोका-पतिर्वेणुदण्डायुधस्तीर्थाद्यक्षरबीज आर्द्धाजो मेघरवस्तीर्थस्तीर्थमुद्दाहकं सर्वयोग्यमुदावहमिति ।

द्वितीयावरणे द्वारदक्षिणे चोत्तराभिमुखः प्रवालाभ एकदन्तः कण्ठादूर्ध्वं गजाकारो वामनः कुशध्वजो वेणुकङ्कतवाहनरशङ्खरव-श्वतुर्भुजः पाशहेतिः कदलीफलहस्त आर्द्वापतिः श्रविष्ठजो वक्रतुण्डो क्रतुण्डमेकदंष्ट्रं विकटं विनायकमिति ।

उत्तरे शङ्कवर्णो नीलाम्बरः किरीटी सिंहासने समासीनो द्विभुजो जवनपति*स्सर्पध्वजो हस्ततालरवश्शेषाद्यक्षरबीजो मकरध्वज वाहनो नवभिस्सप्तभिः पश्चभिवी पृष्ठोद्गतैः फणैस्समाच्छादितमौलि-नीगराजो नागराजं सहस्रशीर्षमनन्तं शेषमिति ।

तृतीयद्वारदक्षिणे शङ्काभो नीलाम्बरो भूताकारश्चुदापति:-पद्मध्वजवाहनो हस्ताभ्यां शङ्कं दधानो वारुणश्शङ्करवश्शङ्कादिबीजः शङ्कानीधिश्शङ्कृतिधिवरं धनदं मौक्तिकोद्भवमिति ।

वामे रक्तामो जपाम्बरधरो विश्च द्वेशो हस्ताभ्यां पद्मं दधानः पद्मध्वजवाहनः प्रोष्ठपाज्ञातस्मिहनादरवः पद्माद्यक्षरबीजः पद्मनिधिः पद्मनिधिं रक्ताङ्कं भूतनायकमिति ।

^{*}जरवतीपतिरिति पाठान्तरम्। जनीपतिरिति ध्यानमुक्तावल्यामुक्तम्।



चतुर्थावरणे द्वारदाक्षिणे रक्ताभः श्वताम्बरधरो नागचूडिकमस्तक उद्देश्यकरो व्याघ्रवाहनस्तर्पध्वजो भामिनीशस्तुरङ्गवाहनोऽहिध्वजो भेरी-रवस्तुकारबीजो हस्तजस्तुर्हणस्तुर्हणं दैत्यराजं विष्णुभक्तं गदाधर-मिति ।

वामे स्यामाभो रक्ताम्बरधरो नागचू डिकमस्तक उद्देश्यकरस्सु-धापितव्यो प्रवाहनस्सर्पध्वजो झल्लरीरवो हस्तजो बल्यादिबीजो बलिदो दैतेयं महीवीर्थं बलिदं शूलपाणिनमिति ।

पञ्चमावरणद्वारदक्षिणे रक्ताभो नीलाम्बरधरिशरिस खङ्गधरो बायुवाहने।ऽनल्ब्बजो घोररवस्त्वातिजो बलेशः खकारबीजो नन्दको नन्दकं खङ्गं पापहरं दैल्यनाशनमिति ।

वामे पञ्चवर्णेंर्युक्तं श्वेताम्बरं नपुंसकं शिरिस चापधरं मेघवाहनं शरध्वजं महानादरवं विशाखजं शकारबीजं शाई शाई धनुवरं शत्रु-हन्तारं वरायुधमिति ।

षष्ठावरणद्वारदक्षिणे श्वेताभो नीलवासाश्चिरासि शङ्क्षभृदण्डा-युघो नन्देशो रोहिणीजो वियद्गतिध्वजो हंसवाहनः कर्णशब्दरवो नामाद्यक्षरबीजश्शङ्क्षचूडी शङ्कुचूडिनं वृक्षदण्डं श्वेताभं घोररूपिण-मिति ।



^{। &#}x27;तुहिनस्तुहिन'मिति पाठान्तरम्।

वामे रक्तामः श्वेताम्बरधरिशरिस चक्रमृहण्डपाशमृन्मेघनाद-रवो धूमकेतुस्तुष्टीशः प्रवृत्तवाहनश्वकारबीजश्वकचूडी चक्रचूडिनं महानादमुदप्ररूपं भयानकमिति ।

सप्तमावरणे द्वारदक्षिणे हेमामो रक्तवस्त्रधरश्चतुर्भुज उद्देश्य-दण्डघरो दक्षिणहस्ते अपसव्यकव्यवलम्बितवामहस्त उप्रवेगसमन्वितो दंष्ट्राम्यां युक्तः किंचिद् द्वारं समीक्ष्य स्थितः प्रियापतिसिंसहवाहनो मेघरवो धूमकेतुर्म्लोद्भवो नामाद्यक्षरबीजश्चण्डश्चण्डमुग्रं भयानकं द्वारपालकमिति।

वामे स्थामाभः श्वेताम्बरधरस्सुमुखीपतिरन्यत्सर्वे चण्डवत् , प्रचण्डः प्रचण्डं भीमं घोररूपं द्वाराधिपतिमिति ।

विष्वक्सेनः।

उदक्प्राकारपार्श्वे विमानपार्श्वे वा कुबेरेशानयोर्मध्ये दक्षिणामु-खिस्सहासने समासीनोऽग्निवर्णः पीतवासाश्चतुर्भुजदशङ्ख्वचक्रधरोऽभय-कव्यवलम्बितहस्तः श्रीवत्सं ब्रह्मसूत्रं विना हिरिरव भूषणैर्युक्तोऽथवा द्विभुजः पुष्पपाणिदशक्तिदण्डभृद्वा जयापितः शृङ्ककेतुः पुष्परथवाहनः पूर्वाषाढोद्भवः पुष्परवो विद्यादिबीजो विष्यक्सेनो विष्यक्सेनं शान्तं हरमिति ।

आल्याभिमुखदेवाः ।

प्रथमावरणस्य त्रिभागाद् द्विभागे सोपानमध्ये वा श्वेताभी रक्ताम्बरधरो बहिर्मुखो ब्रह्मचारी दण्डायुधिस्सिद्धध्वजवाहनः फाल्गुन-हरिणीजातः कुम्भशब्दरवो भूताद्यक्षरबीजः श्रीभूतः श्रीभूतं श्वेतवणं वैष्णवं मुखपाछिनमिति ।

द्वितीयावरणे हाटकामरशुकिपञ्छाम्बरधरो झछरीमेखछा-युक्तः किङ्किणी जाल्युतस्सर्वाभरणभूषित उपर्युपरिच्छन्नामिर्बन्धूकिन-भाभिश्रृडाभिस्तिसृभिर्युक्तरस्यामलिश्वशीर्षस्युमुखभुजगेन कृतच्छन-बीरः किरीटवान्पञ्चवर्णमिश्रितभुजगाम्यां युक्तरछन्दोमयपक्षद्वययुतो गुज्जाभनेतो हृदयेऽज्ञिलसंयुक्तोऽभयदो वा द्विभुजस्स्वात्युद्भवश्रृडाध्वजो विशोकेशो वायुवाहनस्तुण्डायुधः पक्षाघातरत्रो गणाद्यक्षरबीजो गरुडो ग रुडं पिक्षराजं सुपर्णं खगाधिपतिमिति ।

तत्पूर्वे चक्रोऽङ्गारवर्णो रक्ताम्बरिशरासि चक्रमृत्पुष्टिकेशो धूमकोतु: प्रवृत्तवाहनस्तर्जनीरवश्चकारबीजोऽनळस्पुदर्शनं चक्रं सहस्र-विकचमनपायिनमिति ।

तत्पूर्वे पाञ्चजन्यो दुग्धामो रक्तवस्त्रधरो भूताकृतिदिशरासे शङ्कमृद्धियद्गतिध्वजो वियद्गात्रायुधो हंसवाहनः कर्णशब्दरवो वारु-



णीपतिश्शकारबीजोऽनलजश्शङ्खः पाञ्चजन्यं शङ्कमम्बुजं विष्णु-प्रियमिति ।

तत्पूर्वे हाटकाभइशुकपिञ्छाम्बर ऊर्ध्वकेशश्शक्कितुर्वायुवाहन-स्सिहरवस्त्वार्ताजातो जकारबीजो जयप्रियापतिर्द्धिभुजः पद्मधर आसने दक्षिणं पादं प्रसार्य वाममाकुञ्च्यासीनस्सर्पयुक्तो हृदयेऽ-श्राह्मसंयुक्तो ध्वजो जयमत्युच्छ्तं धन्यं ध्वजमिति ।

तत्पूर्वे यूथाधिपस्य पीठे बहिर्मुखः श्वेतामो रक्तवस्त्रधरो भूताकारो द्विभुजो दण्डधरो भूतकेतुर्महाचातकवाहनो विरजेशो गितशब्दरवः श्रविष्ठजो भूताद्यक्षरो महाभूतो यूथाधिपार्ते नित्यमुग्रं महाभूतामिति।

तत्पूर्वे पीठे पाकोर्जुनो रुक्माभः पद्मनेत्रः कृष्णकुञ्चितमूर्ध्वजो भूताकारः कृष्णवस्त्रधरः कुम्भोदरो द्विभुजो दण्डहस्तोऽश्विनीजात-स्सिहनादरविस्सिहध्वजवाहनो भूताद्यक्षरबीजस्सुमुखीपतिर्विष्णुभूतः पाकोर्जुनं पाशहस्तमक्षहन्तं (१) विष्णुभूतमिति ।

एतेऽनपायिन एतेषु श्रीभूतगरुडौ प्रासादपार्थे चक्रशङ्कष्व-जयूथाधिपपाकोर्जुनान्बिलपीठपार्थे संयोज्यार्चयेदिति केचित्।

प्रथमावरणे द्वितीये वा पूर्ववादिन्द्रादीनर्चयेत् । प्रागादिद्वार-दक्षिणपार्श्वे तत्त्तिदगीशानम्यर्चयेत् ।



द्वितीयावरणदेवान्तरालवर्तिदेवाः।

द्वितीयावरणे प्राग्द्वारादुत्तरे पश्चिमाभिमुखो रक्तवर्णइशुक्काम्बरो द्विमुजः पद्महस्तस्सप्ताश्ववाहनो हयध्वजो रेणुकामुवर्चछापतिः खकार-बीजोऽब्धिघोषरवस्सहस्रिकिरणे। मण्डछावृतमौछिः श्रावणे मासि हस्तज आदित्य आदित्यं भास्करं सूर्यं मार्तण्डं विवस्वन्तमिति ।

दिगीशस्य दक्षिणे पश्चिमाभिमुखः श्वेतामो रक्ताम्बरो द्विभुज इषुचापभृन्मण्डलावृतमौलिहिरण्मयाष्टाश्ववाहनः कुलीरध्वजो हंसरवो रोहिणीपतिस्सकारबीजश्चन्द्रो वसिष्ठं सोमं यज्ञाङ्गमिन्दुं चन्द्रमिति ।

दक्षिणे दिगीशस्य पूर्वे चोत्तराभिमुखो बन्धूकवर्णो नीलाम्बर-धरस्शक्तिपाणिश्शरभध्वजश्शुकंबुषापतिरिधनीजातोऽश्ववाहनस्शङ्खरवो नामाद्यक्षरबीजोऽङ्गारकोऽङ्गारकं वक्रं रक्तं धरासुतमिति।

तस्य पश्चिमे चोत्तराभिमुखः स्यामवर्णो रक्ताम्बरो द्विभुजो रथवाहनस्तिहध्वजस्राङ्करवो नामाद्यक्षरबीजस्सुशीलापतिः श्रविष्ठजो बुधो बुधं स्यामं सौम्यं श्रविष्ठजमिति ।

पश्चिमे दिगीशस्य दक्षिणे प्राङ्मुखः पीताभश्च्यामाम्बरधरो दर्भहस्तः पूरिमकुटः कृष्णाजिनधरः कुशध्वजो हंसवाहनस्तिष्य-जातस्तारापातिनीमाद्यक्षरबीजो बृहस्पतिः पीतवर्णं गुरुं तैष्यं बृहस्पति-मिति।



तस्योत्तरे प्राङ्मुखो रजतवर्णो वल्कलाम्बरोऽजिनजटाधरो मेषवाहनस्त्रवध्वजो रोहिणीजो नामाद्यक्षरबीजस्सुमदापतिश्शङ्क-रवश्चुक्रश्चकं भार्गवं काव्यं परिसर्पणमिति ।

उत्तरे दिगीशस्य पश्चिमे दक्षिणामुखोऽञ्जनामो द्विमुजः कुशचीराम्बरघरो रेवतीजः कुमुदापातिर्वराहध्यजवाहनस्शङ्करवो नामा-चक्षरबीजो मन्दस्सूर्यपुत्रं मन्दं रेवत्यं शनैश्वरमिति ।

तत्प्राच्यां दक्षिणामुखः स्यामाभो जपाम्बरधरो द्विभुजो नाग-चूडिकमस्तकः पाशायुधो मण्डलावृतमौलिस्सर्पध्यजवाहन आश्लेषजो जरापतिर्नामाद्यक्षरबीजो राहूराहुं दैतेयमुरगेशं प्राहकमिति ।

प्राच्यां पश्चिमाभिमुखो धूम्रवर्णः श्वेताम्बरधरो नागेशोऽ-न्यत्सर्वे राहोरिव केतुं कृष्णं रौद्रं प्रकाशिनमिति । यदिग्द्वारं तदिग्द्वारपार्श्वे समर्चयेत् ।

वृतीयावरणदेवाः ।

तृतीयावरणे प्राच्यां प्राग्द्वाराद्दक्षिणे पश्चिमामिमुखी द्विभुज पीताम्बरा श्वेतामा कृष्णकुञ्चितमूर्घजा हृदयेऽञ्जलिसंयुक्ता रेवतीजाता गकारबीजा कूर्मध्वजवाहना शङ्करवा गङ्गा गङ्गां नलिनीं जाह्नवीं लोकपावनीमिति ।

दक्षिणे चोत्तराभिमुखा श्यामवर्णा रक्तवस्त्रधरा पीनस्तना कृष्णकुञ्जितमूर्धजा द्विभुजा पुष्पहस्ता परपुष्टरवा मत्स्यवाहनकेतुका मूळजा नामाद्यक्षरबीजा यमुना यमुनां स्फाटिकां नदीवरां पावनी-मिति ।

पश्चिमे प्राङ्मुखा रक्तामा श्वेतवस्त्रा सुखासीना द्विभुजा पुष्प-मालाधरा कूर्मध्वजवाहना जलजकुक्कुटरवाश्विनीजाता नामाद्यक्षर-बीजा [नर्मदा*] नर्मदां नदीरूपां विद्युद्रूपां विशालामिति ।

उत्तरे दक्षिणामुखा कृष्णश्वेतामा पुष्पवस्त्रधरा पद्महस्ता द्विभुजोद्भद्वकेशी पौष्णजा जलवोषरवा मकरध्वजवाहना सिता-[च*] क्षरबीजा सिन्धुस्सिन्धुं नदीवरां मृद्धङ्गीं साधनामिति ।

प्राग्द्वारोत्तरे स्थामवर्णा पीताम्बराष्ट्रमुजा चतुर्भुजा वा शङ्कच-कथरा सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ता कक्ष्याबन्धवनस्तनी कृत्तिकोद्भवा घण्टारवा नामाद्यक्षरबीजा सिंहध्वजवाहना दुर्गा दुर्गा काव्यायनी विन्ध्यवासिनी-मिति ।

आग्नेय्यां रक्तवर्णा श्वेतवस्त्रा चतुर्भुजा दक्षिणवामयोरक्षमाळा-कमण्डलुज्ञानमुद्रापुस्तकहस्ता हंसवाहना नामाद्यक्षरबाजाश्विनीजाता प्रणवध्वानिस्सिद्धिस्तिद्धिं विश्वां भृगुपत्नीं सरस्वतीमिति ।



नैर्ऋयां श्रियं पूर्ववत् ।

वायव्यां रक्तामा पुष्पाम्बरा पीनस्तना पुष्पानिधिमाजनधरा दक्षिणे पीतगदाधरा वृषमयुता वामे रक्तनीलपरिताङ्गी (१) मञ्जलि-कायुक्ता* ज्येष्ठानक्षत्रजाता खरयुक्तरथवाहना काकध्वजा काकध्वनि-युता नामाद्यक्षरबीजा ज्येष्ठा, भूः ज्येष्ठायनीं सुवः ज्येष्ठायनीं सुवः ज्येष्ठायनीं कलिराजनीं (१) कलिपत्नीमिति ।

ऐशान्यां रक्ताभा श्यामाम्बरधरोग्रनयना महारौद्री दंष्ट्राभ्या-मळङ्कृता बाळमौल्युत्तरासङ्गा मांसार्द्रत्रिशूळा षड्भुजा भूभङ्गविकटा कपाळपाशहस्ता रक्तकुञ्जितम्र्धजाद्वहाससहितोग्रपीठसमासीना डमुरु-कथ्वनियुता नामाद्यक्षरवीजा पिशाचध्वजवाहनार्द्रानक्षत्रजाता धात्रीं महोदरीं रौद्रिं महाकाळीमिति ।

अन्तराले प्राच्यां पश्चिमामिमुखा रक्तवर्णा जपाम्बरधरा पुष्प-हस्ता ललाटे पुष्पचूडा कृष्णकुश्चितमूर्धजा वीणावेणुरवा स्वात्युद्भवा कपोतच्वजवाहना सुराद्यक्षरबीजा सुरा सुरां सुमुखीं विद्युद्भूपां सुभगा-मिति ।

तद्दक्षिणे पश्चिमामिमुखी कनकामा सिताम्बरधरा पुष्पहस्ता द्विभुजा कृष्णकुञ्चितमूर्धजा बीणावेणुरवा स्वात्युद्भवा हंसध्वजवाहना

^{*} मङ्गुळकुचयुक्तेति पाठान्तरम् ।

नामाद्यक्षरबीजा शेषं सुरावत्, सुन्दरी सुन्दरी विशालां पद्माक्षी पद्मवर्णिनीमिति।

दक्षिणे चोत्तराभिमुखा रुक्माभा रक्तवस्त्रधरा पुष्पहस्ता कृष्ण-कुञ्चितमूर्घजा हंसध्वजवाहना हंसरवा विशाखजाता नामाद्यक्षरबीजा स्वाहा स्वाहां शुभाङ्गीं मृद्धङ्गीं साधनामिति ।

तत्पश्चिमे चोत्तराभिमुखा सितश्यामा कृष्णाम्बरधरा पुष्पहस्ता द्विमुजा कृष्णकुञ्चितमूर्धजा शुक्ष्वजवाहना नामाद्यक्षरबीजाग्निरवा याम्यजा स्वधा स्वधां समृद्धिं कुळवर्धनीं सन्नतिमिति ।

पाश्चिमे प्राङ्मुखा कनकाभा सिताम्बरधरा पुष्पहस्ता द्विभुजा छछाटोपरि पुष्पचूडान्विता मयूरवाहना मयूरस्वरस्वा सौम्यजा नामा-द्यक्षरबीजा माया मायां मातङ्गीं वराङ्गीं वराननामिति ।

तदुत्तरे प्राङ्मुखा कनकाभा शुक्राम्बरा पुष्पहस्ता द्विभुजा कृष्णकुञ्जितमूर्धजा वीणावेणुरवा हंसध्वजवाहना म्लोद्भवा नामाद्यक्षर-बीजा संह्वादिनी संह्वादिनीं वरारोहां मायाङ्गीं मदवर्धनीमिति ।

उत्तरे दक्षिणामुखा हेमिमश्रसितामा रक्ताम्बरघरा पद्महस्ता द्विभुजा कृष्णकुश्चितमूर्घजा शुकस्वररवा हंसध्वजवाहना राकाद्यक्षरबी-जामिजिञ्जाता राकाराकां मुख्यां रक्ताङ्गीं वराननामिति।



तत्पूर्वे दक्षिणामुखा सित्र्यामा शमीपुष्पनिभाम्बरधरा पुष्पहस्ता द्विभुजा कृष्णकुञ्चितमूर्घजा घनस्तनी पृथुश्रोणी हंसध्वजवाहना शुकस्वररवाभिजिजाता पुण्याद्यक्षरबीजा [सिनावाळी*] सिनीवाळीं गभस्तिनीं हितदां पुण्यदामिति ।

ह्वीरक्षकाद्यः।

प चनालये चोत्तरामुखः कृष्णवर्णः श्वेताम्बरो विकटश्स्ल-पाणिः कुशेशयायताक्षो नामाद्यक्षरबीजस्मुरगणेशः शङ्करवोऽश्व-वाहनिस्सिहध्वजो रोहिणीजो हवीरक्षको हवीरक्षकमाग्नेयं शैलूषं पचनिति ।

पुष्पसंचयस्थाने पश्चिममुखः कनकवर्णस्स्यामाम्बरो गज-वाहनः पुष्पध्वजो रेवतीजस्सङ्ख्रत्वस्द्युद्धाङ्गीशो नामाद्यक्षरवीजः पुष्परक्षकः पुष्परक्षकं हरितमधिवासं फुछमिति ।

स्नानोदकसंचयस्थाने पुरुषं पूर्ववत् ।

प्लोतवस्त्रोत्तरीयादिसंचयस्थाने हेमाभरशुक्तिपञ्छाम्बरधरश्चतु-र्मुजः कलशाक्षमालापाणिर्जटाधरो हंसवाहनो रूपाद्यक्षारबीजस्सा-वित्रीपतिरभिजिञ्जातः कमण्डलुध्वजो हुङ्काररवस्वष्टा वष्टारं रूप-जातं निधिजं प्लोताधिपतिमिति ।

शयनस्थाने पश्चिमाभिमुखा हेमाभा रक्ताम्बरा पग्गहस्ता द्विभुजा शिरसि गदाधरा सिंहध्यजवाहना घोररवा श्रविष्ठजा गकारबीजा गदा गदां कौमोदकीं पुण्यां प्रबलामिति ।

हिवर्द्रव्यादिसंचयस्थाने पश्चिमाभिमुखो मेघवर्णः श्वेताम्बरो विकटो दण्डपाणिर्भूतवाहनदश्र्ल्यको नामाद्यक्षरबीजः कुम्भशब्दरवस्सर्वेश आर्द्रानक्षत्रजातश्चामुण्डस्सर्वेश्वरं जगन्नाथं चामुण्डं सर्वेतश्वरमिति ।

होमस्थाने पश्चिमाभिमुखः स्यामवर्णः पीताम्बरो द्विमुजो दण्डायुधो रथवाहनस्सिहध्वजो नामाद्यक्षरबीजश्चङ्करवः श्रविष्ठजात-स्सुमनसापतिर्विलिरक्षको बलिरक्षकं दण्डधरं सर्वज्ञं सममिति ।

चतुर्थावरणदेवाः ।

चतुर्थावरणे प्राग्द्वारोत्तरे खङ्गसंकाशः पीतवासा दण्डपाणिः खङ्गध्यजो रथवाहनस्सत्यछोचनापितः श्रवणजो नामाद्यक्षरबीजो नादरवो गविष्ठो गविष्ठं त्रैष्ठुभं गुद्धमाकाशमिति ।

द्वारस्य दक्षिणे पूर्ववद्वरिणीम् ।

पश्चिमे प्राङ्मुख उत्पळामरश्चकपिञ्छाम्बरघरः पाशभृद्वज-वाहनस्सिहध्वजो वकारबीजो वरुणजो दर्दुरशब्दः कनकाधिपस्तोयः पवित्रममृतं तोयं गह्नरमिति ।



^{*} ध्यानमुक्तावत्यां खगध्वजत्वमुक्तम् ।

दक्षिणे चोत्तराभिमुखः पिङ्गलाभो नीलवासारशक्तिमृद्रज-वाहनः कपिष्वजस्सङ्ख्यापतिरशङ्करवो नामाद्यक्षरबीजोऽग्निवीतिहोत्र-मामुरन्यं शुद्धमाग्नीमिति ।

उत्तरे दक्षिणामुखः स्यामवर्णः पीतवासा असिपाणिर्गज-वाहनो रेणुध्वजो यकारबीजश्विकिकापितस्त्वातीजस्त्रङ्करवो वायुरसुं समीरणं वायुं पृषदश्वमिति ।

भाग्नेय्यां पश्चिमामिमुखस्स्पिटिकामो रक्ताम्बरो द्विमुजः पुष्प-इस्तष्षडृतुध्वजवाहनो विद्येश ऋताद्यक्षरबीजो याम्यज ऋग्वेद ऋग्वेदं मधुं सोमं ऋतुमिति ।

नैर्ऋत्यां प्राङ्मुखः पीतवर्णः श्वेताम्बरः कुलिशहस्तो द्विभुजः कांस्यतालरवोऽग्निकेतुर्बुद्धीशस्तुरङ्गवाहन * इध्माद्यक्षरबीजः † पुनर्व-सूजातो यज्जर्वेदो यज्जर्वेदं दिधिमिश्रमिष्टमिति ।

वायव्यां प्राङ्मुखो रक्ताभः पीतवासा द्विमुजस्सप्तस्वरध्वजोऽ-जवाहनो मूलोद्भवो मतीशो गानरवस्सामाद्यक्षरबीजस्सामवेदस्सामं घृतं वक्रं यञ्जमिति ।

^{*} स्वरवाह्न इति पाठान्तरम् । † ध्यानमुक्तावल्यां यकारबीज-त्वमुक्तम् ।



ऐशान्यां पश्चिमाभिमुखोऽञ्जनामः श्वेतवस्त्रो द्विभुजः कूर्च-हस्तस्स्त्रवध्वजो हंसवाहनो हंसरवः कलेशः प्रोष्ठपाज्जातो जपाद्यक्षर-बीजोऽथर्ववेदोऽथर्वणं पवित्रं क्षीरं पुण्यमिति ।

अन्तराले प्राच्यामुत्तरे शिवं पूर्ववत्।

तद्दक्षिणे पश्चिमाभिमुखस्सुवर्णवर्णः शुक्तपिञ्छाम्बरधरः श्री-पतिर्जयकेतुः खङ्गवाहन श्वतुर्भुजरशङ्खचक्रधरः पाञ्जजन्यरवः श्रवणो-द्ववो जाताद्यक्षरबीजो विष्णुर्विष्णुं व्यापिनं रक्तं विश्वमिति ।

दक्षिणे चोत्तराभिमुखः कृष्णवर्णः पुष्पवस्त्रधरो वेणुदण्डधरो द्विभुजरशक्षरविद्यपादवाहनः कमण्डलुध्वजो विश्वाद्यक्षरबीजो हस्तजः क्षमेशः काश्यपः काश्यपं विश्वमूर्तिमक्षतं तक्षकमिति ।

तत्पश्चिमे चोत्तराभिमुखः पालाशपुष्पाभो द्विषड्भुजष्यण्मुख-स्सर्वाभरणभूषितो बालमौलियुतो देवयानीपतिर्नामाद्यक्षरबीजश्शङ्करवो मयूरध्वजवाहनो गुहो जगद्भवं विश्वभुवं रुद्रभुवं ब्रह्मभुवं भुवर्भव-मिति ।

पश्चिमे दक्षिणभागे प्राङ्मुखश्श्यामवर्णस्सिताम्बरो हिभुजः खङ्गखेटकसंयुक्तः किरीटी भूतध्यजवाहनो नन्दितापतिरुक्तरोद्भवो

^{*} सङ्गध्वजवाह्न इति पाठान्तरम् । परं तु स्वगध्वजवाह्न इति स्यात् । †ध्यानमुक्तावल्यामस्य पञ्चशब्दध्वनित्वमुक्तम् ।



वराद्यक्षरबीजो वंशरवः पङ्क्तीशः पङ्क्तीशं मित्रं वरदं भूतनायक-मिति ।

तदुत्तरे प्राङ्मुखोऽअनाभः श्वेताम्बरधरो नपुंसको वृषवाहनो गळकाध्वज उम्ररव जर्म्यायुधस्सौम्यजः पराद्यक्षरबीजः पवित्रः पवित्रममृतं जप्यं ग्रुद्धमिति ।

उत्तरे दक्षिणामुखः पिङ्गलाभः स्यामाम्बरोऽन्यत्सर्वं पवित्रवत् पावनस्सर्वतीर्थं जलं पुण्यं पावनं पुष्यपूजितमिति ।

तत्पूर्वे दक्षिणामुखः श्यामवर्णो हेमाम्बरधरः पश्चसप्तफणयुतो जरापतिर्हस्ततालस्य आश्चेषजो मकरध्यजवाहनो नामाद्यक्षरबीजस्त-क्षकस्तक्षकं सर्पराजं क्षितिजं धराधरमिति ।

पञ्चमावरणदेवाः ।

पश्चमावरणे पूर्वद्वारोत्तरे पश्चिमामिमुखा स्यामाभा पुष्पवस्त्रा पद्महस्ता द्विभुजा कृष्णकुश्चितमूर्धजा शुकस्वररवा खङ्गध्वजवाहना नामाद्यक्षरबीजा कुहूमेदिनीं कुहूं सुदंष्ट्रां क्षमामिति ।

दक्षिणे पश्चिमाभिमुखा सितझ्यामा जपाम्बरधरा पुष्पहस्ता द्विभुजा खन्नध्यजवाहना ग्रुकस्वरस्या तताद्यक्षरबीजाभिजिज्जातानुम-ति*रनुमतिं सुरूपां तन्वङ्गीं सुभगामिति ।

^{*} अनुमितिरिति पाठान्तरम् ।

दक्षिणे चोत्तरामिमुखा ब्रह्माणी चतुर्मुखी रुक्मवर्णा स्कवस्त्रा कल्क्शाक्षमालायुता, सरित्प्रिया श्वेतवर्णा कृष्णाम्बरधरा त्रिनेता शूल-पाणिः, वैशाखिनी रक्तवर्णा श्वेताम्बरा पण्मुखी शक्तिपाणिः, वैष्ण-वी श्यामलाङ्गी पीताम्बरधरा शङ्कचक्रधरा, वाराही कृष्णश्यामनिभा रक्तवस्त्रा शस्त्रपाणिः, इन्द्राणी श्यामाभा रक्ताम्बरा वज्रपाणिः, काली श्यामाभा रक्ताम्बरा सुदंष्ट्रा शूलपाशकपालिनी चैता एकप्रा-सादे समासीना नामाद्यक्षरबीजाः पिशाचध्वजवाहना आद्रीद्भवा गणध्वनियुतास्सप्तमातरः।

ब्रह्माणीं पिङ्गर्छी गौरीं सर्वतोमुखीं, सरित्प्रियां विश्वरूपामुग्रां गणेश्वरीं, वैशाखिनीं खण्डिनीं गायत्रीं षण्मुखीं, विश्वगर्भी विषोर्मिणीं कृष्णां रोहिणीं, वाराहीं वरदामुवीं वज्रदंधीं, जयन्तीं कौशिकीमि-न्द्राणीं घनाघनीं, काठीं नाठींकदंधीं विषहां वेदधारिणीमिति ।

पश्चिमे प्राङ्मुखातिरक्ता ग्रुकपत्रनिमाम्बरा जया, हाटकामा ग्रुकपत्रनिमाम्बरा विजया, हिरताङ्गी रक्तवस्त्रा विन्दा, कनकामा धेतवस्त्रा पृष्टिका, केतकीपुष्पसंकाशा झपपत्रनिमाम्बरधरा नन्दका, कुमुदामा सस्यश्यामनिमाम्बरा कुमुद्रती, चोत्पल्लनिमा नीलाम्बर-घरोत्पलका, अशोकपुष्पनिमा ग्रुकपत्रनिमाम्बरा विशोका चैता: पद्महस्ताः द्विभुजा: कृष्णकुञ्जितमूर्धजा वीणावेणुरवाश्शुकथ्यजवाहना नामाद्यक्षरबीजा धनिष्ठजा जयाद्याः ।



जयां सुखप्रदां समृद्धिनीं भद्रां, विजयां विशोकां पुण्यां कामनन्दां, विन्दां लाभां प्रमत्तामजेयां, पुष्टिकां मोहवतीं पुण्यां प्रमत्तां, नन्दकां मधुजननीं सुमुक्तां सुभगां, कुमद्वतीं सुवहां सुसंभारां निवृत्तिम्, उत्पल्लकां सुगन्धिनीं सर्वमोदां सर्वात्मकां, विशोकां धनरा-शिमक्षाताममितामिति।

उत्तरे दक्षिणामुखास्सर्वा मरकतप्रभाः पुष्पाम्बरधराः पुष्प-हस्ता द्विभुजाः कृष्णकुश्चितमूर्घजा मयूरध्वजवाहना मृदङ्गशब्दरवा रोहिणीजाता नामाद्यक्षरबीजास्सप्तरोहिण्यः ।

क्रिंठिनीं निन्दिनीं घरित्रीं रजतप्रियां, प्रन्थिनीं वेगिनीं प्रजयां प्रवाहिणीं, क्रिन्छ्णीं शाखिनीं वाहिनीं योक्तिणीं, क्रिण्ठिनीं जारिणीं छिंदिनीं प्रवाहिनीं, विकारिणीं दामिनीं वैसिनीं विद्युतां, दर्झणीमिन्दुकरां सौमनसीं प्रविद्युताम्, इन्द्रियविकारिणीमर्वतीं गङ्कावाणीं सृजन्तीमिति।

आग्नेय्यां पद्मपत्रनिभाः पुष्पाम्बरा द्विभुजा दण्डहस्ताइशश्वज-वाहनाइशङ्कुरवास्त्वातीजाता नित्यादिबीजास्सुगुणानामीश्वरा वत्सरा वत्सरान्वसुसुतानिधीन्धर्मसूनुकानिति ।

नैर्ऋत्यां कनकाभास्सिताम्बरा द्विभुजा असिधराः प्रवङ्गवाह-नाश्शङ्कध्वजा हंसरवास्त्वात्युद्भवा यकारबीजा दायिनीश्वराः प्राणादयः, प्राणमपानं व्यानमुदानं समानमिति ।



वायव्यां धूमाभास्सिताम्बरा द्विभुजा असिधराः प्रवङ्गवाहना-रशङ्कष्वजा हंसरवा उददायिशारशकारबीजा मरुतो लोकधरान् सप्तसप्तगणान्मरुत्वतीसुतानिति ।

ऐशान्यां...........श्वेताभा व्याघ्रचर्माम्बराः पिङ्गळनेत्रा-रशकारवीजाश्चान्यत्सर्वं रुद्रवत् । शतरुद्रानोषधीशांस्त्र्यम्बकान्कपाळ-वनित⁺ इति ।

दक्षिणेऽन्तराले पश्चिमामिमुखा......भास्करवद् द्वाद-शादित्याः, धातारमर्थमणम् [अंशं*] मित्रं [वरुणं*] भगमिन्द्रं विव-स्वन्तं पूषणं पर्जन्यं त्वष्टारं विष्णुं (जधन्यम्) इति ।

उत्तरे पश्चिमाभिमुखाः (पद्मिकिञ्जल्कसदृशाः पुष्प)...... वर्णाः व्याव्रचर्माम्बरा नीलग्रीवास्त्रिनेत्राश्चान्यत्सर्वं रुद्रवत् । एकादश-रुद्राश्च अजैकपाद (१) हिर्बुध्न्यं पिनाकिनं पराजितं मृगव्याधकं शर्वं निर्ऋतिमीश्वरं कपालिनं स्थाणुमिति ।

दक्षिणे चोत्तराभिमुखा दृष्ट्रामुखा द्विसुजाः पाशहस्तास्सिह-नादरवा गजवाहना गकार(।द्यक्षर)बीजा देव्योकतायुक्ताः स्सौम्यनश्च-त्रजाता [गन्धर्वाः*] गन्धर्वात्रम्यान्स्वरजान्सोमजानिति ।

* एषामुद्यनीसनाथत्वं यकारबीजत्वं च ध्यानमुक्तावल्यां कथितम् । । ध्यानमुक्तावल्यां कपालपाणित्वमुक्तम् । । ध्यानमुक्तावल्यामेषां रेफबीजत्वं रक्तासक्तत्वं चोक्तम् ।



तत्पश्चिमे चोत्तरामिमुखाः कनकाभा जटाधराः कुशाम्बराः कुशकृष्णाजिनधरा अन्राधाजा जलघोषरवास्तपोऽधिपास्तपाद्यक्षर-बीजा मुनयो मुनींस्तपोऽधिपान्कृशान्पापविनाशनानिति ।

पश्चिमे प्राङ्मुखा हेमाभाः पुष्पाम्बराः पद्महस्ता द्विभुजाः कृष्णकुञ्चितमूर्घजारुश्चकस्वररवाः हंसध्वजवाहना अमृताद्यक्षरबीजा उत्तराजा अप्सरसोऽमृतजा भोगवहास्सरोजा इति ।

तदुत्तरे प्राङ्मुखौ गोक्षीराभावशोकपुष्पवस्तौ पुष्पहस्तौ द्विमुजौ मयूरवाहनौ काकपक्षाध्यजौ ज्येष्ठानक्षत्रजातौ हंसरवौ सुन्दरे-शावश्वादक्षरवीजावश्विनावश्विनौ यमजौ युग्मौ त्वार्ष्ट्रीपुत्नाविति ।

उत्तरे दक्षिणामुखाः पद्माभाः पुष्पवस्त्रधराः पद्महस्ता द्वि-भुजाश्शङ्कथ्वजवाहनास्स्वात्युद्भवाः प्रियाणामीशा वकारबीजाश्शङ्करवा वसवः, धरं ध्रुवं सोममापमनलमनिलं प्रत्यूषं प्रभासमिति ।

तत्पूर्वे दक्षिणामुखारस्यामाभा रक्तवस्त्रा दंष्ट्रामुखा रक्तकेशा गदाधरा द्विभुजा डमरुकधरा महिषध्वजवाहना मेघरवा विद्याधरीणा-मीशा मन्त्रादिबीजा विद्याधरान्मन्त्रबलान्पुष्पजान्भोगजानिति ।

षष्ठावरणदेवाः ।

षष्ठावरणपूर्वद्वारोत्तरे रक्ताभः श्वेताम्बरो जटाधरो द्वि-भुजो वीणाहस्तो नागरवस्संगीतापतिर्वायुवाहनः स्नुवध्वजोऽभिजि-

जातो नामाद्यक्षरबीजस्तुम्बुरुस्तुम्बुरुं मुनिवरं स्वरेशं वेदरूपिण-मिति ।

तद्दक्षिणे पश्चिमामिमुखः श्वेतामो रक्ताम्बरघरो जटाघरो द्विमुजो वीणाहस्तस्ताळरवस्स्वरेशो [वायु*] वाहनः कूर्चध्वजोऽभिजि-जातो नामाद्यक्षरबीजो नारदो नारदं मुनिवरं गानरूपं ब्रह्मसंभव-मिति ।

दक्षिणे चोत्तरामुखा अन्जाभाः श्वेतवस्ताः पुष्पहस्ता द्विभुजाः पुष्परथवाहना विद्युद्ध्वजा मेघरवाः श्वेतक्रष्णापतयो मूलोद्भवा गका-रबीजाष्यडृतव ऋतून् फलराशीन्पुष्पगन्धांस्तीर्थानिति ।

पश्चिमे प्राङ्मुखः श्वेताभः प्रजापतिरेकवक्त्र एष एव विशेषोऽन्यत्सर्वं विरिञ्चवत् , प्रजापतिः प्रजापतिं स्त्रष्टारं वेदमयं ब्रह्मरूपिणमिति ।

उत्तरे दक्षिणामुखः श्वेताभो रक्ताम्बरो जटाधरः कूर्मवाहनः कुशध्वजो वेदरवस्सुगणेशो नामाद्यक्षरबीजः श्रवणजो मुद्रछो मुद्रछं मुनिवरं शुद्धं सर्वज्ञमिति ।

आग्नेय्यां श्वेताभो नीलाम्बरो द्विभुजो हलघरः पद्मवाहनः पुष्पकेतुर्नामाद्यक्षरबीजो मायापितमैंत्रजो हंसरवो हलेशो हलेशं महा-हलं मायाङ्गं वरदायिनमिति ।



नैर्ऋत्यां हेमाभो रक्ताम्बरो द्विभुजः पुष्पहस्तो मेघध्वजवाहनो नारदो (१) यकारवीजो यक्षपतिर्मूळजातो यक्षो यक्षं सर्ववरदं सुखिनं देवयोनिमिति ।

वायव्यां श्यामाभो रक्ताम्बरो जटाधरो द्विभुजो बालमौलिसमा-युक्तरच्छन्नवीरसमायुक्तो बालापतिर्मृगध्वजवाहनः पुष्पधरहस्तो (मेघ-ध्वजवाहनो) जकारबीजो मृदङ्गरवो जाम्बवं रूपं दर्शनीयं सुन्दरमिति ।

ऐशान्यां श्यामामो रक्ताम्बरो द्विभुजश्शूलधरो रक्तकेशो दंष्ट्रा-मुखो नीलापतिः खरध्वजवाहनो घोररवो मूलजो नामाद्यक्षरबीजो ऽसुरोऽसुरं दैतेयं भयानकं घोररूपिणमिति ।

अन्तराले प्राच्यां पश्चिमाभिमुखं पश्चिपादं पुंस्त्रीरूपोर्ध्वकायं पार्श्वयोः पक्षाम्यां युक्तं वीणातालहस्तं नामाद्यक्षरवीजं वायुवाहनं नालध्वजं स्वररवं हस्तजं किन्नरामिश्चनं तीर्थं सङ्गीतं पश्चिरूपमिति ।

तद्दक्षिणे पश्चिमाभिमुखो रक्ताभास्तिताम्बरो जटाधर: पुष्पहस्तो द्विसुज: प्राणेशोऽश्वध्यजवाहनो रोहिणीजश्शङ्खरव: प्रणवाद्यक्षरबीज: प्रह्लाद: प्रह्लादं प्रजननं विष्णुभक्तं गदाधरमिति ।

दक्षिणे चोत्तराभिमुखक्त्यामामो रुक्माम्बरो द्विमुज इक्षुचा-पपुष्पशरो रतिपतिर्मकरध्वजवाहनः पुनर्वसूजातस्स्वररवो मकारबी-जो मदनो मदनं कामं सुन्दरं दिव्यरूपिणमिति ।

तत्पश्चिमे चोत्तरामिमुखा पाटलपुष्पनिभा रक्तवस्त्रधरा पुष्प-हस्ता द्विभुजा कृष्णकुञ्चितमूर्धजा ललाटोपिर पुष्पचूडासमन्विता हंसध्यजवाहना शुकस्वररवा स्वात्युद्भवा विद्यादिबीजा विपा विपां विद्युद्भूपां विशालाङ्गीं मेधामिति ।

पश्चिमे प्राङ्मुखा हेमाभा स्यामाम्बरा द्विभुजा पुष्पहस्ता कृष्णकुञ्चितमूर्धजा वेणुरवा शुकथ्वजवाहना चित्रानक्षत्रजाता नामाद्यक्षरबीजा व्याजनीं सुभगां सुन्दरीं विशुद्धामिति ।

तदुत्तरे रत्नामा श्वेताम्बरधरा चान्यत्सर्वं व्याजनीवत् , कामिनी कामिनीं कान्तां ग्रुभाङ्गीं विमलामिति ।

उत्तरे दक्षिणाभिमुखा श्वेतामा कृष्णाम्बरा पुष्पहस्ता द्विभुजा छछाटोपरिपुष्पचूडासमन्विता खगध्वजवाहना हंसरवा हस्तजाता नामाद्यक्षरबीजा चन्द्रामा चन्द्रामां तन्वङ्गी श्वेतरूपां दढवतामिति ।

तत्त्र्वें दक्षिणाभिमुखस्त्र्यामाभो रक्ताम्बरो द्विभुजः पद्महस्त-स्सर्वाभरणभूषितो गजवाहनः खङ्गध्वजस्मुनन्दापतिर्नामाद्यक्षरबीजः शतभिषग्जातस्मुनन्दं सुन्दरं सुरप्रियं शुभाननं सौम्यमिति ।

सप्तमावरणदेवाः ।

सप्तमावरणे पूर्वद्वारोत्तरे ब्रह्माणं, तद्दक्षिणेऽर्यम्णं पश्चिमामि-मुखं, दक्षिणे दण्डधरमुत्तराभिमुखं, पश्चिमे पाशमृतं प्राङ्मुखम्, उत्तरे

Capitre for the Arts

धनदं दक्षिणाभिमुखम्, आग्नेय्यां सवितारं सावित्रं, नैर्ऋत्यां चेन्द्र-मिन्द्रजं, वायव्यां रुद्रं रुद्रजम्, ऐशान्यामप आपवत्सं चार्चयेत्।

अन्तराळे प्राच्यामुत्तरपार्श्वे ईशं पर्जन्यं जयन्तं महेन्द्रं नागं भूतं यक्षमिति ।

तदक्षिणपार्श्वे चादित्यं सत्यकं मृशमन्तरिक्षं दुर्गों घोटकमुखीं धात्रीं वपुषं चेति ।

दक्षिणे पूर्वभागेऽग्निमुष्णांशुं वितथं गृहक्षतं राक्षासं जयं कृष्णं चेति ।

तत्पश्चिमभागे यमं गन्धर्वं भृङ्गराजमृषीन्सुरण्डं शिवं प्राणं चेति ।

पश्चिमे दक्षिणभागे निर्ऋतिं दौवारिकं पुष्पदन्तं कविं शक्रं पुरुहूतमिति ।

तदुत्तरभागे सरित्पतिमसुरं शोषिणं रोगं विद्यां यशसं भद्र-मिति ।

उत्तरपश्चिमभागे जवनं नागं मुख्यं भछाटं वेदभृतं तापसं सिन्धुषमिति ।



^{* &#}x27;इन्द्रराज'मिति पाठान्तरम् । † 'रुद्रराज' मिति पाठान्तरम् ।

तत्पूर्वभागे सोममर्गलमदितिं सूर्यदेवं विद्यामितं पाश्चभौति-कमिस्येतान्देवानेकमूर्त्या समर्चयेत् ।

प्राकारबाह्य महत्पीठं कृत्वात्रानुक्तदेवान्सर्वान्देवानिति समर्चयत् । एषां च वर्णवाहनादीन्पूर्वोक्ताञ् ज्ञात्वार्चयेत् । अनुक्तास्सर्वेप्याकाशवर्णाः श्वेताम्बराः पुष्पहस्ता द्विभुजाः खगध्वजवाहनारशङ्करवास्तत्त्वामप्रियायुक्ता नामाद्यक्षरबीजा आभिजिज्जाताश्चेवं ज्ञात्वार्चयेत् ।
एवं प्रकारेण परिवारेर्युक्तमुक्तमोक्तमं सर्वसंपत्करमत्यन्तदर्शनीयं चक्षुर्मनसोः प्रीतिकरं देवप्रियं च भवेत् । तस्मात्सर्वप्रयत्नेनैतैः प्राकारैः
परिवारेश्च युक्तमाल्यार्चनमाचरेत् । सर्वप्राकाराणामभावे प्रथमावरणे
तत्तत्त्राकाराश्चितदेवानर्चयेत् । परिवाराणामभावे द्वितीया(वरणा) दिष्वावरणेषु तत्तत्स्त्तैस्तत्तदावरणस्थान् देवान्संयोज्यार्चयेदिति केचित् ।
अथवा विभवानुसारेण नवविधपरिवारोक्तमार्गेण परिवारार्चनमाचरेत् ।

इति श्रीवैखानसागमे मुरीचित्रोक्ते विंशः पटलः ॥



THE UTTAMADASATALA MEASURE



APPENDIX B.

MEASUREMENT OF PROPORTION IN IMAGES.

THE UTTAMA-DAŚA-TĀLA MEASURE.

In the Indian measure of length there are two different kinds of units, namely the absolute and the relative. Of these the first is based upon the length of certain natural objects, while the second is obtained from the length of a particular part or limb of the person whose measurement is under consideration. The following table gives the relation between the various quantities used in the absolute system:—

8 Paramānus make 1 Ratharēnu.

8 Ratharenu ,, 1 Romagra.

8 Romāgras " 1 Līkshā.

8 Līkshās " 1 Yuka.

8 Yukas " 1 Yava.

8 Yavas " 1 Uttama-mānāngula.

7 Yavas " 1 Madhyama-mānāngula.

6 Yavas " 1 Adhama-mānāngula.



HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

Besides these there are also other larger units of length; they are:—

24 Angulas or Mānāngulas make 1 Kishku, 25 Mānāngulas "1 Prājāpatya. 26 "1 Dhanurgraha. 27 "1 Dhanurmushti.

4 Dhanurmushțis " 1 Danda.

The measure called danda is employed in ascertaining large lengths like that, for instance, of a street in a village.

In the relative system an angula is taken to be the length of the middle digit of the middle finger of either the sculptor or the architect, or of the rich devotee who causes a temple to be built or an image to be set up. The angula thus obtained is called a mātrāngula. Another kind of angula is obtained by dividing the whole length of the body of an image into 124, 120 or 116 equal parts; each of these divisions is called a deha-labdha-angula or shortly dehāngula. The relative measure is meant to be used in the construction of temples or in the making of images; it is however, employed for the latter purpose more often than for the former. Different names are given to certain lengths representable by two or more dehangulas up to twenty-seven; a knowledge of these is also very necessary for the proper understanding of the descriptions given in

THE UTTAMA-DAŚA-TĀLA MEASURE.

the Sanskrit texts printed in this Appendix. An explanatory list of those names is accordingly given below:—

- A distance of one angula is called Murti, Indu, Viśvambharā, Mōksha and Ukta.
- A distance of two angulas is called Kalā, Gōļaka, Aśvinī, Yugma, Brāhmaṇa, Vihaga, Akshi and Paksha,
- A distance of three angulas is called Rina, Agni, Rudrāksha, Guṇa, Kāla, Śula, Rāma, Varga and Madhyā.
- A distance of four angulas is called Vēda, Pratishṭhā, Jāti, Varṇa, Karṇa (or karaṇa), Abjajānana, Yuga, Turya, and Turīya.
- A distance of five angulas is called Vishaya, Indriya, Bhūta, Ishu, Supratishthā and Prithvī.
- A distance of six angulas is called Karma, Anga, Rasa, Samaya, Gāyatrī, Krittikā, Kumārānana, Kausika and Ritu.
- A distance of seven angulas, Pātāļa, the Munis, Dhātus, Lōkas, Ushnik, Rōhinī, Dvīpa, Anga and ambhōnidhis.
- A distance of eight angulas is called Lökapālas, Nāgas, Uraga, Vasus, Anushţup, and Ganas.
- A distance of nine angulas is called Brihati, Grihas, Randhras, Nandas and Sutras.
- A distance of ten angulas, is called Dik, Prāturbhāvā, Nādi, Pankti and . . .
- A distance of eleven angulas, is called Rudras and Trishtup.



HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

A distance of twelve angulas is called Vitasti, Mukha Tāla, Yama, Arka, Rāśi and Jagatī.

A distance of thirteen angulas is called Atijagati,

A distance of fourteen angulas is called Manu and Sakvari.

A distance of fifteen angulas is called Ati-śakvarī and Tithi.

A distance of sixteen angulas is called Kriya, Ashti and Indu-Kala.

A distance of seventeen angulas is called Atyashti.

A distance of eighteen angulas is called Smriti and Dhriti.

A distance of nineteen angulas is called Atidhriti.

A distance of twenty angulas is called Kriti.

A distance of twenty-one angulas is called Prakriti.

A distance of twenty-two angulas is called Akriti.

A distance of twenty-three angulas is called Vikriti.

A distance of twenty-four angulas is called Samskriti.

A distance of twenty-five angulas is called Atikriti.

A distance of twenty-six angulas is called Utkriti.

A distance of twenty-seven angulas is called Nakshatra.

The measurements described in Sanskrit authorities are altogether of six kinds; and they are respectively called Māna, Pramāṇa, Unmāna, Parimāṇa, Upamāna and Lambamāna. Of these Māna is the measurement of the length of a body; pramāṇa is that of its breadth, that is a linear measurement taken at right angles to and in the same plane as the māna; measurements taken at



THE UTTAMA-DAŚA-TĀLA MEASURE.

right angles to the plane, in which the māna and pramāṇa measures have been noted, are called unmāna, which obviously means the measure of thickness; parimāṇa is the name of the measurement of girths or of the periptery of images; upamāna refers to the measurements of inter-spaces, such, for instance, as that between the two feet of an image; and lastly lambamāna is the name given to measurements taken along plumb-lines. These six names of the requisite linear measurements have a number of synonyms which it is also very necessary to know for understanding aright the texts given in this Appendix. They are therefore given here below:—

Māna—Āyāma, Āyata, Dīrgha.

Pramāņa—Vistāra, Tāra, Striti, Viśriti, Viśritam Vyāsa, Visārita, Vipula, Tata, Vishkambha and Viśāla.

Unmāna—Bahaļa, Ghana, Miti, Utchchhrāya, Tunga, Unnata, Udaya, Utsēdha, Uchcha, Nishkrama, Nishkriti, Nirgama, Nirgati and Udgama.

Parimāṇa—Mārga, Pravēśa, Pariṇāha, Nāha, Vṛiti, Āvṛita and Nata.

Upamāna-Nīvra, Vivara and Antara.

Lambamāna-Sutra, Lambana, and Unmita.

Besides the smaller unit known as the dehāngula there are other larger relative units of length, which are called $Pr\bar{a}d\bar{e}\hat{s}a$, $T\bar{a}la$, Vitasti and



HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

Gōkarṇa. The distance between the tips of the thumb and the forefinger, when they are stretched out to the utmost, is called a prādēśa; that between the tips of the thumb and the middle finger, when they are also so stretched out, is called the tāla; that between the tips of the stretched out thumb and ring-finger is known as the vitasti; and that between the stretched out thumb and little-finger is called the gōkarṇa.

The Agamas prescribe various proportions to the images of the various gods, goddesses and other beings belonging to what may be called the Hindu pantheon: the unit of measurement chosen for stating these proportions is the tāla. The different tāla measurement prescribed for the various images are given below:—

- The Uttama-daśa-tāla (of 124 dēhāngulas) is prescribed for the images of the principal deities-Brahmā, Visbņu and Siva.
- The Madhyama-daśa-tāla (of 120 dēhāngulas) for those of Śrīdēvī, Bhūmidēvī, Umā, Sarasvatī, Durgā, Sapta-mātrikās, Ushā and Jyēshtha.
- The Adhama-daśa-tāla (of 116 dēhāngulas) for Indra and the other Lökapālas, for Chandra and Sūrya, for the twelve Ādityas, the eleven Rudras, the eight Vasus, the two Aśvini-dēvatas, for Bhṛigu and Mārkaṇḍēya, for Garuḍa,



THE UTTAMA-DAŚA-TĀLA MEASURE.

Sēsha, Durgā, Guha or Subramaṇya, for the seven Rishis, for Guru, Ārya, Chaṇḍēsa and Kshētrapālakas.

The Navārddha-tāla for Kubēra, for the nine Grahas (planets) and certain other celestial objects.

The Uttama-nava-tāla for Daityēśa,* Yakshēśa, Uragēśa, Siddhas, Gandharvas and Chāraṇas, Vidyēśa and for the Ashṭamūrtis of Śiva.

Sa-tryangula-nava-tāla for such persons as are equal to the gods in power, wisdom, sanctity, etc.

Nava-tāla for Rākshasas, Asuras, Yakshas, Apsarases, Astramūrtis, and Marudgaņas.

Ashta-tāla for men.

Sapta-tāla for Vētāļas and Prētas.†

Shat-tāla for Prētas.

Pañcha-tāla for Kubjas or deformed persons and for Vighnēśvara.

Chatustāla for Vāmanas or Dwarfs and for children.

Tritāla for Bhūtas and Kinnaras.

Dvitāla for Kūshmāndas.

Ēka-tāla for Kabandhas.

The measurements relating to an image of the *Uttama-daśa-tāla* proportion are given in tabular form below; and a figure is also drawn to show clearly how this proportion works out.

[†] These are, according to the Kāraṇāgama, to be made according to the Shaṭ-tāla measure.



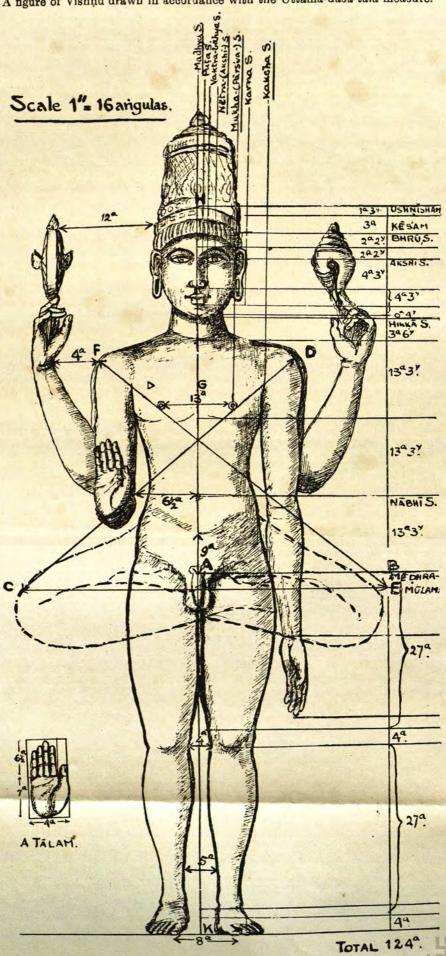
^{*} These are, according to the Kāraṇāgama, to be made according to the *Uttama-nava-tāla* measure.

HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

In this connection, it would be interesting to note that, according to the canons of European art, a well-proportioned male figure is equal to eight times the length of the head: in other words is ashta-tāla in height; that of a female figure is seven and a half times that of a head, or sardhasapta-tāla. According to European artists the ear is said to extend from a line drawn across the side of the head on a level with the eye brow, and another which is drawn on a level with the wing of the nose: or, in the language of Indian artists between the bhrū-sūtra and the nāsā-puṭa-sūtra. Similarily the other rules arrived at by the Indian artist do not appear to be divergent from those evolved by the European artist, and if in Indian sculpture the results are not good in some instances it is the fault of the artist and not attributable to the guide-books. The similarity of the limbs of the body as compared with various natural objects such as for instance, the nose with the sesamum flower and the trunk composed of the chest and abdomen with the face of a cow are very well pointed out with reference to a number of illustrations by Mr. Abanindranath Tagore in his excellent article entitled 'Indian Iconography' contributed to the Modern Review for March 1914.



A figure of Vishņu drawn in accordance with the Uttama-daśa-tala measure.



测量之来 。	MEASUREMENTS ACCORDING TO THE										
PARTS OF THE BODY MEASURED.	Śilparatna.		Amśumad- bhēdāgama.		Kāraņāgama.		Kāmikāgama.		100 000 00000 10000	ānasā- ma.	
	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	
VERTICAL MEASUREMENTS— (MANA.)											
The height of the ushnīsha From the bottom of the ushnīsha	1	3	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	3	
to the end of the front hair	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	
From the end of the front hair to the akshi-sūtra	4	3			4	4	4	4	4	3	
From the akshi-sutra to the end of the nose From the end of the nose to the	4	3			4	4	4	4	4	3	
end of the chin	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	
The small fleshy fold below the	0	4			0	4	0	4	0	4 7	
Height of the neck	0 3	7	•••		4	0	4	0	3	7	
From the hikkā-sūtra to the middle of the chest	13	3	13	3	13	4	13	4	13	3	
From the middle of the chest to the navel	13	3	13	3	13	4	13	4	13	3	



	MEASUREMENTS ACCORDING TO THE										
PARTS OF THE BODY MEASURED.	Śilparatna.		Amśumad- bhēdāgama.		Kāraņāgama.		Kāmikāgama.		Vaikhānasā- gama.		
	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	
From the navel to the root of	34									Kara-	
the penis	13	3	13	3	13	0	13	0	13	3	
From the root of the penis to the end of the thigh	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	26		
The length of the knee			4		4			0	4	9	
The length of the foreleg	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	Ö	26	5 3 5	
The height of the foot (from the		(1) A		10000	0.0		W		20	,	
ankle to the ground)	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	3	
From the tip of the toe to the				1000							
back of the heel	17	0	17	0		see			17	0	
From the bony projection at the		40.0				1000					
ankle to the root of the toe	***	99.		•••	9	4		3		10.77	
The length of the upper arm, from the hikkā-sūtra to the		And the said									
alborr	27	0	27	0	27	0	1000	10.50	07		
The length of the elbow		0	2	0	2	0	***	***	27	0	
The length of the forearm	2 21	ő	21	Ö	21	0	7***	W-275-97	21	0	
The length of the palm of the	173		-		21		•••	***	21	0	
hand from the wrist to the				Tara da				1000		1 100	
tip of the middle finger	13	4	13	4	13	1 4				1 1	





The state of the accompany to the rest in the second	t Carlon	MEA	SUREM	ENTS A	CCORDI	NG TO	THE	
PARTS OF THE BODY MEASURED.	Śilpa	ratna.		umad- igama.	Kāraņ	āgama.	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	anasa- ma.
	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.
The width of the thigh at its root					13	4	13	3
Do. at its middle	13	6	14	2			11	0
Do. at its lower end					9	4		
The width of the knee	8	6	9	6	8	4	9	4
The width of the portion where the knee ends	1327					1		
and the foreleg begins	5 6	2			8	1	9-19-19	
The width of the foreleg at its middle		6 6	6	6			7	0 4
The width of the shaft of the foreleg	4	6	4	6			4	4
The distance between the inner bony projec-		2.5	100		200	To work of	No.	100
tions on the ankles		3	5	3	5	0	5	0
The width of the heel	4	4	4	4		***	3	4
The height of the heel (from the ankle to the		Mark Comment			"Media	+150		1
ground)		4 2	6	4			4	4
The width at the middle of the sole of the foot.	6	2	6	4 2 0 2 1	5	2	5	4
The breadth of the sole at the toe end		0	7	0	6	0		
The length of the great toe	4 2	0 2 1	4	2	4	0	4	0
The width of the same	2		2 1		6 (?)	0	2	0
The width of the toe-nail	1	1 2		1 2	1	2 2	•••	
The length of the same		68 (?)	6	38 (?)	1	2		1
The length of the toe adjacent to the great toe.	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	1
The length of the middle toe	1 3	6	3	1 6	3	4	3	7

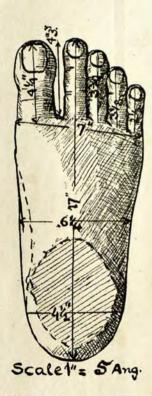


The length of the toe next to that		3	1 1	1 3	1 1	1	4 (?)	9	1
The length of the small toe		3 2	1 4	3 2	4	2 1	0	3 3	4
The width of the toe next to the great toe			1		COLUMN TO SERVE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	1	1	1	1
The width of the middle toe	14 18						0	1	1
The width of the toe next to that			100 CO	A STATE OF THE STA	•••	*	0		9
The width of the small toe				1	•••	1 1	0	1 0	0
Of the total breadth of the nails of each t			- 111			1	0	U	Mary Con
fourth should be that of the surroun	ding		18708						
strip of flesh that keeps them bound to	the	ASSESSED REPORTED IN	1000				El Maria		The state of
toes			10.00	111111111111111111111111111111111111111				1000	10 to
The Kāranāgama gives 5½, 4½, 4 and 3 y		***	***	35.55	•••	***		4	
as the lengths and breadths of the nai	la of						1313101		400
the toes							To Sales		N. Carlo
The width of the arm at the biceps	经 网络龙生	7				•••	4		
	•••	1	3 2	8 7	3 2	8 7	4	9	0
The width at the elbow	BALLS .	7 5	2	1 2	2	7	4	7	4
The milt at the		3	6	5	6	5 4	3	7	0
The length of the palm of the hand, minus	1	3	6	3	6	4	0	4	0
fingers	stne		2	100		267.1730	130.11		
The length of the middle finger		7	0	7 6 5 5	0	7	0	7	0
The length of the middle finger	***	6 5	2 1	6	4 2 1	6 5 5	4	6 5	4 2
The length of the ring-finger		5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2
The length of the forefinger (or index-finger	r)	5			1	5	4 2 2 1	5	1
The length of the smallest finger	1	4	2	4	2 2	4	1	4	2
The length of the thumb	***	4	2 2 2	1	2	4	1	4	1
The width of the thumb at its root	•••	1	2	1	2	1	4	2.033	
The width of the middle finger at its root	•••	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
The width of the forefinger at its root	•••	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
The width of the ring-finger at its root	•••	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	7
The width of the smallest finger at its root	•••	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
property and the second of the	FRVS S	ALC: NO.		San	ALC: NO PERSON NAMED IN	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.		20.00

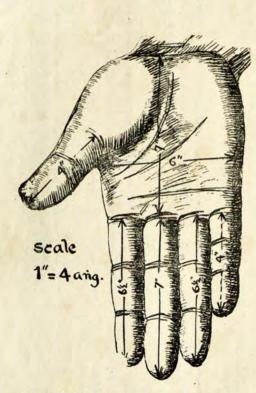


Allegan Services		MEA	SUREM	ENTS A	CCORDI	NG TO	THE	4
PARTS OF THE BODY MEASURED.	Śilparatna.		Amsumad- bhēdāmaga.		Kāraņāgama.			ānasā- ma.
	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.
The width of the fingers at the tips is less by one sixteenth of their width at the root				5				
Five-sixths of the width at the tips of the fingers is the width of the nail of each finger								100
The lengths of the nails of the fingers are five fourths of their width The nails of the toes should be circular and	-	4			4	0	digit	th of the
those of the fingers oval in shape The length of the digit of the finger bearing the							2	the nail =
nail should be twice the length of the nail					•••	•••	ger=	ndex fin-
							of the finger 1 of the	middle = 7½ ring-fin-
		,			. 6		ger=	4 small fin-
The length of that digit of the thumb which is near the palm	2	1	2	1			The wid	th of that of the

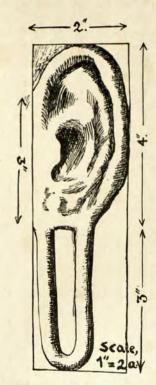




(Fig. 1.) Foot, drawn in accordance with the measurements given in the Amsumadbhēdāgama.



(Fig. 2.) Palm of the hand, drawn in accordance with the measurements given in the Amsumadbhēdāgama.



(Fig. 3.) Ear, drawn in accordance with the measurements given in the Suprabhēdāgama.

Indira Gandhi Nationa Centre for the Arts



There should be fine lines in the shape of a yava, chakra, śula, padma or kuśa drawn on the palm of the hand. Their depth should be a eighth of a yava.

According to the Vaikhanasagama, the line called the ayurekha (the line of life) should begin from near the root of the small finger and should reach the side of the root of the index finger: 6 yavas below this line should be the vidyavekha (the line of learning); from the middle of the bottom of the palm right up to the finger end of the palm should be the brahma-rekha. Besides, there should be other lines resembling in shape the outlines of the sankha, chakra &c.

CIRCUMFERENTIAL MEASUREMENTS— (PARIMANA).

	The second second	100 (000)	STATE OF THE PARTY	A SHOW SHAP	The Later of the l	Part of the last	Charles and the	
The circumference of the head round where the ears are attached to the head	38	0	38	0			42	0
The distance, measured behind, from ear to ear.	11	7	11	7	1000	Service A	13	0
The distance, measured in front, from ear to			+13			1700	1.0	
ear	22	0	22	. 0	Comment of	100	26	0
The width of the place where the ear is	100		1000	9 3 3 3			10.50	
attached	2	0	2	0			1	4
The girth of the chest					76	0	10.00	
The girth of the abdomen round the navel	1 9 10		10000	MARKET !	43	0	2000	1000
The girth at the hip					50	0		
Sirōmadhya-mandala (?) (The portion of the	Pig Pal	13.33	A CHARLES	Miller Jack		NO. 4869	Date of	
head covered by the crown)	4	0	4	0		HERON.	N3337	15-15-16
Mandalāt-agra-kēśāntam (?) (From the circum-		A Marie		MARKET	E Charles	1 1 W	100	
ference of this circle to the front hair)	9	0	9	0			AND A	A. Land

17

0

Centre for the Arts

CARLON CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF	MEASUREMENTS ACCORDING TO THE										
PARTS OF THE BODY MEASURED.	Śilparatna.		Amśumad- bhēdāgama.		Kāraņāgama.		Vaikhānasā- gama.				
	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.			
Mandalāt-karna-kēśānṭam (?). (From this circle				70	W 2						
Mandalāt-prishtha-kēšāntam (?). (From the	9	0	9	0			3.44				
circumference of this circle to the back hair)	10	4	2	4							
From the ushnīsha to the front hair From the same to the karna-kēša, (the hair next to the ear)	***		0.00		9	0	9	0			
From the same to the book hair		•••		4452 9	12	0	9	0			
The width of the forehead	9	·"i	9	ö	13	4	12	0			
MEASUREMENTS OF THE EYE,											
The brow should lie exactly between the front hair and the akshi-sūtra.							bair middl	WALLEST THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE RESERVE T			
Between water of the state of								(Kesan- bhruvor- yam) = 0			
The brow should resemble a bow. The space between the inner ends of the brows. The length of the brow	0 5	4½ 0	0 5	41 0			1 5	0 4			

Indica Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

...

6

21

...

0

...

6

21

6

6

00

0

6

6

00

0

...

6

6

2

...

2

0(?)

00

0

16

61

0

0

0

...

...

...

...

0

2

		٥	٩
ч			3
e	r	۰	١
			,

The breadth of the brow at its middle

The diameter of the pupil (kanīnikā)

side of black ball

The width of the eyes

The width of the same

nose) ...

The diameter of the black ball of the eve

The shape of the brow should be that of the crescent moon or that of a stringed bow.

The lengths of the whites of the eve on either

The shape of the eye should be like the outline of a fish, the petal of the lotus flower or like

MEASUREMENTS OF THE NOSE. The length of the nasa-puta (the wing of the

	MEASUREMENTS ACCORDING TO THE										
PARTS OF THE BODY! MEASURED.	Śilparatna.		Amśumad- bhēdāgama.		Kāraņāgama.			ānasā- ma.			
Marie Marie Company and Company	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.			
The thickness of the same at the base of the	0	41/2	0	41/2	0	4	0	6			
The portion between the upper lip and the base of the nose, which is depressed like a cup, is known in Sanskrit by the name of $G\bar{o}ji$.				7			2.5	12			
The height of the tip of the nose from the gōji.	2	0	9				4				
The length of the hole of the nostril	0 0	7 ¹ / ₂	2 0	0 71 5	2 0	3 (?)	2	0			
The breadth of the same	ŏ	5	Õ	5	0	5		***			
The nāsikā-puta should resemble the seed of the long bean, and the shape of the nose should be like that of the flower of sesamum. The septum or wall between the two nostrils is		Š									
called in Sanskrit Pushkara.			276			340		15000			
The length of the pushkara along the base of		Mary 18		AL		9.59					
the nose		0	N 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0			-				
Its thickness	0	0 3	0	1 (?)		0	1	0			
The distance between the nasaputa-sutra to the		100	•	1 (1)	***		***	•••			
tip of the nose	0	11	0	11			0	11			
The length of the gōji	Ö	11/4 41/2	0	41	Ö	4	0	11			
Its breadth	ŏ	21	ŏ	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{4}$		BICKLESS V	0	2			
Its depth	0	i	0	i	100			1			

MELGYPRIA

Indira Gondhi National Centre for the Arts



Front and side view of a face drawn to the measurements given in the \$\bar{a}gamas\$. [To face page 20 App. B.]



MEASUREMENTS OF THE MOUTH.		1		3.				
The length of the upper lip, which is also the length of the mouth The breadth of the upper lip at its middle The breadth of the upper lip should gradually	4 0	2 3½	4 0	2 3½	4 0	3 3	4 0	3 ½ 3 ½
diminish from the middle to the sides. There should be a thin rim throughout the length					3.			
of the upper lip (pāli in Sanskrit) whose thickness should be a yava; and the rim						12.75		
should slant from $3\frac{1}{2}$ yavas, the breadth of the middle part of the upper lip, to half a yava at								1
its extremity. The upper lip should have three bends along its length.								
The length of the lower lip	2	2 1 1½	2 1 0	2 1 1½	2	0		1000
Its breadth at the middle	2 1 0	1	1	1	1	0		
The thickness of the $p\bar{a}li$ of the lower lip	0	11/2	0	11/2	Name of	1220		
The pāli of the lower lip should be turned			A CONTRACTOR	0.05-8453	0.000		S- 1977	300
downwards.		F 10 10	THE REAL PROPERTY.			27 W. A. M.	5.00	1000
The height of the tip of the upper lip, from the	•	61/2		01		198		100000
The mouth should always be sculptured so as	0	03	0	61/2	0	7	•••	•••
to express a smiling appearance.		7122	L. D			100		IN THAT
The snāna (?) of the cheek from the chin	0	11/2		100	10 to 10 to		1	1
The breadth of the cheek	3	4				***	3	0
The length of the cheek	ALC: N	2000		Espera I	2	0	1	A COLOR
The height or convexity of the cheek, (vardhana).				7.	3	o		1
The cheek should be oval in shape.		100	1500.00	To Bridge	No.		W. T. V.	
			CALL	TASKAR S			S. A. S. C.	



AND THE RESERVE THE RESERVE OF THE R	MEASUREMENTS ACCORDING TO THE									
PARTS OF THE BODY MEASURED.	Śilparatna.		Amśumad- bhēdāgama.		Kāraņāgama.		Vaikhānasā- gama.			
Topics and a horizon to the second of the	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.		
The length of hanu-chakra (the oval elevation	(9)	1 46.5		100	100					
at the chin)	100000	23/2/19	72 × 1	18 Mar. 16			•			
The breadth of the same	100	***	***		/ M.	***	0	3 3		
The length of the four upper front teeth		***	10.00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		***	0	3		
The width of these teeth	***	***	0.00	4.4	6000	11386	0	3		
The length and width of the four lower front	100	10.50	7.00		***	•••	0	3		
	10.00		1000		1000			0.1		
Miles length of the continue to the	***	***	100	***	***		0	21/2		
The shape of the canine teeth should be like the (jasmine) bud.				,	•••	***	0	4		
The length of the teeth in the lower jaw, corresponding to the canine teeth							0	41/2		
The width of the molar teeth is the same as that of the front teeth and their length is half a										
yava longer than that of the front teeth. There should be five teeth on each side of the front middle four teeth. Total, 32 teeth.						1	T _i			
Mha lawath af tha tawara	1000	100	Carlo	1 1 1 1		1.0		100		
ML: JLL -f LL	***		•••	***	•••		6	0		
The length and width of the same	100 pm	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	3	0		
The length and widen of ene dams	10000	***	***	•••	•••	•••	1	0		



MEASUREMENTS OF THE EAR.								
At the junction of the ear with the cheek, the length of the karna-bandha A space of 1\frac{3}{4} angulas outside the ear is called the karna-vesa.	10	0	10	0	·		10	0
Here the ear should spring up.					0.00	No.	Sept.	1
The distance between the ears measured in		- (4)			11000			100
front of the head	•••			10	21	0	26	0
The distance between the ears, measured				A CONTRACT	1000		100	
behind the head					13	0	13	0
The distance between the eye and the ear The length of the ear	7	0	7	0		•••	6	0
The bees like of the	2	2			8	0	6	0
The height of the top of the ear from the netra	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0
or akshi-sutra	2	2	2	2	State of			200
According to the Kāranāgama, the top of the		-		2	•••	11.		
ear should be on a level with the Bhru-sutra.		A Can					20/5	
The breadth of the portion of the ear that is						(C. 19)	A 14 15	
folded inwards on the top	1	1	1	1				100
The rest of the ear should be circular in								
shape. (?)								S CANA
The length of the ear below the netra-sutra	2	1	2	1				7.00.00
The length of the bored and pendulous lobe of						50 B		-
the ear, called the nāla in Sanskrit	4	4	4	4	4.	0		100
The width of this strip of flesh in front		0	1	0				1
The width of the same at the back	1	4	1	4	***			
The thickness of the same	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	4



		۰
		Т
	н	٠
	ı.	v.
		•
		7
	×	9
	н	
	•	۰
	-	=
	e	•
		•
	×	*
	7	
	c	
	•	۰
	•	
	n	
		•
		e
		•
		•
	•	۰
	,	
	c	×
		٠
	•	2
		۰
		٠
		4
		٠
	ī	
	Ī	
	į	
	1	
	1	
	1	
	1	
	-	
	TITLE TOOLOGINATE	
	-	
	1	

Through the Artist properties and the Artist and	MEASUREMENTS ACCORDING TO THE										
PARTS OF THE BODY MEASURED.	Śilpa	lparatna. Amśumat bhēdāgama			Kāraņ	āgama.	Vaikhānasā- gama.				
	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.			
The distance between the two pieces of the											
nāļa, the front and back pieces			4	6		1	100				
The total length of the ear, from top to the				No Banch		AV STATES					
bottom of the nāļa	8	7	9	7	8	0	100	1			
The thickness of the pippali or anti-tragus	1	4		245		100		28.			
The length of the same	3	0		35000			1	0			
Its height	0	4			0	4					
The pippali should have decreasing width from		To a Total		DOS TOLY	100			154, 60			
the top to the bottom.	N. V. Sala	100	12-16-6		100	1000	1				
A member designated the pinchhali (tragus) is			3077 3		10000	1 20	100				
said to be at the place wherein the ear resem-			100000				1973				
bles the letter la (written as in the Grantha		1000	300	To was a	Liver 1	1.60	200	MA			
alphabet). Its length is	2	0				1000		10000			
The width of the pinchhali	2	4	7				100				
The distance of the hole of the ear below the	1,362						7.55				
nētra-sūtra	1	4			1						
This ear hole should be round.	The same		March 1	1230		191		No. Section			
The thickness of the rim of the ear	0	11/2	3		0	2					
The width of the ear at the back	1	4	(0,000)	1	1			1			



Management of the blow of Boby		1		1			0	
MEASUREMENTS OF THE BACK OF BODY.			1000	0.00				100 No. 1
The distance between the back hair and the ear.	1	4	1	4				100
The thickness of the kritani (?) at the back of							•••	7 T
the ear	0	4		l		A STATE OF	W Silvery	
The length of the ear at the back below the		-			CONTRACT OF	Service (•••	***
	4	3		10000	21/4/2005			Jan San
The distance between the back of the ear and	-	9		***	··· /	• • •	•••	14
the raised part of the nape of the neck called				33153		0.48112	San Na	
	10	0						1988
The height of the nape of the neck below the	10					100	***	
	4	3						
The width of the nape of the neck at the top	9	0				1415743		
The width at the bottom	10	4			9	6		
The nape of the neck should be broader at the	10		David			•	12 11	
base than at the top and the girth of the	Maria S	1						
neck should be circular.				10000				
* * *								
The distance between the armpits measured				NAT IS				V - ()
behind the back	27	4	4	100000	27	0		
The height of the shoulder-blade above the		1000	NAMES OF					
armpit	7	0		8 4				
The length of the upper-arm from the armpit	7	0		200		A. Carrie		
The width of the back at the madhya-sutra	16	4	10.	Whole !	200	1		
The width of the back at the nabhi-sutra	20	4		The Reservoir				
The width of the waist at the back	18	0	1	W75.				
The width of each glutial	9	6		125.00	X 100 0 1 1	(ALCO) (25-)		
These should be spherical in shape.			TO BOX			1	8.73	
The width of the space between the glutials	0	4		0.5				
		AL VIEW		TO THE REAL PROPERTY.			100	

b

25



The Park of Community of the analysis of	MEASUREMENTS ACCORDING TO THE Śilparatna. Amśumad- bhōdāgama. Kāraṇāgama. Vaikhānasā gama.							
PARTS OF THE BODY MEASURED.	Śilpa	ratna.			Kāraņ	āgama.		
The April of the Son Townson and Son	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.
MEASUREMENTS OF THE WIDTH ON THE SIDES.								
The width of the side of the body near the	1 14	F-9	4 30		100	1		
armpits	7	0						
The width of the side of the body at the stana-								
sūtra The width of the side at the madhya-sūtra	16	2 2	•••					•••
The region below the madhya-sutra is known	12	2	***	100	•••	***		
as the Śrōni-deśa.								
The width of the side of the body at the middle				Danie.		10.5	1	
of the Śrōni	17	0						***
The height or bulge of the Śrōni The height or bulge of the śrōni should consist	7	0	***		2.2			
of 4 angulas below and 4 angulas above the nābhi-sūtra.								
The height of the hip below the Śrōni	5	1	100					
The width of the hip	12	4 4			1000	1		
The Śrōni should be bulging near the hip.		1				1000		
The glutials should be raised from the root of the thighs. The nīvra of the Śrōni								
The nivra of the Stoni	4	4				1	* ***	1

26

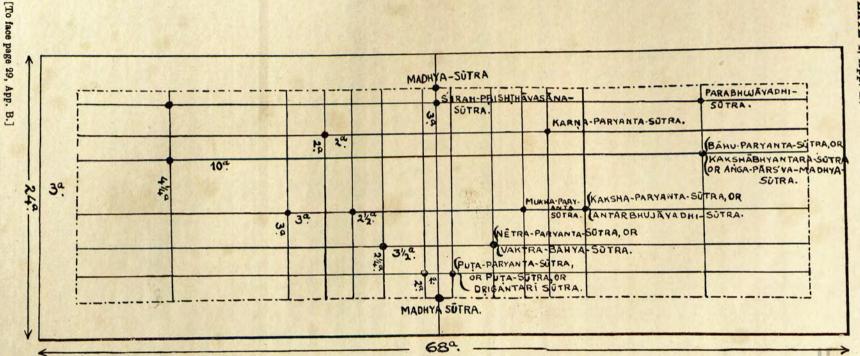


		ALK OLO PROVIDENCE			THE RESERVE OF THE RE			
The outline of the side of the body from the	A SAME A			1000				
armpit to the abdomen should be slanting							100	
and the total slant is	2	4	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
In the case of Siva the neck above the hikkā-			0,000					
sutra should be blue in colour.			100000		418			
The height of the nipples from the chest	2 2	0				•••	•••	
The diameter of the nipples	2	1	•••		•••	•••		•••
The height and diameter of the nut of the nipple							46,335	
(chuchuka)	0	2 2	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
The width of the navel	1	2				•••	•••	***
The spiral in the navel should be clockwise.	Comme						100	
The width of the navel at the bottom	0	2				•••	•••	
The width at the base of the penis	4	0	•••		•••	•••	•••	
The length of the penis	0 4 5 2	0 2 1	0	0	5	1	•••	,
Its width	2	1		•••	•••		•••	•••
The proportion between the shaft and the nut							140.000	
of the penis is as 2 to 1.	And the						1000	St. 15
The width of the nut where it joins the shaft								
should be greater than that of the shaft by		A 48		X				100
one yava. The Kāraṇāgama states that the			0.00					
width of the shaft is \$th less than that of the	4.00	100	(2000)	9.3	0.88	0.00	1000	
nut.		100					101	No.
The nut of the penis should resemble in shape							100	10000
the bud of a lotus.			14 A F		8.86	(100	1	
The length and width of the testes	3	4	0	0	4	0		•••
Their thickness	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	4	100	•••	S. 100	•••	•••	
The thigh just below the testes should be fleshy			7 18 18	100000	A STATE	Many E	100	Contract of
and well developed.					1000	N. Carrier	N. A. VIII	The state of
The width at the back of the knee-joint	4	2	4	2		(v)	***	
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	the last the last like	ACAD STATE	Contract to		the same of the sa		Carlotte San

27



在整理的1000kma的100km/matematics/1000km/m	MEASUREMENTS ACCORDING TO THE									
PARTS OF THE BODY MEASURED.	Śilparatna.		Amśumad- bhēdāgama.		Kāraņāgama.		Vaikhānas gama.			
	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.	Ang.	Yava.		
The thickness of the knee-joint The middle and the sides of the body should be modelled beautifully. According to the Vaikhānasāgama, there should be marks resembling the chakra and śankha on the sole of the feet. The image should be made beautiful so as to produce a pleasing effect on the eye of the observer. The upper portion of the body (above the madhya-sūtra) should be exactly equal in length to the lower portion. In the sculpturing of the various limbs of the image, deviations of about one to six yavas from the standard measurements given above may occur and the resulting image should not be treated as of faulty proportions. The artist may model images as well as he can and with due proportions.	2	4	2	4						



SCALE 1" = 8 ANGULAS.

LAMBA-PHALAKA.

THE UTTAMA-DAŚA-TĀLA-MEASURE.

For measuring lengths along plumb-lines an instrument called the Lamba-phalakā is employed. It is a plank two angulas in thickness and measuring 68 angulas in length and 24 in breadth. All round the plank a margin of 3 angulas is left. A small hole, just a trifle larger than a yava in diameter, is bored in the centre of the margin along the length of the plank; this hole is meant for the madhya-sūtra. Other holes are bored for the puţa-paryanta-sūtra (nāsā-puṭa-sūtra), nētra-paryanta-sūtra, karna-paryanta-sūtra, kaksha-paryantasūtra, and bāhu-paryanta-sūtra, in places marked on the accompanying diagram of the Lamba-phalakā. Through these are suspended by strings, which are one yava in thickness, small plummets of iron or clay. In the case of reclining figures the sūtras are strings stretched horizontally in front of the figure which is in the process of modelling. In the case of the sthanaka-murti, the madhya-sutra which is suspended from the śikhāmani (crest-jewel) set in front of the kirīta (crown) of the image, should pass through the middle of the forehead, between the brows, the middle of the nose, the neck, the chest, the abdomen, the private part and between the legs; it should touch the body at the tip of the nose and the middle of the abdomen. The distance of the top of the crown



HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

behind the madhya-sūtra is 6 angulas; that of the middle point of the chin 41 angulas; that of the hikkā-sūtra, 4 angulas; that of the middle of the chest, 21 angulas; that of the navel, 11 angulas; that of the root of the penis, 2 angulas; that of the middle of the thighs, 3 angulas; that of the kneejoint, 8 angulas; that of the shin bone, 16 angulas; of the total length of the great toe a portion measuring half an angula is to be in front of the madhya-sūtra, while the remaining portion of it measuring 21 angulas is found to be behind the madhya-sūtra. The bāhu-paryanta-sūtra, which is also known as the anga-parśva-madhyasūtra, should pass through the middle of the side jewel of the crown, the head, the sides of the ear, the upper arm, the elbow, and the middle of the knee, the foreleg and the foot. The other madhya-sūtra which is hung behind the middle of the back, should pass through the middle of the back of the crown, the head, the nape of the neck, the back-bone, between the two glutials, and the beels. The vaktra-bāhya-sūtra should pass by the side of the head, through the extremity of the mouth, side of the cheek, end of the chin, side of the śroni, and the middle of the thigh and the foreleg.

All the six $s\bar{u}tras$ mentioned above should be suspended as far below as the $p\bar{u}tha$ or pedestal on

THE UTTAMA-DAŚA-TĀLA-MEASURE.

which the image is made to stand, whereas other $s\bar{u}tras$, which are required for taking the measurements of particular limbs of the body may be suspended as far as the lower extremity of those limbs.

The nāsā-puṭa-sūtra is also called the dṛigan-tarī-sūtra, that is, the line that passes through the inner margin of the eye near the nose. This sūtra also passes through the extremity of the mouth and is the same, therefore, as the vaktra-bāhya-sūtra. The antarbhujāvadhi-sūtra is the same as the kaksha-paryanta-sūtra and is also sometimes called the anga-pārśva-madhya sūtra, a term which means the line which is to pass through the middle of the side of the body. The sūtra which passes through the back of the head and is known as the śirah-pṛishṭhāvasāna-sūtra, is also the outer limit of the back hands of a figure with four arms.

Different names are found given to the same $s\bar{u}tra$, according as the $s\bar{u}tra$ is viewed from the front or the side of the $Lamba-phalak\bar{a}$; for example, the $kaksha-paryanta-s\bar{u}tra$, when viewed from the front of the $Lamba-phalak\bar{a}$, is seen passing just in front of the arm-pit and is therefore called the line that forms the limit of the arm-pit; the same $s\bar{u}tra$ when viewed from the side is seen passing just in front of the bhuja or the upper

HINDU ICONOGRAPHY.

arm; hence it is called the line which forms the inner boundary of the upper-arm or antarbhujā-vadhi-sūtra.

If the image is a seated one, the six sūtras should be suspended as far as the pīṭha on which it is seated. The distance between the two knees in a figure seated with crossed legs, as in the yōgāsana posture, is equal to half the total height of the corresponding standing figure, that is, 62 angulas.

उत्तमद्दातालविधिः।

उत्तमं दशतालस्य श्रृणु वक्ष्ये विशेषतः । உத்தமத்சதாலத்தினுலே அங்கமானம் சொல்லப்படா நின்றது.

सवेदाविंशदंशं तु शतं बिम्बोदयं कुरु ॥
तेष्वेव तालमात्रं स्यात् (१)

பிம்போதயத்தை 124 செய்து இதில் ஓரம்சம் தேக மாத்திராங்குலமென்று பெயராம்.

तन्मात्रं वसुभाजितम् । एकांशं तु यंवं प्रोक्तं அந்த விரணே 8 செய்தால் ஒரம்சத்துக்கு யவை என்ற பெயராம்.

यवैश्वेवाङ्गुलैरपि ॥ उष्णीषात्पादपर्यन्तमङ्गमानं प्रकल्पयेत् ।
.....உல்ணீஷம் துடங்கி பாதபர்யக்தமாக அங்க
மானது அளக்கப்படா நின்றது.



त्रियवाधिकचन्द्रांशमुण्णीषोचमुदाहृतम् ॥ அதினின் றம் கேசார் தமாக விரல் [1, யவை*] 3.

ஓரொன்றுக்கு விரல் 4, யவை 3.

हन्वादिगलमानं तु चतुर्यवमुदाहृतम् ॥

यवैकोनयुगांशं तु कर्णोचिमिति * विद्यते । கர்ணேச்சம் † ஒரு யவை குறைய......

[कण्ठान्ततिर्यक्सूतं तु *] हिकासूतमुदाहृतम् ॥ கண்டத்துக்குக் குறுக்குண்டான நூல் ஹிக்கா சூத் தெர மென்று பெயராம்.

> * Could it be कण्ठोचम् ? † கண்டோச்சம் ?



.....கவும் விரல 13 யவை 3. இருதயத்த னின்று நாபிஸ்மோந்தமாகவும் விரல் 13 யவை 3. நாபிபி லிருந்து......

मेढ्म्लात्तिर्यक्सूतं मध्यसूत्रं तदुच्यते ॥

மேட்ரமூலத்துக்குக் குறுக்குண்**டான சூத்திரம்......**† மென்று பெயராம்**.**

मध्यसूत्राद्धश्चोरुदीर्घं नक्ष[त्र*] (भाग) मायतम् । தூடை டீளம் விரல் 27.

तस्माद्देदाङ्गुळं जानुतुङ्गं जङ्घोरुसादशम् ॥

அதினின்றும் ஜாறதுங்கம் விரல் 4. ஜம்......

युगं पादतलोत्सेधमेवमुत्सेधमुच्यते ।

பாததலோத்ஸேதம் விரல் 4. இப்படி உஷ்ணீஷத் தில் நின்றும் பாதபர்யக்தமாக உத்ஸேதம் விரல் 124.



[†] மத்திய சூத்திர 0

^{* ்}கைக்கும் துடையின் நீளமே.

अङ्गुष्ठाप्रातु पाष्पर्यन्तं तलं सप्तदशाङ्गुलम् ॥ பெருவிரல் தணியிலே நின்றம் குதியளவாகவுள்ள கீளம் விரல் 17.

कूर्यरोचं द्विभागं स्यादेकविंशत्प्रकोष्ठकम् ॥ கோர்ப்பரோச்சம் விரல் 2......

सार्धत्रयोदशाङ्कुल्यं (तस्मान्) मध्यमाङ्गुलिसीमकम् । முன்கையெல்ஃயின் முடிவினின்றும் மத்யாங்குளி யின் அக்கிரமளவாக விரல் 183.

ततो वै मुखविस्तारं सार्धभान्वङ्गुळं भवेत् ॥

मुखान्तस्य तु विस्तारं सार्धत्रयोदशाङ्गुलम् । முகாக்தத்தினுடைய......

ग्रीवाग्रं सार्धनन्दांशं ग्रीवामूलं दशाङ्गुलम् ॥

क्षिर्वागकंक्षिणकं धारपंप्रविष्यकं १३. क्षिर्वाणककं धारपंप्रविष्यकं १०.

हिकाघो बाहुसीमान्तं चत्वारिंशां[शमेव हि * 1]

* ஹிக்கா சூத்திரத்தின் கீ°



सार्घद्वाविंशदङ्गुल्यं कक्षयोरन्तरं तथा ॥ नवांशं चतुर्यवोपेतं बाहुम्लविशालकम् । கக்ஷங்களுக்கு நடுப்பரப்பு விரல் 22½.....

एकाविंशति बाहुस्त्यात्स्तनदेशे च विस्तरम् ॥ हृदयाविधिविस्तारमेकोनविंशदङ्गुलम् ।இரு தயமளவாக விஸ்தாரம் விரல் 19.

कलांशं चतुर्यवोपेतं मध्यव्यासमुदाहृतम् ॥ மத்தியவியாசம் 16.....

एकोनविंशदंशं तु श्रोणितारमुदाहृतम् । சுரோணிதாரம் விரல் 19.

कटेरप्रविशालं तु द्विनवाङ्गलमुच्यते ॥ கடியினுடைய அக்கிரம் விசாலம் விரல் 18.

तद्धः कटिपार्श्वान्तविस्तारं सार्धविशतिः । அதின்கீழே கடிகை பார்சுவாக்தமாக விஸ்தாரம் விரல் 20½.

पादोनमनुभागं तु ऊरुमूळविशाळकम् ॥ ஊருமூல விசாலம் விரல் 133ू.

सपादमनुभागं तु ऊरुमध्यविशालकम्।



पादोनधर्मभागं तु जानुब्यासमुदाहृतम् ॥ ஜாது வியாசம் விரல் 9%.

सपादवसुभागं तु जङ्घामूलविशालकम् । ऋषं काएमा बीका अमे बीम के 81.

पादोनसन्तभागं तु जङ्गमध्यविशालकम् ॥ ஐங்கா மத்திய விசாலம் விரல் 6%.

तयोर्मध्यततं विप्राः ! नवभागमुदाहृतम् । முன்சொன்ன இரண்டு நடு விசாலம் விரல் 9.

पादोनपञ्चभागं तु नलकाविस्तृतं भवेत् ॥ நளகா விசாலம் விரல் 43.

त्रियवाधिकपञ्चांशं गुल्माञ्चन्यासमुच्यते । குல்பாக்ஷ விசாலம் விரல் 5 யவை 3.

अक्षादातलतुङ्गं तु सार्घवेदाङ्गुलं भवेत् ॥ அக்ஷத்தில் நின்றும் தலமளவாக உயரம் விரல் 43.

पार्ष्णितारं च तत्तुल्यं पाष्ण्यीरुचं तदेव हि । பார்ஷ்ணிதாரம் விரல் 43. அதினுடைய உச்சம் விரல் 43.

तलमध्यं षदङ्गुल्यं यवद्वयसमायुतम् ॥ தலமத்தியம் விரல் 6 யவை 2.



तलाग्रविस्तृतं सप्तभागमित्यभिधीयते । தலாக்கிரவிஸ்தாரம் விரல் 7.

द्वियवाधिकवेदांशं पादाङ्गुष्ठायतं भवेत् ॥ பாதாங்குஷ்டாயதம் விரல் 4, யவை 2.

यवोपेतद्वयांशं तु तस्य विस्तारमुच्यते । பாதாங்குஷ்ட விஸ்தாரம் விரல் 2, யவை 1.

तारार्धं नखितस्तारं पादोनायामवर्तुलम् ॥ அங்குஷ்ட விஸ்தாரத்தில் பாதி ககவிஸ்தாசமாவது அதில் முக்கால் ஆயாமமாவது.

त्रियवोपेतवेदांशं तर्जन्यायाममुच्यते । தர்ஐந்யாயாமம் விரல் 4, யவை 3.

पादोनवेदभाग न्त्वनामिकायाममिष्यते ॥ அநாமிகாயாமம், விரல் 3, யவை 1.

सार्धपक्षांशमानं तु कानिष्ठाङ्गुलिदीर्घकम् । ககிஷ்டிகா தீர்க்கம் விரல் 23.

प्रदेशिन्याः क्रमात्तारं नवसन्तार्धसप्तषट् ॥ यवमानं स्वतारार्धं नखं पूर्वोक्तविद्धदुः ।

பெரதேகிலீ முதலான நாறுவிரறுக்கும் தார**ம் அடை** வே 9, 3½ (7½?), 7, 6, யவை மாத்திரமாவது. அந்தந்த தாரத்தில் பாதி நகமாவது.



तत्तदङ्गुळविस्तारं वेदांशं विभजेद्धुधः ॥ त्रिभागमङ्गुळाप्रोचं शेषं स्यात्तु नखेतरे । அக்தக்த விரல் விஸ்தாரத்தை 4 செயது இதில்

அந்தந்த விரல விஸ்தாரத்தை 4 செய்து இதுல் 3 கூறிலே நகாக்கிரோச்சம் கொள்ளுவான். நின்றது.......

त्रियवाधिकवस्वंशं बाहुमध्यविशालकम् ॥ பாகுமத்திய விசாலகம் விரல் 8, யவை 3.

सपादसप्तभागं तु कूर्परव्यासमुच्यते । கோர்ப்பா வியாசம்.....

पादोनरसभागं तु प्रकोष्ठमध्यावस्तरम् ॥ முன்கை ஈடுவிஸ் தாரம் விரல் 53

पादोनचतुरंशं तु मणिबन्धविशालकम् । மணிபந்த விசாலகம் விரல் 834.

सप्तांशं तु तलायामं सार्धपण्मध्यमाङ्गुलम् ॥ உள்ளங்கை நீளம் விரல் 7. நடுவிரல் நீளம் விரல் 6½

सपादभूतभागं स्यादनाम्यायाममुच्यते । அநாமிகா நீளம் விரல் 51/4.

यवाधिकं तु पञ्चांशं तर्जन्यायाममुच्यते ॥ தர்ஐகீ கீளம் விரல் 5, யவை 1.

सपादवेदमागं तु दीर्घाङ्गष्ठकिनष्ठयोः । அங்குஷ்ட கிஷ்டங்களுடைய தீர்க்கம் விரல் 42.

अङ्गुष्ठमूलविस्तारं सपादांशमुदाहृतम् ॥ பெருவிரல் அடிப்பரப்பு விரல் 1}

तर्जन्यष्टयवा ख्याता नवसङ्ख्या तु मध्यमा ।

தர்ஐநி அடிப்பாப்பு யவை 8. மத்யமை மூலவிஸ் தாரம் யவை 9.

अनामिका चाष्ट्रयवा कन्यसाततिषड्यवाः॥

அநாமிகா மூலவிஸ் தாரம் யவை 8. கநிஷ்டிகா மூலத் தில் யவை 6.

अङ्गुष्ठादाङ्गुळीनां तु मूळविस्तारमुच्यते ।

அங்குஷ்டம் முதலான விரல்களில் மூல **விஸ்தாரம்** சொல்லப்பட்ட*து*.

तत्तन्मूळकळांशेंऽशहीनमग्रविशाळकम् ॥

அந்தந்த விசாலங்களில் மூலதாரத்தை 16 செய்**து** அதில் ஓரம்சம் குறைத்து அக்கிர விசாலம் கொள்ளுவான்.

अप्रताररसांशे तु पञ्चांशं नखाविस्तृतम् ।

அந்தந்த விரல்களில் துனியில் பரப்பை 6 செய்து அதில் 5 கூறுலே நக விஸ்தாரமும் கொள்ளுவான்.

पार्श्वयामासलं शेषं वृत्तायतनखाकृतिः ।।

மற்றெரு கூறுலே பார்சங்கள் மாம்ஸைவமிருப்பது நகத்தில் வடிவு ஆயத விருத்தமாயிருப்பது,



सपादनखतारातु नखायाममुदाहृतम्।

நகவிஸ் தாரத் தில் கால்வாகியேற்றி நகதீர்க்கம் கொள் ளுவான்.

नखायामद्वयं चाप्रपर्वदीर्घमुदाइतम् ॥

நகாயாமத்தில் இரட்டி அக்கிரபர்வத்திற்கு தீர்க்கம் கொள்ளுவான்.

अङ्गुष्टम्, छपर्वस्य दीर्घं सप्तदशं यवम् ।

அங்குஷ்டத்தில் மூலபர்வதீர்க்கம் யவை 17.

तर्जनीम्लपर्वं चानामिकाया द्वयाङ्गुलम् ॥

தர்ஐகீ மூலபர்வமும் அகாமிகமூலபர்வமும் தீர்க்கம் விரல் 2.

मध्यमामूळपर्वस्य दीर्घमष्टादशं यवम् ।

மத்தியமா மூலபர்வதீர்க்கம் யவை 18.

र्केनिष्ठमुलपर्वस्य त्रयोदश यवास्समृताः ॥

கநிஷ்டிகா மூலபர்வதீர்க்கம் யவை 13.

मूलाग्रपर्वयोर्मध्यदीर्घं मध्यस्थपर्वसु ।

மூலபர்வத் திற்கும் அக்கிரபர்வத் திற்கும் **ஈ**டுவின்ற கீளமே மத்தியபர்வத்திற்கும் கீளமாவது.

अङ्गुष्ठं तु द्विपर्वं स्याच्छेषास्त्रिपर्वसंयुताः॥

அங்குஷ்டம் இரண்டு பர்வமாயிருப்பது. ஙின்றவை யெல்லாம் மூன்று பர்வமாயிருப்பது.



सार्धभूताङ्गुळं विप्र ! तलाप्रविपुळं भवेत्। தலாக்கொலிஸ் தாரம் விரல் 5½.

रसांशं मध्यविस्तारं हस्तस्यैव तलस्य तु ॥ தலமத்திய விஸ்தாரம் விரல் 6.

तलमूलविशालं तु सार्धषड्भागमुच्यते । தலமூல வீசாலம் 63ू.

अङ्गुष्ठम् लमारभ्य तर्जनीमूलमन्तकम् ।। सार्धवह्वयङ्गुलं प्रोक्तं शुकोदरिवशालकम् । அங்குஷ்டமூலம் தடங்கி தர்ஐநீமூலமளவாக விரல் இது சுகோதரம்போலே இருப்பது.

अङ्गुष्ठमूलमारम्य मणिबन्धावसानकम् ॥ दीर्घं वेदाङ्गुलं प्रोक्तं द्वयर्थाशं तद्दनं भवेत् ।

பெருவிரல் அடி துடங்கி மணிபர் தமளவாய் நீளம் விரல் 4. அதிலே கனம் விரல் 2½.

पाणिहस्तघनाग्न्यंशमप्रमङ्गुलवत्क्षयम् ॥ கைவிளிம்பு கனம் விரல் 3. இதில் அக்கிரமான த 2 விரல்போலே கூதமித் திருப்பது. (?)

अङ्गुलीनामधस्तात्तु द्वयधीशं मांसलं ततं । விரல்களில் கீழ் 2½ விரல் மாம்ஸளமாய் பரக்திருப்பது.

द्विभागं पार्षणहस्तस्य ग्रुकोदरविशालकम् ॥ பாஹஸ்தம் பரப்புவிரல் (१) சுகோதரம் போலே யிருப்பது.



शेषं मध्यतलं निम्नं भूतवेदाग्नि वा यवम् ।

சேஷித்தது உள்ளங்கைக்குழிவு யவை 5, [4*,] 3,

सूक्ष्मरेखां लिखेत्तस्मिञ्छङ्कं वा चक्रशूलवत् ॥

சூக்ஷமரேகையாலே சங்காதல், சக்கிரமா**தல்**, சூலமா தல் லிகிப்பான்.

पद्मामं वा कुशामं वा तलरेखां प्रकल्पयेत्।

பத்மாபமாதல் குசாபமாதல் உள்ளங்கை ரேகையைக் கற்பிப்பான்.

वृत्ताभापेक्षिताङ्गेषु व्यासे पञ्जविभाजिते ।। एकांशं तु परिप्राह्य विस्तारित्रगुणान्वितम् । यत्तन्नाहमिति स्यातं नाहं तेनैव कल्पयेत् ।।

விருத்தாகாரமான அங்கங்கள் அபேகூறிக்கப்பட்ட இடத்தில் அந்த விருத்தாகாரத்தின் விஸ்தாரத்தை 5 கூறு செய்து இத்தாலே ஒரு கூறேற்றி ஆறு கூருக்கி முற்பட்ட வஞ்சு கூற்றையும் மும்மடங்குகளாக்கி இந்த மும்மடங்கா னபிரமாணமும் ஏற்றின கூறு ஒன்று ஆகக்கூறு 16. இந்தப் பதிறை கூற்றுலே கொண்டது நாஹமானமாம். இந்த மாநத்தாலே நாஹமாநங்களேக் கொள்ளுவான். †

[†] While the Sanskrit passage is quite clear, the Tamil commentary is unintelligible. According to the Sanskrit text, the girth of a round body, (in this instance that of a limb), is $3\frac{1}{6}$ of the width or diameter of that body.



कर्णोध्वे शिरसो नाहं साष्टत्रिंशाङ्गुरुं भवेत् । செவிக்குமேல் செசினுடைய நாஹம் விரல் 28 (38?)

कर्णोर्ध्वे शिरसस्तारं यवोनद्वादशाङ्गुलम् ॥

செவிக்குமேலே சிரசினுடைய தாரம் ஒரு விரல் (யவை (?)) குறைய விரல் 12.

कर्णयोः पूर्वनाहं तु द्वाविंशदङ्गुलं भवेत् । செவிக்குமுன் கிரசுக்கு நாஹம் விரல் 22.

कर्णयोः पृष्ठनाहं तु भान्त्रङ्गुलमुदाहृतम् ॥ காணங்களின் பின்புறம் காஹம் விரல் 12.

तयोर्मध्यस्थभागं तु कर्णस्थितिरुदाहृतम्।

முன்சொன்ன இரண்டு நாஹத்திற்கும் நடுவே இர ண்டு விரல் கர்ணஸ்திதியாவது. ஆக சிரசினுடைய நாஹம் விரல் 38.

शिरसो मध्यमान्मूर्त्रि मण्डलं चतुरङ्गुलम् ॥ கிரோமத்தியத்தில் மண்டலம் விரல் 4.

तस्मात्तदप्रकेशान्तं नवाङ्गुलमुदाहृतम् । அந்த கிரோமண்டலத்தினின் றம் கேசாந்தமாக விரல்9.

ततो वै मण्डलात्कर्णकेशान्तं च नवाङ्गुलम् ॥ அந்த மண்டலத்தினின்று கர்ண கேசாக்தமாக விரல் 9.



उत्तमद्शतालावीधिः।

मण्डलात्पृष्ठकेशान्तं सार्धद्रयाङ्गुलं ।

அந்த கிரோமண்டலத் தினின்று பிடரியில் கேசாந்த மாக விரல் 21த்.

छ्छाटतिर्यस्मानं तु नवाङ्गलमुदाहृतम् ॥ நெற்றிக்குறுக்கு விரல் 9.

केशान्तादक्षिस्त्रस्य द्वयोर्मध्ये भ्रुवोस्स्थितिः।

கேசாக்தமான சூத்திரத்துக்கும் அக்ஷிசூத்திரத்துக் கும் நடு புருவத்தினுடைய ஸ்திதியாவது.

भुवामौ तु नवाङ्गुल्गो चापाकारी तथा कुरु ॥

புருவத் தினுடைய அக்கொம் விரல் 9. இது வில்லு போலே சமைப்பது.

द्वयन्तरं तु भुवोर्विप्र ! सार्धवेदयवं भवेत् । இரண்டு புருவத் துக்கும் நடு 41 யவை.

पञ्चाङ्गुलं भ्रुवायामं मध्यतारं यवद्वयम् ॥ புருவம் நீளம் விரல் 5. புருவ நடுவிஸ்தாரம் யவை 2.

बालचन्द्राप्रवस्तीणं भ्रुवाग्रौ तस्य मध्यमात् । புருவநடுவினின்றம் நுனியளவாக போலே கொமத்திலே நெ[ரு]ங்கியிருப்பது.

இளம்**பி**றை

कनीनिकाया विस्तारं यवमानं विशेषतः ॥ [முறைகுவளே ?] விஸ்தாரம் யவை 1.

† 'सार्धं धर्माङ्गुल 'मिति पाठान्तरम्।

துणामण्डलविस्तारं चोत्सेघं षड्यवं भवेत्। கறுவிழிவிஸ்தாரமும் உத்ஸேதமும் யவை 6.

सितांशं तत्समन्यासं कृष्णमण्डलपार्श्वयोः । கறுவிழிகளுடைய பார்ச்வங்களிலே வெள்ளே விழி போமாணம் யவை 6.

> शफराकृतिकं वापि धनुराकृतिरेव वा । अर्धचन्द्राकृतिर्वाथ नेत्राकारं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥

மீன்போலவாதல் வில் அபோலவாத**ல் அ**ர்த்தச**ந்திரா** கெருதியாதல் நேத்திராகிருதியைக் கற்பிப்பான்.

तदाकारानुकूळोचं सितमण्डळयोर्द्विज !।

யாதொருவடிவு விழி அதுக்குத்தக்கதாக வெள்ளே விழிக்கு உத்ஸேதம் கொள்ளுவான்.

> नेतान्तेऽर्धयवं रक्तमण्डलं तु सितांशके ॥ कृष्णमण्डलमध्ये तु ज्योतिर्मण्डलकं यवम् ।

நேத்திராந்தத்திலே வெள்ளே விழியிலே பாதியவை மாத்திரம் சிவந்திருப்பது. கறுவிழிக்கு நூவே சோதிர் மண்டல பிரமாணம் யவை 1.

तदष्टांशैकभागं तु तन्मध्ये दृष्टिमण्डलम् ॥

ஒருயவையில் எட்டிலொன்ற நடுவே **தி**ருஷ்**டி**மண் டலமா**வ**து.



सार्घोशं यवमानं तु ऊर्ध्वपक्ष्मततं भवेत् । மேலிமை [ஒழுங்கு] பிரமாணம் யவை 1½.

्अधः पक्ष्म च तत्तुल्यं दीर्घमष्टादशं यवम् ॥ இழிமையும் யவை 1½. இமை கீளம் யவை 18.

नेत्रयोरन्तरं विप्र ! सपादद्वयङ्गुलं भवेत् । கேத்திரங்களுடைய அக்தரம் விரல் 21ू.

ऊर्घ्वपक्ष्मभुवोरन्तं सार्घषड्यवकं भवेत् ॥ மேலிமையில் முடிவு மலை 6.

अधःपक्ष्मस्थितं विप्र ! नेत्रसूतं विधीयते । கேழிமையினின்றும் நேத்திரசூத்திரம் விதிக்கப்படா கின்றது.

कर्तृनाशमधोद्दृष्टिश्चोर्ध्वदृष्टिर्विपत्करम् ।। बन्धुनाशं भवेत्पार्श्वे दृष्टिश्चेद्रामवासिनाम् ।

கீழ்கோக்கின விழியாகில் கர்த் திருநாசமாம். மேல் நோக்கின விழியாகில் விபத்துண்டாம். பார்சுவதிருஷ்டியாகில் அந்த கிராமவாகிகளுக்கு பந்து நாசமுண்டாம்.

तस्मात्सर्वप्रयत्नेन सममेव निरीक्षणम् ॥ ஆகையாலே வருக்கியும் கேரொத்ததாக விழியைச் செய்வான்.

नेत्रमेवं समाख्यातं नासिकालक्षणं ततः।

கேத்திரலக்ஷணம் இப்படி.ச்சொல்லி நாவிகாலக்ஷணம் சொல்லப்படாகின்றது.

नासिकापुटबाह्यं तु तारमष्टादशं यवम् ॥ நாகிகாபுடத்தின் புறம்பின் விஸ்தாரம் யலை 18.

तदर्धं मध्यविस्तारं तस्यार्धं मूळविस्तृतम् ।

அதின் நடுவிஸ்தாரம் யவை 9. நாகிகாமூல விஸ்தாரம் யவை 4½.

गोजीमूळातु नासाप्रतुङ्गं तु द्वयङ्गुळं भवेत् ॥

மேனுதட்டின் மேலில்தாழ்வுக்கு கோஜியென்று பெயராம். அந்த கோஜியினின்றம் மூக்கினுடைய அக்கிர தாங்கம் விரல் 2.

पुटोर्घ्वे नासिकाप्रस्य तारं नवयवं भवेत् । நாகிகாபுடங்களுக்குமேல் நுனிக்கு விஸ்தாரம் யவை 9.

सपादयवमानं तु नासापुटघनं भवेत् ॥ நாகிகாபுடத் தின் கனம் யவை 13.

द्वारतिर्यग्गतं न्यासं साङ्किससयवं भवेत् । நாகிகாத் துவாரத்தின் குறுக்குப்பரப்பு யவை 71.

पञ्चयवं तु द्वारोच्चं पुटं निष्पावबीजवत् ॥

நாஸாத்துவாரோச்சம் யவை 5. புடமான **து அவ**ரைக் கொண்டைபோலே இருப்பது.



तिल्पुष्पवदाकारं नासिकाकारमेव हि । மூக்கு எள்ளுப்பூபோலே இருப்பது.

पुष्करोत्सेधमेकांशं तद्धनं तु यवं भवेत् ॥ இரண்டு நாஸாத்துவராத்துக்கு நடுபித்தியுயாம் வீரல் 1; அதின் கனம் யவை 1.

पुटयोर्मध्यभित्तिस्तु पुष्करं त्विति विद्यते ।
நாஸாத் துவாரங்களின் நடுபித் திக்கு புஷ்காமென் று

अर्ध्यर्ध यवमालम्ब्य नासाप्रं पुटस्त्रतः ॥ புடலைத்தொத்திலே கின்றும் நாஸாக்கொம் யவை 1.

सार्घवेदयवं गोजीदीर्घं तस्यार्घावस्तरम् । கோஜீகிம்கம் யவை 1.

सपादचतुरंशं तु आस्यदीर्घं तु तिर्यगम्।।

उत्तरोष्ठायतं चास्यदीर्घतुल्यमुदाहृतम् । மேனுதட்டின் ஈடுப்பரப்பு யவை 8½.

आनुपूर्व्यात्क्रशं तारमास्यदीर्घावसानकम् ॥ அந்தப் பரப்பு வாயினுடைய கீளமளவாக அடைவிலே கிருசமாயிருப்பது.



यवमानघनं पाली उत्तरोष्ठस्य चोपरि । மேனுதட்டின்மேல் பாலி கனம் யலை 1.

त्रिवक्रावनता पाली तदोष्ठसदशायतम् ॥ அந்த மேலுதட்டிலே வளேந்து அந்த உதட்டுக்கு அள (ணே १) வாபிருப்பது.

अष्टादशयवं प्रोक्तं अधरोष्टस्य दीर्घकम् । கீழுதட்டின் நீளம் யவை 18.

यवाधिकाङ्गुलं तस्य विस्तारं द्विजसत्तम ! ॥ கீழுதட்டின் விஸ்தாரம் விரல் 1 யவை 1.

अधरं पालिकासार्धयवमानमधोगतम् । கீழு தட்டின் பாலிகை யவை 1½. இது கீழ்கோக்கி யிருப்பது.

चिबुकादधरोचं तु सार्धषड्यवमुच्यते ॥

மேல்வாய்க்கொட்டைக்கு மே**ல் உதட்டு உயரம்** யவை 13ٍ.

किंचित्प्रहसिताकारमास्यं युक्त्यानुकारयेत्।

வாயையுக்திக்கீடாக சிறிது சிரித்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதா கச்செய்வான்.

अधराचिबुकालम्बं सार्धपक्षाङ्गुलं भवेत्॥

அதரத்தினின்றும் மேல்வாய்க்கொட்டை நா [பி ?] விரல் 2½.



चिबुकातु हनोर्वशं सार्धाष्ट्रयवमुच्यते ।

சிபுகத்தினின்றம் அநுளினுடைய வம்சம் யவை 81.

सार्धवह्वयङ्गुलं तस्य तारमायतवृत्तवत् ॥

அதவினுடைய தாரம் விரல் 3½. இது ஆயதவிருத் தமாயிருப்பது.

हनुसन्धेः कर्णबन्धद्वयन्तरं तु दशाङ्गुलम् ।

அதவினுடைய சந்தியிலேனின்றும்......க்கு நடு விரல் 10.

हन्वोर्बाह्यं समारभ्य पादोनद्विगुणं मतम् ॥ कर्णवेशमिति ख्यातं ततः कर्णं वदाम्यहम् ।

அநகினுடைய.......பென்றும் கழுத்துச்சரிவு கிரல் 13. இதுக்குமேல் செவியளவும் சொல்லப்படா கின்றது.

नेतातु कणबन्धीन्तं द्वयन्तरं सप्तमात्रकम् ॥ கேத்திரத்தைக்கும் கர்ணபந்தத்துக்கும் நடு விரல் 7.

कर्णस्य तु विशालं तु अष्टादशयवं स्मृतम् । கர்ணவிசாலம் யவை 18.

अक्षिसूतोर्घ्वतः कर्णतुङ्गं चाष्टादशं यवम् ॥ அக்ஷிசூத்திரத்தினின் றம் மேல் செவியுயாம் யலை 18.



तदर्धं चोर्ध्वबन्धं तु शेषं विवृतमुच्यते ।

கர்ணத்தின் மேல் கூடு யவை 9. நின்றது செவியி னுள்ளே விசாலமாவது,

नेत्रसूत्रादधः कर्णबन्धं सप्तदशं यवम् ॥ கேத்திரசூத்திரத்திற்குக் கிழ் [கர்ண*]பக்தம் யவை 17.

सार्घवेदाङ्गुळं तस्मात्तस्य नाळं प्रलम्बयेत् ।

கீழில் கர்ண பக்தத்தினின்றும் காதின்தண்டு டீளம் விரல் 4-12, கீழே நாலுவது (= தொங்குவது).

पूर्वनालततं व्योमभागं साधौँशकं परम् ॥

காதில் முத்தண்டுப் பரப்பு விரல் 1, பித்தண்டின் பரப்பு விரல் 1½. (முத்தண்டு-முன்னுள்ள தண்டு, பித்தண்டு-பின்னுள்ள தண்டு).

नालयोर्ज्यासमाख्यातं घनमधीङ्गलं तयोः। இந்த இரண்டு தண்டின் கனம் விரல் 1ू.

नालान्तरं त्रिपादं च वेदांशं विवृतायतम् ॥

இரண்டு தண்டுக்கும் இடையில் விரல் 43. வெளி நீண்டிருப்பது.

कर्णतुङ्गमशेषं तु यवैकोनदशाङ्गुलम्।

காதில் எல்லா உயரமுமாக விரல் ஒருயவை [குறைய 10] (அதாவது விரல் 9, யவை 7.)

पिप्पलीघनमधाँशं द्विगुणं हि तदायतम् ॥



उत्सेधं चार्धमात्रं स्यान्मूलादाग्रं क्षयानुगम् । द्विभागं पिञ्छलीदीर्घं द्वियवार्धाशतत्तति*: ॥ अक्षिसूत्रादधः कर्णद्वारमर्धाङ्गुलं भवेत् । कर्णद्वारं ततं निम्नं सममेव हि वर्त्लम् ॥ कर्णपालीघनं सार्धयवं नीवं चतर्यवम् । प्रष्ठकर्णस्य विस्तारमध्यर्धाशमुदाहृतम् ॥ केशान्तात्प्रष्ठकर्णान्तं द्वयन्तराध्यर्धमात्रकम् । पृष्ठकेशावसाने तु नाड्यधींशकं ततम् ॥ तस्याधः पृष्ठग्रीवोचं 🗓 युगांशं तियवाधिकम् । कुकाटिधः पृष्ठाग्रं वाग्रं तु^{§§} नवाङ्गलम् ॥ पृष्ठग्रीवस्य मूलस्य तारं सार्धदशाङ्गलम् । आमूलाग्रं क्रमाव्द्वीणं ग्रीवं वृत्ताङ्गमुच्यते ॥ हिकासूत्रोपिर स्कन्धतुङ्गं तु चतुरङ्गुलम्**। तस्मादाकाटिसीमान्तं वंशमृक्षांशमायतम् ॥

^{* &#}x27;अध्यर्धांशं हि तत्तत' मिति शिल्परत्नपाठः † 'ततः' इति शिल्परत्नपाठः । § ' द्वन्तरस्त्वर्धमात्रक'मिति शिल्परत्नपाठः । ‡ ' पृष्ठकर्णावसाने तु कृतान्यर्थांशकं घन'मिति शिल्परत्नपाठः । ‡ पृष्ठकर्णोचमिति शिल्परत्नपाठः । \$\$ 'कृकाटिकादशे प्रावाप्रं त्वि'ति शिल्परत्नपाठः । ** एतदनन्तरं 'कर्णवन्धा-द्यस्सार्धपण्मात्रं स्कन्धसीमकम् । सप्ताङ्गळं घनं स्कन्धं हिकावि कमात्क्षयम् ॥ पृष्ठप्रीवाद्यस्तातु ककुन्मानं दशाङ्गळं ।' इत्यधिकं शिल्परत्ने संटश्यते ।

तद्वंशनतविस्तारं सार्धषोडशकं यवम् । वंशमानादधस्तात् वंशमूळं गुणाङ्गळम् ॥ परे तु तुङ्गमेवं स्याइयासं तस्य वदामि ते । सार्धमृक्षाङ्गलं प्रोक्तं कक्षयोरन्तरं द्विज!॥ कक्षयोस्त्वंसफ [लक्ष्ण] कातुङ्गं सप्ताङ्गलं(ान्तरं) भवेत । कक्षोर्ध्वे बाहुसीमान्तं सप्ताङ्ग्रुमुदाहृतम् ॥ सार्धषोडशमातं तु मध्यव्यासमुदाहृतम् । कक्षस्याप्रविशालं तु सप्तमात्रमुदाहृतम् ॥ नाभिसत्रे त विस्तारं सार्धद्वयर्धाङ्गलं । भवेत । कटिबन्धे त विस्तारं त्रिषडंशमुदाहृतम् ॥ पादोनधर्मभागं त स्फिन्पिण्डं प्रति विस्ततं। सुवृत्तौ तौ समाख्यातौ तयोर्मध्यं चतुर्यवम् ॥ अपरे तरिबम्बोक्तं पार्श्वव्यासमुदाहृतम् । कक्षस्याप्राविशालं तु सप्तमात्रमुदाहृतम् ।। सपादषोडशमात्रं स्यात्स्तनसूत्रेण विस्तृतम् 🗓 । सपादद्वादशांशं तु मध्ये पार्श्वे घनं भवेतु ॥

^{* &#}x27;कक्षाधस्स्थांसफलकातुङ्ग'मिति शिल्परत्नपाठः। † 'सार्धविंशाङ्कल'मिति शिल्परत्नपाठः । ‡ 'अपरे तारमेवोक्तं पार्श्वव्यासमधोच्यते ' इति शिल्परत्न-पाठः । ‡‡ 'सपादषोडशांशं तु स्तनसूत्रे तु विस्तृतिः ।' इति शिल्परत्नपाठः ।



उत्तमद्शतालावीधिः।

श्रोणिमध्ये घनं पार्श्वे सप्तदशाङ्गलं भवेत् । ततक्शोण्युदयं विप्र! सप्तमात्रमुदाहृतम् ॥ नामिसूत्रादधश्रोध्वें चतुर्विशसङ्गृलं * भवेत्। श्रोण्यधस्तात्कटेरुचं सार्धभूताङ्गुलं भवेत् ॥ तत्कटेस्तु घनं धीमन् ! सार्धभान्वड्डलं भवेत् । पिण्डं चोरुमूळातु नीत्रं सार्धयुगाङ्गळम् ॥ तित्वण्डलम्बनं त्वर्धसूत्रादधोऽङ्गुलं भवेत् । कक्षाज्ञठरनिम्नं तु सार्धद्रयङ्गुलं भवेत् ॥ ग्रीवं सक्तनं नाभौ ग्रीवाष्टौ परिवेष्टितौ । कण्ठमूळे नतं तारं ौ तुङ्गं चैव चतुर्यवम् ॥ हिकाधस्त्रक्षमात्रां च[§] जत्रुसूत्रमुदाहृतम् । हिकामध्यान ** कक्षांतं भान्वंशं पादहीनकम् !!। हिकादास्तनसूत्रान्तं स्तनान्तरसमं भवेत् । हृदयं स्तनयोर्मध्ये निम्नमध्यर्धमात्रकम् ॥

^{* &#}x27;चतुर्वह्न्यक्रुलिमिति' शिल्परत्नपाठः । † 'नीव्रं सुवृत्तनामेस्तु द्वे रेखे परिवेष्टिते' इति शिल्परत्नपाठः । ‡ 'कर्णमूले तु तत्तारामिति 'शिल्परत्नपाठः । \$ 'हिक्कादश्वाक्षिसूत्रं तिद्दि'ति शिल्परत्नपाठः । ** 'हिक्कामध्यात्त्व'- ति शिल्परत्नपाठः । ‡‡ 'कल्पयेत्त्रिभिरंशकै'रिति शिल्परत्नपाठः ।

नीलं वे कण्ठमूले [तु*] यवत्रयप्रमाणतः । अध्यर्धायामसंयुक्तं कल्पयेन्मन्त्रिवद्भवेत् (१)॥ कण्डमूले नतं हिकासूत्राधस्तात्प्रकल्पयेत्। हिकासूत्रोपरिष्टात्तु नीलकण्ठं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ हृदयस्तनपीठोचं द्याङ्गुलमुदाहृतम् । सप्तादशयवं ख्यातं स्तनमानीलविस्तृतम् ॥ तन्मध्ये चूचुकोचं तु व्यासं चैव यवद्वयम् । नाभेस्थळस्य विस्तारं व्योमांशं द्वियवाधिकम् ॥ नाभिप्रदक्षिणावृत्तं मूलतारं यवद्वयम् । तन्नाभ्यवटमध्यस्थं नाभिसूत्रं द्विजोत्तम!॥ नाभेरधस्तात्पादोनं श्रोण्युचं पञ्चमात्रकम् । तद्धस्तात्काटिश्रोणी सार्धद्वयङ्गलमुच्यते ।। तस्मादामेढम्लान्तं मेढ्पीठं युगाङ्गलम् । सपादपञ्चमात्रं च लिङ्गदीर्घमुदाहृतम् ॥ लिङ्गम्लविशालं तु सप्तादश यवास्समृतम्। लिङ्गायामत्रिभागैकमग्रगण्ड्यायतं भवेत् § ॥

[ः] तद्धं तत्किटिश्रोणिगाढं तु त्र्यङ्गुलं भवे'दिति शिल्परत्नपाठः । § 'रक्तोत्पलस्य मुकुल [सं*] निभं तु तदप्रक'मिति शिल्परत्नपाठः ।

उत्तमदशतालविधिः।

मेढ्पीठस्य मूलस्य व्यासं सप्तार्धमात्रकम् । மேட்ரபீடத்தினுடைய விஸ்தாரம் விரல் 73.

मेद्पीठस्य मूलातु ऊरुमूलस्य मांसलम् ॥ மேட்ர மூலத்தினுடைய மூலத்திலே கின்றும் ஊரு மூலம் மாம்ஸலமாயிருப்பது.

जानुमण्डलविस्तारं सपादचतुरङ्गुलम् । ஜா தமண்டல விஸ்தாரம் விரல் 41ू.

सार्धद्रयाङ्गुलं प्रोक्तं पृष्ठजानौ नतं विदुः ॥ பிருஷ்டஜா நுவின் நதம் விரல் 2}.

सार्धद्वयाङ्गुळं प्रोक्तं जानुमण्डळनीवकम् । ஜா த மண்டல நீவ்ரம் விரல் 21/3.

मध्ये तु पार्श्वयोश्शेषं यथासौन्दर्यमाचरेत् ॥

நெலிலும் பார்சுவங்களிலும் மற்றுமுள்ள இடங்
களிலும் அழகுக்கு ஈடர்கச்செய்வான்.

अंगुमद्भेदे अष्टाचत्वारिंशपटलः ॥



उत्तमदशतालविधिः।

अथ विमानादिमानविभागार्थमङ्गुळीनां विधि वक्ष्ये । मानाङ्गुळं मात्राङ्गुळं देहळच्धाङ्गुळमिति त्रिविधं भवति । दिवादित्यरभ्मौ जाळ-कान्तःप्रविष्टे तद्गोचरा अत्यन्तं क्षुण्णा ळवाः परमाणवः प्रोक्ताः । परमाणुभिरष्टाभीरथरेणुः। रथरेणुनाष्टगुणितं रोमाप्रम् । रोमाप्रादष्टगुणितं ळिख्या* । ळिख्यादष्टगुणितं यूकम् । यूकादष्टगुणितं यवम् । यवादष्ट-गुणितं मानाङ्गुळमुत्तमम् । तद्ष्टांशोनं मध्यमम् । तत्तुरीयांशोनमधमम् । पुरुषस्य दक्षिणहस्तमध्यमाङ्गुळेर्मध्यमपर्वणि विस्तारं (आयतं वा) मात्राङ्गु-ळम् । बेरोत्सेधं तत्ताळवशेन विभज्यैकांशं देहळब्धाङ्गुळं तद्ष्टांशं यवमिति ।

त्रयाणामङ्गुळानां संज्ञा । मात्रं च मूर्तीन्दुविश्वंभरामोक्षोक्तमि-लेकाङ्गुळस्य । कळागोळकाश्विनीयुग्मत्राह्मणाविहगाश्चिपक्षाश्चेति द्वयङ्गुळस्य । अग्निरुद्राश्चिगुणार्णकाळश्ळरामवर्गमध्या इति त्र्यङ्गुळस्य । वेदप्रतिष्ठाजातिकराञ्जजाननयुगतुर्यतुरीयाणीति चतुरङ्गुळस्य । विषये-न्द्रियभूतेषुसुप्रतिष्ठापृथिव्यश्चेति पञ्चाङ्गुळस्य । कर्माङ्गरससमय-गायत्रीङ्गक्तिकाकुमाराननकौशिकर्तवः षडङ्गुळस्य । पाताळमुनिधातवो ळोकोष्णिप्रोहिणीद्वीपाङ्गाम्भोनिधयश्चेति सप्ताङ्गुळस्य । ळेकपाळ-नागोरगवस्वनुष्ठ्व गणाश्चेत्यष्टाङ्गुळस्य । बृहतीमहरन्ध्रनन्दसूत्राणि नवा-ङ्गुळस्य । दिक्पादुर्भावनाडीपङ्क्तय इति दशाङ्गुळस्य । विष्टुतुद्राश्चेख-

ं लीक्षे'ति पाठान्तरम् ।

उत्तमद्शतालावीधः ।

कादशाङ्गुळस्य । वितस्तिर्मुखं ताळं यमं चार्कोराशिर्जगती चेति द्वादशाङ्गुळस्य । अतिजगती त्रयोदशाङ्गुळस्य । शक्वरी मनुश्चतुर्दशाङ्गुळस्य । अतिशक्वरी तिथिश्चेति पञ्चदशाङ्गुळस्य । क्रियाष्ट्रीन्दुकळाश्चेति षोडशाङ्गुळस्य । अत्यष्टिस्सप्तदशाङ्गुळस्य स्मृतिर्धृतिश्चेत्यष्टदशाङ्गुळस्य । अतिधृतिरेकोनविंशस्य । क्रितिर्वंशदङ्गुळस्य । प्रकृतिरेकविंशदङ्गुळस्य । आकृतिर्द्वाविंशतेः । विकृतिस्त्रयोविंशतेः । सत्कृतिश्चतुर्विंशतेः । अतिकृतिः पञ्चविंशतेः । उत्कृतिष्विंदिंशतेः । नक्षत्रं सप्तविंशतेः । इति ।

एवं मानानि भवन्ति । मानं प्रमाणमुन्मानं परिमाणमुपमानं छम्बमानमिति षण्मानानि ।

आयाममायतं दीर्घम्मानमित्येकार्थवाचकाः । विस्तारं विस्तृतं तारं विस्तिविंसृतं व्यासं विसारितं विपुछं ततं विष्कम्मं विशाछमिति प्रमाणस्य । बहलं नीत्रं घनमितिच । उच्छायं तुङ्गमुन्नतमुदयमुत्सेध-मुच्चमित्युन्मानस्य । निष्कमं निष्कृतिर्निर्गमं निर्गतिरुद्गममिति च । मार्गं प्रवेशनं नतं परिणाहं नाहं वृतिरावृतमिति परिमाणस्य । निवृतं विवरमन्तरमित्युपमानस्य । सूत्रालम्बनान्वितं यत्तत्त्त्लम्बमानमिति । एतैष्यण्मानैर्युतं वेरं कारयेत् ।



^{* &#}x27;सूत्रं लम्बनमुन्मित'मिति पाठान्तरम्।

उत्तमदशतालाविधिः।

अथ देवानां तालविधानम् । देवस्योत्तमं दशतालम् । तथैव ब्रह्मशङ्करयोः । श्रीभूम्योरुमासरस्वयोश्च मध्यमं दशतालम् । इन्द्रादिलोकपालानामादित्यचन्द्रयोद्वीदशादित्यानामेकादशरुद्राणामष्टव -सूनामार्थन्योर्भगुमार्कण्डेययोर्वाशशेषकयोर्दुर्गागुहसप्तर्षीणामप्यधमं द-शतालम् । यक्षेशनवग्रहाचन्यदेवानां नवार्धतालमानेन । दैत्ययक्षोर-गेशसिद्धगन्धर्वचारणानामुत्तमनवतालेन । देवकल्पमनुजानां सत्र्यङ्गलं नवतालम् । निशाचरेन्द्राणामसुराणां च नवतालम् । मर्लानामष्टता-लेन । वेतालानां सप्ततालेन । प्रेतानां षटतालेन । कुन्जानां पञ्चताळेन । वामनानां चतुस्ताळेन । भूतानां किन्नराणां च विताळेन कृष्माण्डानां द्वितालेन । कबन्धानामेकतालेन । तेषां प्रत्येकमुत्तम-मध्यमाधमभेदानि भवन्ति । चतुर्विशच्छताङ्गुलमुत्तमं दशतालम् । सर्विशातिशताङ्गुलं मध्यमं दशतालम् । षोडशाधिकशताङ्गुलमधमं दशतालम् ।

अङ्गुष्ठप्रदेशिनीभ्यां मितं प्रादेशं, अङ्गुष्ठमध्यमाभ्यां मितं तालमङ्गुष्ठानामिकाभ्यां मितं वितस्तिरङ्गुष्ठकानिष्ठिकाभ्यां मितं गोकर्णम्। मानाङ्गुलेन चतुर्विशत्यङ्गुलं किष्कुः, पञ्चविशत्यङ्गुलं प्राजापत्यं, षड्विं शत्यङ्गुलं धनुप्रहं, सप्तविशत्यङ्गुलं धनुर्मुष्टिस्तचतुर्गुणो दण्डस्तेन दण्डेन प्रामादीनां विन्यासं कारयेत्।

उत्तमदशतालाविधिः।

अथातः प्रतिमालक्षणं वक्ष्ये । बेरस्य लम्बमानं पूर्वमेव परीक्ष्य कारयेत् । अष्टषष्टयङ्गुलायतां चतुर्विशत्यङ्गुलविस्तारां द्रयङ्गुलघनां लर्घ्वा श्रह्मणां फलकां गृहीत्वा परितस्त्र्यङ्गुलं नीत्वा मानसूत्रं विन्यस्य प्राक्पश्चि-मभागस्थानि स्त्राणि प्रसारयेत् । मध्ये स्त्रं विन्यस्य मध्यस्त्रा देका-ङ्गुळं पुटपर्यन्तसूत्रं तदेव दगन्तरी स्यात्। तस्मात् ऱ्यर्धाङ्गुळं नेत्रपर्यन्तं, तस्माद् द्रयधीङ्गुलं मुखपर्यन्तं तस्माद् द्रयङ्गुलं कर्णपर्यन्तं तस्मात् त्र्यङ्गुलं कक्षुपर्यन्तं तस्मादशाङ्गुलं बाहुपर्यन्तमेवं त्रयोदश सूत्राणि विन्यस्य पर्भुजस्य मणिबन्धावसानं मानसूत्रद्वयमेव तत्तारं नीत्वाभ्यन्तरं भवेत्। पुरतो मध्यसूत्रयोगं मध्यसूत्रं, तस्माद् द्वयङ्गुलं पुटसूत्रं, तस्माद् द्रियवाधिकं द्रयङ्गुलं नेत्रसूत्रं तदेव वक्तवाद्यं, तस्मात् त्रयङ्गुलमन्तर्भुजा-विवतं तदेव कक्षापर्यन्तं, तद्भदेव चतुरङ्गुलं बाहुपर्यन्तं तदेव मध्ये-मध्यं कक्षाम्यन्तरगतमङ्गपार्श्वमध्यं स्यात् । तस्माद् द्रयङ्गुलं कर्णपर्यन्तं तस्मात् त्र्यङ्गुळं शिरःपृष्ठावसानकं तदेव परमुजावधि भवतीति । एवं दक्षिणोत्तरगतानि सूत्राणि षट् च विन्यस्य तत्तत्सूत्रसङ्गे सुषिरं कृत्वा तन्तुना यवान्तरमात्राणि सूत्राणि सुषिरे संयोज्याग्रे प्रोतकुण्डलं लोह-मयं मृन्मयं वा संबध्य सूत्राणि प्रलम्बयेत् ।

स्थानकस्य मध्यसूतं मौलिशिखामणेर्मध्ये मूर्ध्नो भूसङ्गस्य नासाप्रस्य च मध्ये कण्ठस्य हृदयस्य कुक्षेनीभयेनिःपादयोश्च मध्ये प्रलम्ब-येत्। तत्स्त्रसंस्पर्शं नासाप्रं कुक्षिमध्यं च। स्त्रान्मौल्यप्रान्तं षडङ्गलं,

उत्तमद्शतालाविधिः।

हनुमध्यं यवाधिकचतुरङ्गुलं, हिकान्तं चतुरङ्गुलं, हन्मध्यं द्वयधीङ्गुलं, नाभिष्यङ्यवमेकाङ्गुलं, योनिम्लं द्रयङ्गुलम् , ऊरमध्यं त्र्यङ्गुलं, जान्वन्तरं पंडिङ्गुलं, जङ्गान्तरमंष्टाङ्गुलं, नलकान्तरं षोडशाङ्गुलम्, (अष्टाङ्गुलं वा ?) सूत्रात्पूर्वं साधीङ्गुलमङ्गुष्ठाप्रं सूत्रात्परतो द्रयधीङ्गुलमेवं मध्यत्रसूत्र-वशान्मानयेत्। बाहुपर्यन्तमेव पार्श्वसृतं स्यात् । चूडामणौ मूर्धि कर्ण-पाल्यन्तरे बाहुकूर्परयोः पार्श्वे जानुजङ्घागुल्मानां मध्ये प्रलम्बयेत् । मौली मूर्घनि कुकाटिकाककुद्दंशस्प्रिक्पार्ष्णीनां मध्ये पृष्ठमध्यसूत्रं प्रलम्बयेत् । शिर:पार्श्वे वक्त्रबाह्ये गण्डपार्श्वे चूचुकाग्रमध्ये श्रोणिपार्श्वे चोरुजङ्कयोर्मध्ये वक्त्रबाह्यसूतं प्रलम्बयेत्। एतानि षट् च पीठाव-लम्बान्यन्यानि तत्तदङ्गसंस्पर्शान्येव लम्बयेत् । आसनस्योर्ध्वकायस्य पूर्ववन्मध्यसूत्रादीनि षट् सूत्राणि आसनस्योपरि लम्बयेत् । मध्यसूतं जानूपरिष्ठात्केशान्तं तन्मध्यगं (बाह्वोरुपरिष्ठात्केशान्तं तन्मध्यगं जान्वोः पार्श्वाभ्यां बाहुभ्यां च मध्यगं सूत्रं ?) प्रलम्बयेत् । सूत्राद्वा-मजान्वन्तरमूर्ध्वकायसमं दक्षिणजान्वन्तरं तदेव चतुरङ्गुलं त्र्यङ्गलं यवोनं वान्यत्सर्वं पूर्ववत्कारयेत् ।

अथात उपमानं वक्ष्ये । परसुजस्य मणिबन्धान्तरमष्टाङ्ग्रल-मुष्णीषाच्छङ्खचकान्तरं मुखं, मध्योदरात्कूर्परान्तरं षडङ्गुलं, अभय-हस्तस्य मध्यमाङ्गुलाग्राच्चूचुकान्तरं त्रयोदशाङ्गुलं, खागतस्य मध्या-न्नाभ्यन्तरं दशाङ्गुलं, वरदस्य मध्याच्छ्रोण्यन्तरं नवाङ्गुलं, वामहस्तस्य

उत्तमदशतालाविधिः।

मध्याङ्गुळान्मेद्रान्तरं षडङ्गुळं, ऊरुम्ळान्तरमेकाङ्गुळम्रुमध्यान्तरं द्वयधी-ङ्गुळं, जान्वन्तरं चतुरङ्गुळं, जङ्म्योर्मध्यं पञ्चाङ्गुळं, नळकान्तरं षडङ्गुळम् अक्षयोरन्तरं पञ्चाङ्गुळं, पाष्पर्यन्तरं चतुरङ्गुळं, तन्मध्यान्तरं षडङ्गुळम्, अङ्गुष्ठान्तरमष्टाङ्गुळं, शयनस्य तिर्यग्गतब्रह्मसूत्रस्य दक्षिणतो मुखं त्र्यङ्गुळं पादाङ्गुष्ठयोर्मध्यं विंशत्यङ्गुळं, पाष्पर्यन्तरं भागं, जान्वोरन्तरं चतुर्दशाङ्गुळं स्यात् । एवमुपमानं च ळक्षयेत् ।

इति श्रीवैखानसागमे मरीचित्रोक्ते द्वाविंशः पटलः ॥

अथ देवेशस्योत्तमदशतालवशान्मानं वक्ष्ये । त्रियवाधिक-मेकाङ्गल्याषं, केशान्तं त्र्यङ्गलं, दक्स्त्रं तियवाधिकचतुरङ्गलं, तत्समं पुटान्तं, तत्समं हन्वन्तं, गलमधाङ्गलं, हिक्का यवोनचतुरङ्गलं, हिक्काया हृदयान्तं हृदयान्नाभ्यन्तं नाभेमेंद्गन्तं क्रमात्त्रियवाधिकत्रयो-दशाङ्गलं, मेद्रादूर्वायामं तियवोनसप्तविशत्यङ्गलं, जानु त्रियवाधिकं चतुरङ्गलं, जङ्ग चोरुसमायामा, पादं सत्रियवचतुरङ्गलं, पादायामं सप्तदशाङ्गलं, हिक्कास्त्रादधस्ताद्वाहुदीर्घं सप्तविशत्यङ्गलं, कूपरं द्वयङ्गलं, प्रकोष्ठमेकविशत्यङ्गलं, तलं सप्ताङ्गलं, तन्मध्यमाङ्गलायामं षडधाङ्गलं, तर्जनी यवाधिकपञ्चाङ्गला, अनामिका तद्यवाधिका, अङ्गष्ठं यवाधिकभागं, कनिष्ठाङ्गलं तद्यवाधिकं स्यात्।

उत्तमदशतालाविधिः।

अथ प्रमाणं वक्ष्ये। उष्णीषात्पूर्वकेशान्तं नवाङ्गुळं, द्विपार्श्वयोस्त-त्समं, पृष्ठकेशान्तं इयङ्गुलं, (मुखस्य विस्तारं) चतुर्दशाङ्गलं मुखं, द्विचत्वारिंशदङ्गुलं नाहं शिरसः, पृष्ठतःकर्णयोरन्तरं त्रयोदशाङ्गुलं, पूर्वतष्याड्वेंशत्यङ्गुळं, शेषं कर्णयोस्स्थानं, भुवोर्मध्यमेकाङ्गुळं, केशान्ताद् भुवोर्मध्यं त्र्यङ्गुलं, (अष्टाङ्गुलार्धं तिर्यगुपक्षेपमक्षयामं ?) मध्यमष्टा-र्घाङ्कुलं, ग्रीवाग्रविस्तारं नवार्घाङ्कलं, ग्रीवामूलविस्तारं बाह्वोः पर्यन्तं चतुश्चलारिंशदङ्गुळं, वक्षोविशाळं चतुर्विंशसङ्गुळं, हृदयविस्तारं विंश-सङ्गुळं, स्तनयोरन्तरं चतुर्दशाङ्गुळं, (दशाङ्गुळं?) मध्योदरं षोडशा-ङ्कुलं, श्रोणिविस्तारमष्टादशाङ्गुलं, कटिविस्तारं विशसङ्गुलम् , ऊरुमूलवि-शालं त्रियवाधिकं त्रयोदशाङ्गुलम्, ऊरुमध्यविस्तारमेकादशाङ्गुलं, जानु-विस्तारं नवार्धाङ्गुलं, जङ्घाम्लमष्टाङ्गुलं, जङ्घामध्यविस्तारं सप्ताङ्गुलं, नल-काविस्तारं सार्धचतुरङ्गुलम् , अक्षगुल्फान्तं पञ्चाङ्गुलं, पादविस्तारं सार्ध-पञ्चाङ्गुळं सार्घवेदाङ्गुळोत्सेघं, पार्ष्णिविस्तारं सार्घितिमात्रं, (पादाङ्गुळिवि-स्तारम्)अङ्गुष्ठायामं चतुरङ्गुलं, तर्जनी तद्यवाधिका,तद्यवोनं मध्यमाङ्गुलं, त्रिमात्रार्धानामिका, कनिष्ठिकाङ्गुलायामं त्रिमात्रं, कनिष्ठाद्यङ्गुष्ठान्तं क्रमात्सप्ताष्टाष्टार्धनवषोडशर्भियवरङ्गुलानां विस्तारं, (शेषं विवरं) बाहुम्लविस्तारं दशाङ्गुलं, बाहुमध्यं नवाङ्गुलं, कूर्परं सार्धसप्ताङ्गुलं, प्रकोष्ठमध्यर्थसप्ताङ्गुलं, मणिबन्धं चतुर्मात्रं, तलं सार्धषणमात्रं,

उत्तमद्शतालाविधिः।

रुद्राष्ट्रनवसप्तषड्यवविपुलान्यङ्गुष्ठादिकानिष्ठान्तमङ्गुल्यग्राणि, तद्यवार्धही-नसप्तवेदेषुतुर्याग्नियवमङ्ग्रष्टादिनखानां विशालं, द्वियवाधिकमायामं, द्विपर्वाङ्गुष्ठमन्यानि तिपर्वाणि, अङ्गुष्ठमूलपर्वाधीधिकाङ्गुलं, द्वयधीङ्गुल-मग्रपर्व, तर्जनीमूळपर्व चतुर्दशयवं, मध्यपर्व त्रयोदशयवा, अग्रपर्व द्वादशयवं, मध्यमाङ्गुलिमूलपर्व अष्टादशयवं, मध्यपर्व षोडशयवा, अग्रपर्व सार्धपञ्चदशयवा, अनामिकामूलपर्व सार्धचतुर्दशयवा, मध्यपर्व सार्धत्रयोदशयवा, अग्रपर्व द्वादशयवाः, कानिष्ठाङ्गुलिमूलपर्व द्वादशयवा, मध्यपर्वैकादशयवा, अप्रपर्व दशयवा, अङ्गुलीनामग्रे द्वियवाधिकं नखाग्रं, पार्ष्णिहस्तघनं वेदाङ्गुलं, तन्मध्यघनं द्रयर्धाङ्गुलमग्रमङ्गुली-वत्क्षीणं, ग्रुकोदरघनं द्रयधीङ्गुलं, मणिबन्धात्तदायामं सयवं भागं, शुकोदरिवशालं द्वियवोनं त्र्यङ्गुलं, पार्ष्णिहस्तविस्तारं द्वियवोनचतुर-ङ्कुलं, तस्याग्रे तर्जन्यादिकनिष्ठान्तानामङ्गुलीनां म्लतलं मांसलमर्थमात्रेण, शेषं तलं निम्नम्, अङ्गुष्ठतर्जनीम्लयोस्सार्धत्र्यङ्गुलम्, अङ्गुलीनामधो-मूल्सन्धिरङ्गुलम्, (एकाग्रो वा नीचार्धाङ्गुलं ?) कनिष्ठिकादेशम्लात्तर्ज-नीमूलपार्थगा आयूरेखा, मध्यमाङ्गुल्यघो द्रयङ्गुलं, तस्य षड्यवाधस्ताद्वि-द्यारेखा, तल्मूलात्कराग्रान्तं ब्रह्मरेखा, दक्षिणे करतले चक्रशङ्खसमा रेखा भवेत्। उपक्षेपनिम्नं द्वियवम्, अन्तरावर्तं द्वयङ्गुलम्, उपक्षेपविशाल-मध्यधीङ्गुळं, त्रियवोन्नतं हस्तिमस्तकवद्विस्तीर्णमस्तकं सोन्नतमङ्गुळम्(१)।

उत्तमदशतालाविधिः।

(भूतलं) भूश्वतुर्यवा सार्धाङ्गुलायामा सार्धेकयवविस्तारानतार्धमात्रान्तर्या वक्रपुच्छका चापवत्। भूछता स्निग्धरोमसंचिता, द्रयङ्गुळं नेत्रतारं, भुव-स्थलादर्घाधिकाङ्गुलायामे अक्षिणी, अक्षिमण्डलमूर्घ्वाधोवर्मसंलजमूर्घ्व-वर्म द्वादशयवमधोवर्म चतुर्यवमेतयोर्योगं नयनसूत्रम्। ऊर्ध्ववर्मविस्तारं द्वियवम्, अक्षिमोचन(१)विस्तारमेकाङ्गुलम्, ऊर्ध्ववर्म द्वादशयवमधोवर्म चतुर्यवमूर्ध्ववर्मणा संस्पृशेत्। षड्यवं कृष्णमण्डलं, तस्योभयोः पार्श्वयो-स्तद्धीधिकायतौ शुक्रभागौ, कनीनिकाविस्तारायामं यवं, नेत्रान्तरक्तं यवार्षं, ज्योतिर्यवप्रमाणं, दृष्टिर्यूकमात्रोध्ववर्मततं द्वियवमधोवर्मततं यवा-र्घकं, वर्मणो घनमर्घयवं, नवतिः पक्ष्मरोमाणि, शेषं पक्ष्म, नासिकाप्रम-ध्यम्ळान्तं क्रमादष्टादशषड्यवीवस्तृतं, नासिकाप्रमङ्गुळविस्तारं, गोजी-मूळाप्रं द्वयङ्गुळोच्छ्यं, पुष्करमष्टयवोत्सेधं, तन्म्ळावस्तारं द्वियवं, मध्य-विस्तारं द्वयर्धयवम् , अग्रविशालं त्रियवं, पुटस्रोतोऽङ्गुलं, तिर्थग्यवपञ्चकं पुटस्य बहलं, यवमात्रायतान्वितं निष्पावबीजसदृशं तिलपुष्पसमाकारम्। नासिकापुटसूत्रान्नासाग्रं द्वियवार्घलम्बतं, सार्घचतुर्यवं गोजीतटं द्विय-वविस्तारं, द्विवका चोत्तरपाळी सार्धयवविस्तृता, त्रियवार्धततं सार्धय-ववेदाङ्गुलायतमुत्तरोष्ठमास्यतारं तदेव । चत्वारः पुरतो दन्तास्त्रियवा-यामिवस्तृताः, तावन्तोऽधरदन्ता द्वियवार्धततायताः, चतुर्यवायते दंष्ट्रे सदंशमुकुलोपमे ऊर्थे, अघोदंष्ट्रे अर्घयवाधिके, पुरोदन्ताचवार्धेनायता-



उत्तमद्शतालावीधिः।

स्तत्समिवस्ताराः पञ्चोपदंष्ट्रा द्विपार्श्वगा द्वातिंशद् दन्तसङ्ख्या। अधरो-त्तरयोर्दन्तायामसमावन्तस्तदर्धो दन्तरोपणो (१) जिह्वा षडङ्गुलायामार्ध-विस्तारा, घृतजिह्वाङ्गुलं (बाहु १) कर्णरन्ध्रं कलाङ्गुलं षडङ्गुलायतं, तालु-विस्तीर्णं त्र्यङ्गुलमास्यं नवयवान्तरं द्विगुणायतं षड्यवार्धमुत्सेघं, पालिका रक्ता, भागं ततमायामं द्विगुणम्, ओष्ठाधस्ताचिबुका साधीष्ठयवं, हनुस्तत्समं तस्माद्रनुचक्रं साद्वियवं, तदुन्नतं रुद्राक्षियवं, चिबुकं निम्नगं (१) हनोगेलं गलात्कण्ठमङ्गुलार्धं, गलरेखाध्यर्धकलायामा चापसात्रिमा, कर्णबन्धाद्रनोर्मध्यं दशाङ्गुलं, तस्माचतुष्कलं सुका, नेत्राद्धस्तादपाङ्गनेत्रमङ्गुलम्, अपाङ्गात्कर्णमूलं षडङ्गुलं, कर्णं कलाततं, नेत्रसूत्रसमं कर्णस्रोतः, तत्कर्णतुङ्गतार (१) कर्णनालमूलं कलासार्धयवं, कर्णावर्ती सार्धयवतता, पाली चतुर्यवा, कर्णपिप्पली चतुर्यविस्तारा द्विगुणायता, पिञ्छूषी द्वयङ्गुलायामा षड्यवविशाला कर्णावर्ती-पिञ्छूषीचूळिका यवर्तुमनुतुर्ययवार्धविस्ताराः, पिञ्छूषीकर्णचूळिका-कर्णावर्युनतं चूल्यन्तावदत्यर्धयव मर्धाङ्गुळं (१) कर्णचूळीपिञ्छूषी-कनीनिकायवान्तरं पिप्पछीपाल्योः पाछी बालेन्द्रसन्निमा यव-निष्पावसदशा, पिप्पळी षड्यवायता चतुर्यवविशाला, स्रोतोऽधो नेत्रसूत्रात्पञ्छूष्यधः कर्णनालं मात्रार्धघनयुक्तं, नालौ पूर्वापरौ विवरं षड्यवमधोनाहं मातं स्यात् । कण्ठमूलादधो वपुः कार्यं,



उत्तमदशतालाविधिः।

कुकाटी सार्घाङ्गुलनता तस्यापरं यवं भागं (१) तद् ग्रीवायामं तत्रार्धाङ्गुळं तारं द्वादशाङ्गुळं तं स्कन्धयोस्समे (१) कर्णबन्धादध-स्कन्धसन्धिस्सार्धषडङ्गुळं, सप्ताङ्गुळौ स्कन्धौ शोभान्वितौ, हिकासूत्रा-स्कन्धसन्ध्युचं चतुरङ्गुळं, तन्मध्येऽध्यर्धाङ्गुळं जत्रु बाहुशिरस्सन्धिरंसा-न्तस्कन्धमूळतो नवाङ्गुछं द्वियवं, तस्माद् द्वियवं षडङ्गुछं बाहुशिरो जत्रु-सहितं कूर्परांसं पञ्चाङ्गुलायतं त्र्यङ्गुलायतमुत्क्षेपं समी मुण्डिती (१) भुजी समनुत्रं मापयेदेवं नीत्वा भुजं नयेत् । कण्ठाधस्तात्ककुद्गागायताष्टको-ळकं(१) ककुदः कटिसन्ध्यन्तं वंशं विंशतिनीगाधिका तत्समं ककुदोऽ-धस्तात् षड्डागे कक्षोडरान्तरं(?) कक्षाधस्ताद्वाहुपर्यन्तं द्वियवं नवाङ्गुळं, स्कन्धसन्धरधस्तादंसपीठं सार्धेन्द्रियाङ्गुळं, तस्माद् द्वियवाङ्गुळे अंसफळके स्तनसूत्रसमे, तत्रान्तरयोर्दशाङ्गुळं ककुद् , धर....त्रिमात्रतारं सप्ताङ्गुळं तद्वक्षसा मांसलं तयास्सन्धिवंशतारं कलानतं वंशपार्श्वे चांसफलकाया अघो नवाङ्गुळं, बृहत्योस्तनान्तरं वंशात्सुप्रतिष्ठाकळं तयोर्बृहती स्त-नयोर्मध्यं सप्तदशाङ्गुलं घनं बृहत्या कटिसन्ध्यन्तरं मध्यं सप्ताङ्गुलायतं तद्धनं खाचतुर्भागं तदघोऽङ्गुलाधिकं कटि सार्धमुखं सार्धाङ्गुलं खण्ड-कान्तं खण्डस्य पुरस्तात्पायुर्भागाङ्गुळं सार्घपृतिमात्रं कटिबन्धविशाळं जघनख बहि:पृष्ठे वंशपार्श्वदयोः ककुन्दरं षडर्घाङ्गुलं विशालं निम्नौ क्कुन्दरस्यान्तं द्वयङ्गुळं बिन्दुखण्डकयोस्तिर्यक्कटिर्वेदार्धमात्रिका खण्डं



उत्तमद्शतालविधिः।

द्वयङ्कुळं तारं सार्धतुर्याङ्गुळं स्फिगारम्भतारं नवाङ्गुळं सुवृत्तं कण्ठः कम्बुसमा वृत्तो द्विरेखावृतोऽधस्तान्नाडिकाधस्सद्वादशयवं कक्षाया हिकान्तं तावत् स्तनं कक्षादष्टाङ्गुलं षडङ्गुलं नम्रमुरः हृद् द्विय-वाधिकं हृदयात्स्तनपीठतुङ्गमधीङ्गुलं कक्षाधारलम्बमत्युक्तं यवकोलकं स्तनपीठस्योन्नतिः कक्षस्याङ्गुलं तत्पुरस्तान्मुखं विप्राङ्गुलं यवं वृत्तं स्तनं यवोन्नतं स्तनाक्षं द्वियवतारं तदधस्ताद् द्वयङ्गुळं स्तनं हिका द्दयङ्गुळं निम्नं जत्रुरेखा द्रयङ्गुळं नामिर्दक्षिणावर्ता षड्यवनि-म्रायतेन्द्रियाङ्गुला नाभिः श्रोणिपार्थे त्रिकलाङ्गुलाद् द्वयङ्गुलोर्ध्वकिटिश्रो ण्याक्शेषं मेढ्पीठं सार्धपञ्चाङ्गुलं लिङ्गायतं तारं द्विमात्रं मुष्कलम्बं तुर्याधिङ्गुळं तत्समविस्तारं वृषाननसदशं मेढ्ं रुद्राक्षाङ्गुळं प्रतिष्ठाङ्गुळं द्वियवं जानुमण्डलविष्कम्मं घनं द्वयर्धमात्रं पार्श्वबन्धं तुर्याङ्गलं पृष्ठाज्ञानु त्रिमात्रार्धयवविस्तारान्वितं पृष्ठजं कोलकं मध्यभागं शेषं पार्श्वयोरपि जान्वन्तादिन्दवस्यने (१) तालं मत्स्यवदुन्नतं पृष्ठजङ्गाश्रितं मत्स्यपार्णी द्वयङ्कुळविस्तारं तनुकपृष्ठपार्श्वयोरन्तरं तद्वहिर्गते अक्षगुरुप्तयोस्तुङ्गं मनुपङ्कियवैर्विपुछं ऋमेणाष्टादशाद्वीविंशतियवं प्रतिष्ठार्धाङ्कुछं पार्ष्णितारं तत्तुङ्गं शराङ्गुलं सार्थं प्रपदतुङ्गमङ्गुष्ठद्वयङ्गुलघनं शेषाणि विस्तारसम-तुङ्गान्यष्टयविस्ताराद्दैर्घा नखमुखपार्थे द्वयोस्तुर्ययवं नीत्वा नखं नयेत्। चतुर्भचतुस्सार्धाग्न्यग्नियवैरश्विसार्ध (मध्यर्ध)यवैः ऋमान्नखानां



उत्तमदशतालविधिः।

विस्तारं, तर्जन्यादिकिनिष्ठान्तं त्रियवं तदर्घार्धेन नखायतास्तर्जन्यङ्गुष्ठ-योरन्तरं चतुर्यवं, पर्वद्वयमङ्गुष्ठमन्यानि त्रिपर्वाणि, स्वतारसदृशमप्रे पर्वान्तं यवाधिकमङ्गुष्ठपर्वमूलाग्रं शेषाङ्गुळीनां द्वियवाधिक्यमेकैकं सर्वा ङ्गुळिमूलानां मूलतलं मांसलं पार्ष्णिभागे तलं पञ्चाङ्गुलायामं शेषं वर्तुलं कारयेत् । पादौ द्वौ चक्रशङ्करेखासमन्वितौ । सर्वं सुन्यक्तं सुसंपूर्णं वेरं सलक्षणं चक्षुर्नन्दनमूर्ध्वकायमधःकायसममेव कृत्वा सर्वत्र विष्कम्भात्त्रिगुणं वृत्तं तत्परिमाणं स्यात् । सर्वेष्वङ्गेषु एकयवा-दिषड्यवान्तं हीनाधिक्यं न दोषाय भवति । तस्माद्यथोचितं युक्त्या कारयेदित्याह मरीचिः ।

इति श्रीवैखानसागमे मरीचित्रोक्ते त्रयोविंशः पटलः॥





APPENDIX C.

॥ प्रतिमालक्षणानि ॥

विनायकः।

स्थानकं वासनं वापि पद्मपीठे विशेषतः ।
स्वदन्तं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते कपित्थकम् ॥
मोदकं गजहस्ते तु अङ्कुशं दक्षिणे परे ।
वामहस्ते तु पाशं वा नागं वाप्यक्षमालिका ॥
त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं ह्येवं दुकूलवसनान्वितम् ।
आभङ्गं समभङ्गं वा स्थानके तु प्रकल्पयेत् ॥
आसने त्वासनं चेत्तु वामपादं तु शाययेत् ।
वामेतरेणोरुम्र्भि पादेनोत्कुटिकासनम् ॥

^{9.} अत्र मुद्रितानां सर्वेषामपि रुक्षणवचनानां तन्त्रशिल्पादिमु्रुप्रमथे-भ्यस्समुद्भृतत्वात्तेषु भूयिष्ठमपशब्दलिङ्गव्यत्ययादिकमुपलभ्यते । साकल्येन तद्विपरिवर्तनं दुःशकमित्यर्थावबोधोपरोधकानां परमपशब्दानां साधुस्वरूप-मधस्तादुपदर्श्यते ।



ईषद्वक्रतनुर्वामे कर्तव्यन्तु विशेषतः । व्यालयज्ञोपवीती च किरीटमकुटान्वितः ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तो महाकायो महोदरः । एवं विनायकं र ख्यातं षण्मुखस्य ततरशृणु ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे ॥)

गजवक्तो गणाधीशो भूतरूपो महोदरः ।
नागयञ्चोपवीतस्तु घनपिण्डोरुजानुकः ॥
नीलनीररुहाभस्तु चतुर्दोर्दण्डमण्डितः ।
अवामवामावर्तेमहस्तः पद्मासने स्थितः ॥
स्वदन्तं परशुं कुर्यात्स्वदक्षिणकरद्वये ।
लड्डकं चाक्षमालां च वामपाणावथोत्पलम् ॥
रक्तवस्त्रधरं वाथ स्थामाभं कनकप्रभम् ।
पीतकञ्चकसंल्लं किरीटमकुटोज्वलम् ॥
श्चक्रयञ्चोपवीतं च सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ।
स्वं शृङ्गं वाङ्कशं दक्षे वामे पाशं च लड्डकम् ॥
स्थानकं श्वासनं वाथ गणेशं कारयेत्ततः ।
त्रिभिविराजितं नेत्रैनेताभ्यामथवा द्विजाः !॥

 ^{&#}x27;कर्तव्यस्त्व'ति भवितव्यम्। २. 'विनायकः ख्यात' इति भवितव्यम्।
 तिष्ठन्तमासीनं वेखर्थः।

पद्मस्थं वापि पीठस्थं मूषिकस्थमथापिवा । इष्टासनस्थितो वापि प्रभादिपरिमण्डितः॥ एवं स्यात्केवलो विघ्नराजश्शकत्यान्वितोऽथवा । गणेशो भारतीश्रीभ्यां वामेऽवामे युतोऽथवा ॥ शक्त्यैकया युतो देवो यदि तल्लक्ष्म कथ्यते। आसीनमासने रत्नमकुटादिविभूषितम्॥ स्यामवर्णं तथा शक्तिं धारयन्तं दिगम्बरम् । उत्सङ्गे निहितां देवीं सर्वाभरणभूषिताम् ॥ दिगम्बरां सुवदनां भुजद्वयसमन्विताम्। विघ्नेश्वरीतिविख्यातां सर्वावयवसुन्दरीम्॥ पाशहस्तां तथा गुद्धं दक्षिणेन करेण त । स्प्रशन्तीं देवमप्येवं चिन्तयेन्मन्त्रनायकम् ॥ चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च पाशाङ्कराधरं विभुम्। इक्षुखण्डकरोपेतं वामेन देविगुह्यकम् ॥ स्पृशन्तं पुष्करेणापि खण्डमिक्षोस्तु हे द्विजाः!। एवं संपाद्य तन्मन्त्रैः प्रतिष्ठामारभेद्विजाः !॥ (उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

अथातस्तंप्रवक्ष्यामि विघ्नेशस्थापनं परम् । आदौ त्वहमुमासार्धं १ क्रीडार्थं हिमवद्वने ।।

उमया सार्धमित्यर्थः २. आदावित्यर्धस्यासंपूर्णार्थत्वात्तदनन्तरं
 करेणुश्रेत्यर्थात्पूर्व चैकेनार्धेन भवितव्यमिति संभाव्यते ।



करेणुश्च गजेन्द्रेण सम्भोगमकरोत्ततः ।
यदच्छया तु तं दृष्ट्वा तदाकारमगामहम् ॥
भक्तरेण्वराकृतं चोमां तदाक्रीडमहं भृशम् ।
तस्यां तु गर्भमद्धात्तस्मिन्काले त्वो श्मवेत्॥
फलं दक्षिणहस्ते तु वामहस्ते स्वशृङ्गकम् ।
पादाङ्कशोर्द्वहस्ते तु गजहस्ते तु लङ्गकम् ॥
करण्डमकुटं प्रोक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ।
शिरश्चकप्रभां कृत्वा पद्मपीठोपरिस्थितम् ॥
दाडिमीपुष्पसङ्काशं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ।
आसनं स्थानकं वापि कारयेदिव्रमनायकम् ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे त्रिचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

विनायकस्य वक्ष्यामि मूर्तिं चित्रोपयोगिनीम्। गजवक्त्रं त्रिनेत्रं च चतुर्बाहुं महोदरम्॥ मग्नैकदन्तसंयुक्तं स्तब्धकर्णं समाछिखेत्। नागोपवीतिनं कुब्जं पीनस्कन्धाङ्किपाणिकम्॥ भग्नदन्तधरं चैकमन्यमुत्पलसंयुतम्। दक्षिणे विलिखेद्वामे सकुठारसलस्पृकौ (१)॥

१ 'करेणोराकृतिं चोमा' इति भवितव्यम् । २ 'मदधां तस्मि'त्रिति भवितव्यम् । ३. 'तवोद्भव' इति भवितव्यम् । ४. 'पाशाङ्कुशावूर्ध्वहस्ते' इति भवितव्यम् ।

पार्श्वे बुद्धिकुबुद्धिभ्यामधस्तादधुनान्वितम् । आसीनमुत्तमे पीठे सिन्धुराननविग्रहम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

प्रमथाधिपो गजमुखः प्रलम्बजठरः कुठारधारी स्यात् । एकविषाणो विभ्रन्मूलककन्दं सुनीलदलकन्दम् ॥ (बृहत्संहितायामष्टापञ्चाशत्तमाध्याये ॥)

विनायकस्तु कर्तन्यो गजवक्त्रश्चतुर्मुजः।
स्थलकं विभावता च तस्य दक्षिणहस्तयोः॥
पात्रं चोदकपूर्णं व परशुश्रेव वामतः।
दन्तश्चास्य न कर्तन्यो वामे रिपुनिषूदन !॥
पादपीठकृतः पाद एक आसनगो भवेत्।
पूर्णे चोदकपात्रे व कराग्रं तस्य कारयेत्॥
लम्बोदरस्तथा कार्यस्तब्धकर्णश्च यादव !।
व्याष्ठचर्माम्बरधरस्सर्पयज्ञोपवीतवान्॥
(हेमादिव्रतखण्डे विष्णुध०॥)

दन्तं च परशुं पद्मं मोदकांश्च गजाननः।
गणेशो मूषकारूढो बिभ्राणस्सर्वकामदः॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

^{9.} वाचस्पत्ये विनायकलक्षणप्रदर्शनावसरे 'स्थलकं गजदन्ताकार'मिति विवरणं कृतम् । २ 'मोदकपूर्णं च' इति भवितव्यम् । ३. 'मोदकपात्रे' इति भवितव्यम् ।



बीजगणपतिः।

रक्तो रक्ताङ्गरागांशुककुसुमयुतस्तुन्दिलश्चन्द्रमौलि-नित्रैर्युक्तास्त्रिभिर्वामनकरचरणो बीजपूरात्तनासः । हस्ताप्राकृतपाशाङ्कुशरदवरदो नागवक्तोऽहिभूषो देवः पद्मासनो वो भवतु नतसुरो भूतये विघ्नराजः ॥ धृतपाशाङ्कुशकल्पलतिकावरदश्च बीजपूरयुतः। शशिशकलकालितमौलिम्निलोचनोऽरुणहनुरच गजवदनः॥ भासुरभूषणदीप्तो बृहदुदरः पद्मविष्टरो छितः।सम्पदे मनुजैः ॥ नमामि पाशाङ्कशदन्तभक्ष्य-संलक्षितं त्र्यक्षमुदारकुक्षिम्। नागाननं नागकृतोत्तरीय-मुत्तप्तहेमप्रभमेकदन्तम् ॥ रत्नाक्षमालां परशुं च दन्तं मक्ष्यं च दोर्भिः परितो दधानम् । हेमावदातं त्रिदृशं गजास्यं लम्बोदरं तं शिरसा नमामि॥ विन्नेशं सपरश्वधाक्षपदिकं वन्तोल्लसकै-दींभिः पाशसृणीस्त्रदन्तवरदाढ्येवी चतुर्भिर्युतम् । शुण्डाग्राहितबीजपूरमुरुकुक्षिं त्रीक्षणं संस्मरेत् सिन्दूराभमिभास्यमिन्दुशकलाद्याकल्पमञ्जासनम् ॥



१. अक्षपदकमिति भवितव्यम् । अक्षमालेखर्थः ।

हेरम्बः।

सिंहोपरि स्थितं देवं पञ्चवक्तं गजाननम् ।
दशबाहुं त्रिनेत्रंच जाम्बूनदसमप्रभम् ॥
प्रसादाभयदातारं पातं प्ररितमोदकम् ।
स्वदन्तं सव्यहस्तेन बिश्रतं चापि सुत्रते ! ॥
...करं चाक्षसूत्रं च परशुं मुद्गरं तथा ।
पाशाङ्कुशकरां शक्तिं देवं लम्बोदरं शुभम् ॥
पीवरं चैकदन्तं च तुम्बुरूणां गणान्वितम् ।
(शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशाध्याये ॥)

वरं तथाङ्कुशं दन्तं दक्षिणे च परश्वधः । वामे कपालं बाणाक्षपाशं कौमोदकीं तथा ॥ धारयन्तं करैरोभिः पञ्चवक्तं त्रिलोचनम् । हेरम्बं मूषकारूढं कुर्यात्सर्वार्थकामदम् ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

अभयवरदहस्तं पाशदन्ताक्षमाला-परशमथ त्रिशीर्षैर्मुद्गरैमोदिकं च । विद्धतुवरसिंह३ पञ्चमातङ्गवक्तः कनकरुचिरवर्णः पातु हेरम्बनामा ॥ (क्रियाक्रमद्योतौ॥)

'पर्श्वधाभया'विति पाठान्तरम् । २. 'ब्यालंचे'ति पाठान्तरम् ।
 'विदधदपरसिंहः' इति किमु स्यात् ! ।



वक्रतुण्डः।

लम्बोदरं त्रिनयनं पाशाङ्कुशधरं परम् । वरदाभयहस्तं च लसत्कर्णं सचामरम् ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

बालगणपतिः।

बालः प्रसूतमात्रोऽयमम्बिकाङ्के निवेशितः । अतिरक्तो गजमुखो द्विश्यदो १ रत्नभूषितः ॥ चषकं पुष्करे बिश्नत् सृणिपाशौ करद्वये । द्वाभ्यां कल्पलतां दोभ्यां दोलयन्नत्वर्षिणीम् ॥ एवं ध्यात्वा जपेन्मन्त्रं बालाख्यं गणनायकम् ।

(शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशाध्याये ॥)

करस्थकदलीचूतपनसेक्षुकपित्थकम् । बालसूर्यप्रभाकारं वन्दे बालगणाधिपम् ॥

तरुणगणपतिः।

पाशाङ्कुशापूपकापिथजम्बूफलं तिलान्वेणुमपि स्वहस्तैः । धत्ते सदायस्तरुणोऽरुणाभः पायात्सयुष्मांस्तरुणो गणेशः ॥

भक्तविव्रेशः । नालिकेराम्रकदलीगुळपायसधारिणम् । शरच्छशाङकसदृशं भजे भक्तगणाधिपम् ॥



१. 'द्विरद' इति स्यात् ।

वीरविन्नेशः।

वेतालशक्तिशरकार्मुकखेटखड्ग-खट्टाङ्गमुद्ररगदाङ्कशनागपाशान् । शूलं च कुन्तपरशुध्वजमुद्रहन्तं वीरं गणेशमरुणं सततं स्मरामि ॥

शक्तिगणेशः।

आलिङ्ग्य देवीं हरितां निषण्णां परस्परसृष्टकटीनिवेशाम् । सन्ध्यारुणं पाशसृणिं वहन्तं भयावहं शक्तिगणेशमीडे ॥

(त्रियाक्रमद्योतौ॥)

विषाणाङ्क्रशावक्षसूत्रं च पाशं दधानं करैमोंदकं पुष्करेण । स्वपत्न्या युतं हेमभूषाम्बराढ्यं गणेशं समुद्यदिनेशाभमीडे ॥

(श्रीमन्मन्त्रमहाणवे ॥)

ध्वजगणाधिपः।

यः पुस्तकाक्षगुणदण्डकमण्डलुश्रीनिर्वर्त्यमानकरभूषणमिन्दुवर्णम् ।
तं घोरमाननचतुर्भुजशोभमानं
त्वां संस्मरेद् ध्वजगणाधिपते ! स धन्यः ॥



पिङ्गलगणपतिः।

पक्वचूतफलकल्पमञ्जरीमिक्षुसारतिलमोदकैस्सह । उद्बहन्परञ्जहस्त ते नमः श्रीसहाययुत देवपिङ्गल ! ।)

उच्छिष्टगणपतिः।

लीलाब्जं दाडिमं वीणाशाली १ पुच्छाक्षसूत्रकम् । दघदुच्छिष्टनामानं गणेशं वीरमेव च ॥

(क्रियाक्रमद्योतौ ॥)

शरं धनुः पाशसृणी स्वहस्तैर्दधानमारक्तसरोरुहस्थम् । विवस्त्रपत्न्या सुरतप्रवृत्तमुच्छिष्टमम्बासुतमाश्रयेऽहम् ॥ चतुर्भुजं रक्ततनुं त्रिनेत्रं पाशाङ्कशौ मोदकपावदन्तौ । करैर्दधानं सरसीरुहस्थमुन्मत्तमुच्छिष्टगणेशमीडे ॥

(श्रीमन्मन्त्रमहार्णवे ॥)

विव्रराजगणपतिः।

पाशाङ्क्रशौ धरनाम्रफलाशी चाखुवाहनः। विन्नं विहन्तु नस्तर्वं रक्तवर्णो विनायकः॥

लक्ष्मीगणेशः ।

बिभाणश्शुकबीजपूरकमलं माणिक्यकुम्भाङ्कशा-न्पाशं कल्पलतां च बाणकलिकास्त्रोतस्सरोनिस्सरः (१)।

१. शालिपुजेति स्यात्।



स्थामो रक्तसरोरुहेण सहितो विद्वन्नयेनान्तिके (१) गौराङ्गो वरदादिहस्तकमलो लक्ष्मीगणेशो महान् ॥ (क्रियाक्रमद्योतौ ॥)

दत्ताभये⁹ चक्रधरी^२ दधानं कराग्रगस्वर्णघटं तिनेत्रम् । धृताञ्जयालिङ्गितमन्धिपुत्र्या लक्ष्मीगणेशं कनकाभमीडे ॥ (श्रीमन्मन्त्रमहोदधौ ॥)

महागणेशः।

बिश्राणोऽब्जकबीजपूरकगदा दन्तेक्षुबाणैस्समं बिश्राणो मणिकुम्भशालिकणिशं पाशं च वक्त्रान्वितम् । गौराङ्गया रुचिरारविन्दयुतया देव्या सनाथान्तिक-श्शोणाङ्गश्चुभमातनोतु भवतां नित्यं गणेशो महान्॥

भुवनेशगणपतिः।

शङ्केक्षुचापकुसुमेषुकवामदन्त-

पाशाङ्कुशैः कलममञ्जरिकासनाथैः।

पाणिस्थितैः परिसमावृतभूषणश्री-

विंग्नेश्वरो विजयते कमनीयगौरः॥

नृत्तगणपतिः।

पाशाङ्कुशापूपकुठारदन्तचञ्चत्करं वलय......मङ्गुलीयकम् । पीतप्रमं कल्पतरूरुहस्तं भजामि नृत्तैकपदं गणेशम् ॥

१. दन्ताभये इति स्यात् । २. चक्रधरमिति स्यात् ।



ऊर्ध्वगणेशः ।

कल्हारशालिकणिशेक्षुकचापबाण-

दन्तप्ररोहकभरः कनकोज्वलाङ्गः।

आळिङ्गनोद्यतकरस्ति दिदाभकव्या

देव्या दिशत्वभयमूर्ध्वगणेश्वरस्ते ॥

(क्रियाक्रमद्योतौ ॥)

प्रसन्नगणेशः।

उद्यद्दिनेश्वररुचि निजहस्तपग्नैः पाशाङ्कुशाभयवरान्दधतं गजास्यम् । रक्ताम्बरं सकल्रदुःखहरं गणेशं ध्यायेत्प्रसन्नमखिलाभरणाभिरामम् ॥

(श्रीमन्मन्त्ररत्नाकरे ॥)

उन्मत्तविनायकः ।
चतुर्भुजं रक्ततनुं त्रिनेत्रं पाशाङ्कुशौ मोदकपात्रदन्तौ ।
करैर्दधानं सरसीरुहस्थमुन्मत्तमुच्छिष्टगेणेशमीडे ॥
(मन्त्रमहोदधौ ॥)

हरिद्रागणेशः।

पाशाङ्कुशौ मोदकमेकदन्तं करैर्दधानं कनकासनस्थम् । हारिद्रखण्डप्रतिमं त्रिनेत्रं पीतांशुकं रातिगणेशमीडे ॥

(श्रीमन्मन्तरत्नाकरे ॥)



गणेशायतनम् ।

वामाङ्गे गजकर्णं तु सिद्धिं दद्याच दक्षिणे । पृष्टिकर्णेस्तथाद्धौ (?) च धूम्रको बालचन्द्रमाः ।। उत्तरे तु सदा गौरी याम्ये चैव सरस्वती । पश्चिमे यक्षराजश्च बुद्धिः पुर्वसुसंस्थिता ॥

गणेशप्रतीहाराः ।

सर्वे च वामनाकारास्सौम्याश्च परुषाननाः ।
तर्जनी परशुः पद्ममिवन्नो दण्डहस्तकः ॥
तर्जनीदण्डापसन्ये स भवेद्विन्नराजकः ।
तर्जनी खड्डाखेटं तु दण्डहस्तस्सुवक्त्रकः ॥
तर्जनी दण्डापसन्ये दक्षिणे बळवान्भवेत् ।
तर्जनी वाणचापं च दण्डं च गजकर्णकः ॥
तर्जनी दण्डापसन्ये गोकर्णः पश्चिमे स्मृतः ।
तर्जनीपद्माङ्कुशं च दण्डहस्तः सुसौम्यकः ॥
तर्जनीदण्डापसन्ये स चैव शुभदायकः ।
पूर्वद्वारादिके सर्वे प्राच्यादिष्वष्ट संस्थिताः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

१. भालचन्द्रमा इति स्यात्।

वैष्णवध्रुवबेराणि।



Indire Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

वैष्णवध्रुवबेराणि।

योगस्थानकमूर्तिः १।

देवेशं श्यामाभं चतुर्भुजं शङ्कचक्रधरमभयकरदक्षिणहस्तं वरदं कट्ठावलम्बितवामहस्तं दक्षिणे चैकजानुनासीनं भृगुं तथा वामे मार्कण्डेयं तथैव भूमिपुण्यार्चिते वा दक्षिणे मित्तिपार्श्वे हेमाभं चतुर्भुजमक्षमालाकमण्डलुधरमभयकट्ठावलम्बितहस्तं ब्रह्माणमुत्तराभिमुखमुत्तरे मित्तिपार्श्वे श्वेतामं चतुर्भुजं मृगपरशुधरमभयकट्ठावलम्बितहस्तं इह्सं शङ्करं दक्षिणाभिमुखं स्थितमेव कारयेत्।

^{9.} अनन्तशयनसंस्कृतप्रन्थप्रकाशनकार्यालयादानीतमादर्शद्वयमवलम्ब्य भूयसीनां वैष्णवप्रतिमानां लक्षणवाक्यानि वैखानसागमादुद्वृतानि । तस्मिन्ना-दर्शद्वये परस्परमर्थसाम्येऽपि भूयान्वचनव्यक्तिभेदस्समुपलभ्यते । तस्य सर्वस्यापि पाठान्तरतया प्रदर्शनं दुष्करमिति विलक्षणार्थवतामेव पदा-दीनां स्वरूपमधस्तादुपद्दर्यते । २. भूमिपुण्यार्चिते वामदक्षिणे ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

ब्रह्मशङ्कराभ्यां १ हीनं मध्यमम् । पूजकमुनिभ्यां हीनमधमम् १

भोगस्थानकमूर्तिः।

दितीयं भोगस्थानकं चतुर्भुजं श्यामाभं शङ्क्षचक्रधरमभयवरद-दिक्षणहस्तकव्यवलिम्बतिसंहकर्णवामहस्तं तथा ब्रह्मेशौ, दिक्षणे श्रीदेवीं रुक्माभां स्वस्थिद श्दिक्षणपादां किंचित्कुञ्जितवामपादां धृतकमल-दिक्षणहस्तां प्रसारितवामकरां देवं किंचित्समीक्ष्य स्थितां, वामे ४हरिणीं श्यामाभां प्रसारितदिक्षणहस्तां धृतोत्पलवामहस्तां सुस्थित वामपादां किंचित्कुञ्जितदिक्षणपादां देवं किंचित्समीक्ष्य स्थितां कारयेत् । देव्यो-ईस्तौ पादौ विपरीतौ वा कारयेत् । दिक्षणे धृगुं ९दिक्षणजानुनासीनं वामेनोत्कुटिकमासीनं सपद्मवामहस्तं दिक्षणोरुनिहितदिक्षणकरं वामे पुराणं वामेन जानुनासीनं सपद्मदिक्षणहस्तं [वामोरुं] विन्यस्तवामकरं

^{9.} एतत्पदादनन्तरं पूजकमुनिभ्यामित्यधिकमादर्शान्तरे दृश्यते । २. श्रक्कचकाभ्यां हीनमधममिति पाठान्तरम् । ३. सुस्थितेति भवितव्यम् । ४. 'हरिणी'मित्येतत्पदमादर्शान्तरे नास्ति । ५. सुस्थितेति पदमादर्शान्तरे न । ६. दक्षिणपादामित्येतदादर्शान्तरे न । ७. स्थितां कारयेदिति पदद्वयमादर्शान्तरे न । ८. दक्षिण इति पदात्पूर्वे 'कुड्यकौतुकयोर्मध्ये' इत्यादर्शान्तरे विद्यते । ५. दक्षिणजानुनेत्यारभ्य संपुटौ वा कारयेदित्यन्तस्य स्थाने ' एकजानुमासीनमुद्धिकासनं वा वामे तथा पुराणमित्यन्यतरादर्शे दृश्यते ।



कारयेत्। एवमासियत्वा हस्तौ सम्पुटौ वा कारयेत्। भित्त्यूर्ध्वभागे भाया-संह्वादिनीभ्यां कामिनीव्याजनीभ्यां २ तुम्बुरुनारदाभ्यां किन्नरिमथुनाभ्यां यक्षविद्याधराभ्यां सनकसनत्कुमाराभ्यां सूर्यचन्द्राभ्यां युक्तमुत्तमं ३ भोग-स्थानकम् ।

तुम्बुरुनारदाभ्यां ४ यक्षविद्याधराभ्यां हीनं मध्यमम् ।
सनकसनत्कुमाराभ्यामादित्यचन्द्राभ्यां पूजकमुनिभ्यां हीन-

वीरस्थानकमूर्तिः।

तृतीयं वीरस्थानकं देवं श्यामामं चतुर्भुजं शङ्कचक्रधरं दक्षिणवामयोः ब्रह्मेशाभ्यां भृगुपुण्याभ्यां किष्किन्धसुन्दराभ्यां सनक सनत्कुमाराभ्यां सूर्यचन्द्राभ्यां युक्तमुक्तमं वीरस्थानकम् ।

किष्किन्धसुन्दराभ्यां ९ सनकसनत्कुमाराभ्यां हीनं मध्यमं वीरस्थानकम् ।

आदित्यचन्द्राभ्यां पूजकमुनिभ्यां हीनमधमं वीरस्थानकम्।

9. अपरभित्त्यूर्धेति पाठान्तरम् । २. व्याजकमुनिभ्यामिति पाठान्तरम् । ३. मध्यममिति पाठान्तरम् । ४. एतत्पदानन्तरमादर्शान्तरे ' किन्नरमिश्चनाभ्यां हीनमधम'मिति विद्यते । ५. एतदादर्शान्तरे न । ६. एतत्पदात्पूर्वं 'देव्या सहे ' त्यादर्शान्तरे दश्यते । ७. सुन्दरीभ्यामिति पाठान्तरम् । ८. एतत्पदात्पूर्व- मादर्शान्तरे 'व्याजकाभ्या'मित्यधिकं दृश्यते । ९. सुन्दरीभ्यामिति पाठान्तरम् ।



आभिचारिकस्थानकमूर्तिः।

चतुर्थमाभिचारिकस्थानकं देवं द्विभुजं चतुर्भुजं वा धूमवर्णं स्यामवस्त्रधरं शुष्कवक्तं शुष्काङ्गं तमोगुणान्वितमूर्ध्वनेत्रं १ ब्रह्मादि-देवैविविजितं पैशाचपद आर्द्राद्यनुक्तनक्षत्रे शर्वर्यां चरराशो स्थापितं विमानं च छक्षणहीनं वा कारयेत् ।

योगासनमूर्तिः ।

अथ योगासनं वक्ष्ये । देवेशं श्वेतामं पीतवाससं चतुर्भुजं जटामौठिं श्वेतपद्मे समासीनम्ध्विस्थित दक्षिणपादमधस्थवामपादमङ्क-विन्यस्तवामकरं शङ्कचक्ररहितपरभुजं श्वेतवस्त्रोत्तरीयं सोपवीतं कुण्ड-छाङ्गदहाराद्याभरणभूषितमीषित्रमीिछतछोचनं च भित्तिपार्श्वे दक्षिणे ब्रह्माणमुत्तरे शङ्करम्ध्वभागे चन्द्रादित्यौ सनकसनत्कुमारौ श्कौतुकाद-क्षिणवामभागयोर्भृगुमार्कण्डेयौ तथा महीमार्कण्डेयौ वा कारयेत्तदुत्तमं योगासनम् ।

४चन्द्रादित्याभ्यां सनकसनत्कुमाराभ्यां हीनं मध्यमम्। भृगुमार्कण्डेयाभ्यां हीनमधमम्।

9. आदर्शान्तरे ऊर्ध्वनेत्रमित्यस्य स्थाने 'नेतृ' इति दृश्यते । २. ऊर्ध्वे-त्यारभ्य परभुजमित्यन्तस्य स्थाने 'दिक्षणे ऊर्ध्वमन्यमधस्स्थमेव ब्रह्मासनमासी-नमासियत्वाङ्के वामावामकरी पह्नवी विन्यस्य अन्यहस्ती शङ्कचकी विना नाकी" इत्यादर्शान्तरे दृश्यते । ३. 'चक्री तु दिक्षणे ' इति पाठान्तरम् । ४.'भृगुमार्कण्डेयाभ्यां हीनं मध्यमम्। चन्द्रादित्याभ्यां हीनं सनकसनत्कुमाराभ्यां हीनमधमं योगासन'मिति पुस्तकान्तरे विद्यते ।



Centre for the Art

भोगासनमूर्तिः ।

देवं सिंहासने समासीनं श्यामलाङ्गं चतुर्मुजं शङ्कचक्रधरमभयवरददक्षिणहस्तकटिविन्यस्तसिंहकर्णवामहस्तं भप्रसारितदक्षिणपादं
दक्षिणे श्रियं देवीं वामपादमाकुञ्च्य दक्षिणं प्रसार्य सिंहासने समासीनां श्वामपार्थे महीं देवीं दक्षिणं पादमाकुञ्च्य वामं प्रसार्य सिंहासनसमासीनामेतयोर्वामदक्षिणकरौ पद्मोत्पल्धरावन्यहस्तौ सिंहासने निहितौ
स्वोरुनिहितौ सिंहकर्णीं वा तद्विपरीतौ वा......दक्षिणोत्तरयोर्ब्रह्मशङ्करौ तथासीनौ भृगुमार्कण्डेयौ चैकजानुक्रमेणासीनावन्यत्सर्वं योगासनवत्कुर्यात् । अअपरमित्तिपार्थे मायासंह्वादिनीभ्यां
तुम्बुरुनारदाभ्यां किन्नरमिथुनाभ्यां यक्षविद्याधराभ्यां सनकसनत्कुमाराभ्यां सूर्यचन्द्राभ्यां भदेवद्रमसमायुक्तमुत्तमं भोगासनम् ।

तुम्बुरुनारदाभ्यां किन्नरमिथुनाभ्यां यक्षविद्याधराभ्यां हीनं मध्यमम् ।

सनकसनत्कुमाराभ्यामादित्यचन्द्राभ्यां पूजकमुनिभ्यां हीनमधमं भोगासनम् ।

 ^{&#}x27;पादेन्यस्ये'ति पाठान्तरम् । २. वामपार्श्व इत्यारभ्य समासी-नामित्यन्तं पुस्तकान्तरे न दृश्यते। ३. 'अन्याभोगस्थानकव'दिति पाठान्तरम्।
 ४. एतत्पदमादर्शान्तरे न। ५. ' देवेन्द्रमौ च' इति पाठान्तरम्।



वीरासनमूर्तिः।

भिंहासनोपरिष्टात्पद्मासने वामपादं समाकुञ्च्य दक्षिणं किञ्चि-त्यसार्य समासीनं चतुर्भुजं राङ्कचक्रधरमभयदक्षिणहस्तं सिंहकणवाम-हस्तं प्रवालाभं स्थामाम्बरधरं पूजकस्थाने दक्षिणे श्रीदेवीं वामे महीदेवीमेकजानुक्रमेणासियत्वा दक्षिणे ब्रह्माणं मार्कण्डेयं वामे राङ्करं भृगुं च गीर्वाण्यौ चामरधारिण्यौ च कारयेत् । सनकसनत्कुमाराभ्यां तुम्बुरुनारदाभ्यां सूर्यचन्द्राभ्यां सहितमुत्तमं वीरासनम् ।

३ तुम्बुरुनारदाम्यां सनकसनत्कुमाराभ्यां कामिनी४व्याजनीभ्यां हीनं मध्यमम् ।

प्रब्रह्मशङ्कराभ्यां सूर्यचन्द्राभ्यां पूजकस्थाने देवीभ्यां हीनमधमं वीरासनम् ।

आभिचारिकासनमूर्तिः।

देवं६ वेदिकासने समासीनं द्विभुजं चतुर्भुजं वा नीलामं स्याम-वस्त्रधरं तमोगुणान्वितमूर्घ्वाक्षं ७देव्यादीन्विना लक्षणहीने विमाने

सिंहासनेत्यारभ्य समासीनमित्यन्तमादर्शान्तरे न दृश्यते ।
 मनुंचेति पाठान्तरम् । ३. एतत्पदात्पूर्वे ब्रह्मशङ्कराभ्यामित्यिष्ठ-कमादर्शान्तरे दृश्यते ४. एतत्पदमादर्शान्तरे न । ५. एतत्पदमादर्शान्तरे न ।
 ६. 'चतुर्थमाभिचारिकासनेनासीनं द्विभुज'मिति पाठान्तरम् । ७. 'देवादि-देवानां विने'ति पाठान्तरम् ।



शत्रुदिङ्मुखे कृष्णाष्टम्यामाद्रीदानुक्तनक्षत्रे रात्रे गर्भालये पैशाचपदे चरराशौ स्थापितमाभिचारिकासनम्।

योगशयनमूर्तिः ।

अथ योगशय्याक्रमं वक्ष्ये । देवं द्विमुजमर्घार्घशयनं पीतश्यामं १ दक्षिणहस्तमुपधाने न्यस्य मौल्यग्रं समुद्भृत्य सम्यक्प्रसार्य वान्यं समाकुञ्च्य तत्कोर्परमूर्ध्वं कृत्वा किटमवलम्ब्याथवा तदूरौ प्रसार्य वा, पादं दक्षिणं प्रसार्य वाममाकुञ्च्य शयानं सर्वाभरणभूषितं किंचिदुन्मीलितलोचनं भृगुपुण्यार्चितं पादपार्थे । मधुकैटभसंयुक्तं च नाम्यम्बुजसमासीनं ब्रह्माणं पञ्चायुधान् गरुडं विष्वक्सेनं सप्तर्षाश्चापरिमत्त्यूर्ध्वभागे प्राञ्जलीकृत्य स्थितान्दक्षिणभित्तिपार्थे ब्रह्माणं वामे शङ्करं च समासीनमेव कारयेत् । एतदुक्तमं योगशयनम् ।

सप्तर्षीन्विष्वक्सेनं च विना मध्यमम् । पूजकमुनिम्यां मधुकैटभाम्यां विनाधमं विज्ञायते ।

^{9.} दक्षिणेत्यारभ्य प्रसार्य वा पादिमत्यन्तस्य स्थाने 'दक्षिणे हस्त मुपधान्येन न्यस्तमौलिसीमान्ते समुद्धृतसम्यक्प्रसारितमन्यहस्तं समाकुश्चित-कीर्परमूर्ध्वं कृत्वा कटकाङ्गुलीययुत्तमथवा तदूरुप्रसारितपादिमत्यादर्शान्तरे हस्यते । २. पुभ्यासार्वितामिति पाठान्तरम् । ३. पादेत्यादर्शान्तरे न ।

भोगशयनमूर्तिः ।

> तुम्बुरुनारदाभ्यां श्लोकपालैश्च विना मध्यमम् । पूजकमुनिभ्यामप्सरोभिश्च विनाधमम् ।

^{9.} आदर्शान्तरे न। २. 'वार्धार्धशायितं गात्रं चळवद्धस्त'मिति पाठान्त-रम् । ३. देवस्य बाहुसंस्पर्शामिति पाठान्तरम् । ४. पादपार्श्व इत्यारभ्य कटकमित्यन्तमादर्शान्तरे न। ५. दक्षिण इति पाठान्तरम् । ६. अदक्षिण इति पाठान्तरम् । ७. एतदनन्तरमश्चिभ्यामित्यधिकमादर्शान्तरे दृश्यते ।



वीरशयनमूर्तिः।

तृतीयं वीरशयनं देवं श्यामाभं चतुर्भुजं शङ्कचक्रधरं सव्यहस्तं शिरोपधानं कृत्वा वामहस्तं प्रसार्य शयानं पादपार्श्वे श्रीभूमिभ्यां पादमर्दकाभ्यां मधुकैटभाभ्यां संयुक्तं कौतुकाद्दक्षिणे मार्कण्डेयं वामे भृगुं नाभिपद्मे समासीनं ब्रह्माणं पञ्चायुधान् गरुडं चन्द्रादित्यौ सप्तर्षान् द्वादशादित्यानेकादशरुद्रान् जयाद्यप्सरसस्तुम्बुरुनारदौ किन्नर-मिथुने सनकसनकुमारौ ब्रह्मशौ च कारयेदिति । तदुक्तमं वीरशयनम् ।

रुद्रादिसैरप्सरोभिर्मुनिभिश्च विना मध्यमम् ।

किन्नरिमथुनाभ्यां सनकसनकुमाराभ्यां पूजकमुनिभ्यां हीन-मधमम् ।

आभिचारिकशयनमूर्तिः।

शेषशयनं छक्षणहीनं ३ द्विफणं द्विवछयमनुन्नतं शिरःपार्श्वे, देवं नीछामं द्विभुजं ४ चतुर्भुजं वा समनयनं भ महानिद्रासमायुक्तं शुष्कवक्त्रं शुष्काङ्गं श्यामवस्त्रधरं सर्वदेवैर्विहीनं ६ कारयेत् । एत-दुत्तममाभिचारिकं शयनम् ।

^{9.} आदर्शान्तरे 'किन्नरिमधुने' इति न । २. एतदादर्शान्तरे न । ३. 'सलक्षण' मिति पाठान्तरम् । ४. एतदादर्शान्तरे न । ५. समगयनिति पाठान्तरम् । समशयनिति स्यात् । ६. सर्वदेवानकविना चोत्तरमुखमाभिचारिकशयनिति पाठान्तरम् ।



एकफणमेकवळयं भिष्यमम् । सर्पदेहं विना समस्थळशयनमधमम् । (वैंखानसागमे ॥)

१. शयनमिति पाठान्तरम् ।

द्शावताराः।

द्शावताराः ।

मत्स्यमूर्तिः ।

मत्स्यावतारिणं देवं मत्स्याकारं प्रकल्पयेत् ।

कूर्ममूर्तिः।

कूर्मावतारिणं देवं कमठाकृतिमालिखेत् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशपटले ॥)

वराहः।

आदिवराहं चतुर्भुजं शङ्खचकधरं सस्यश्यामानिभं नागेन्द्र र-फणामणिस्थापितदक्षिणपादं तदूरौ महीं दधानं दक्षिणहस्तेन देव्योः पादौ गृह्धन्तं वामहस्तेन तामुपगृह्धन्तं मुखेन देवीं जिन्नन्तं कृत्वा तां महीं प्राङ्गर्लीकृतहस्तां प्रसारितपादां पुष्पाम्बरधरां श्यामाभां किंचिदेवं

१. सन्ध्याश्यामनिभिति पाठान्तरम्। २. नागेन्द्रेखारभ्य कृत्वेखन्तस्य स्थाने 'पादं दक्षिणं सपत्नीकं नागेन्द्रस्य फणामणिस्थापितं वामकरस्थापि-कलामुत्कमणाय कुश्चितविस्ताराभ्यां महीमादाय देवेशस्य आरूढाभ्यां द्वयो-स्संन्यस्य देवस्य इस्तेन दक्षिणे देव्याः पादौ गृहीत्वा तस्यापरभागे वामहस्तेन धारयन् देवस्य मुखेन देवीं जिघ्नन्तं वा कारयेत्।' इखादर्शान्तरे दृश्यते।

समीक्ष्य ब्रीडाहर्षेण संयुक्तां सर्वाभरणसंयुतां देवस्य स्तनान्तां वा पञ्चतालेन मानेन कारयेत् । (वैखानसागमे षट्पञ्चाशपटले ॥)

नृवराहं प्रवक्ष्यामि सूकरास्येन शोभितम् ।
गदापद्मधरं धात्रीं दंष्ट्रप्रेण समुद्धृताम् ॥
बिभ्राणं कोर्परे वामे विस्मयोत्फुळ्ळोचनाम् ।
नीळोत्पळधरां देवीमुपरिष्टात्प्रकल्पयेत् ॥
दक्षिणं किटसंस्थं च बाहुं तस्य प्रकल्पयेत् ।
कूर्मपृष्ठे पदं चैकमन्यन्नागेन्द्रमूर्धनि ॥
अथवा सूकराकारं महाकायं किचिळिखेत् ।
तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्राप्रघोणास्यस्कन्धकर्णोर्ध्वरोमकम् ॥
(शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशपटळे ॥)

नराङ्गो वाथ कर्तव्यो भूवराहो गदादिभृत् । दक्षिणे वामके शङ्कं छक्ष्मीर्वा पद्ममेव वा ॥ श्रीर्वामकूर्परस्था तु क्ष्मानन्तौ चरणानुगौ । वराहस्थापनाद्राज्यं भवाब्धितरणं भवेत् ॥ (अग्निपु० ४९ अ०॥)

ऐश्वर्यसंनिरुद्धश्च वराहो भगवान् हरिः । ऐश्वर्यशक्त्या दंष्ट्राप्रसमुद्भृतवसुन्धरः ॥ नृवराहोऽथवा कार्यश्शेषो।परिगतः प्रमुः । शेषश्चतुर्मुजः कार्यश्चारुरत्नफणान्वितः ॥

आश्चयार्फुल्लनयनो देववीक्षणतत्परः। कर्तव्यौ सीरमुसलौ करयोस्तस्य यादव!॥ सर्पभोगश्च कर्तव्यस्तथैव रचिताञ्चालि:। आळीढस्थानसंस्थानस्तत्पृष्ठे भगवानभवेत् ॥ वामारत्निगता तस्य योषिद्रूपा वसुन्धरा। नमस्कारपरा तस्य कर्तव्या द्विभजा श्रमा ॥ यस्मिन् भुजे धरा देवी तत्र शङ्ककरो भवेत् । अन्ये तस्य कराः कार्याः पद्मचक्रगदाधराः ॥ हिरण्याक्षाशिरश्छेदचक्रोद्वत्तकरोऽथवा । मृतोद्धृतहिरण्याक्षस्सुमुखो भगवान्भवेत् ॥ मूर्तिमन्तमनैश्वर्यं हिरण्याक्षां विदुर्बुधाः । ऐश्वर्येणाविनाशेन स निरस्तोऽरिमर्दनः ॥ नृवराहोऽथवा कार्यो ध्याने कपिलवस्थितः। द्विभुजस्वथवा कार्यः पिण्डानिर्वपनोद्यतः ॥ समप्रक्रोडरूपेण बहुदानवमध्यगः। नृवराहो वराहश्च कर्तव्यः क्ष्माविदारणः ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

मत्स्यकूमीं स्वस्वरूपी नृवराहो गदाम्बुजे । बिश्रच्छयामो वराहास्यो दंष्ट्राप्रेणोद्भृतां धराम् ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)



प्रलयवराहः।

वक्ष्ये प्रलयवराहं वामपादं समाकुञ्च्य दक्षिणं प्रसार्य सिंहासने समासीनं नीलामं शङ्क्षचक्रधरमभयदिक्षणहस्तम्रुप्राति-ष्ठितवामहस्तं पीताम्बरधरं सर्वाभरणभूषितं कारायित्वा तस्य दिक्षणे देवीं महीं पादं वाममाकुञ्च्य दिक्षणं प्रसार्यासीनां स्यामाभां सर्वा-भरणभूषितामुत्पलधरवामकरामासननिहितदिक्षणकरां किंचिदेवं समी-क्ष्य विस्मयोत्फुळ्ळोचनां कारयेत्।

यज्ञवराहः।

अथ यज्ञवराहं श्वेताभं चतुर्भुजं शङ्क्षचक्रधरं वामपादं समा-कुञ्च्य दक्षिणं प्रसार्य सिंहासने समासीनं पीताम्बरधरं सर्वाभरण-भूषितं कारियत्वा तस्य दिक्षणे देवीं श्रियं हेमामां वामपादं समा-कुञ्च्य दिक्षणं प्रसार्यासीनां पद्मधरवामहस्तामासने निहितदिक्षण-हस्तां वामपार्श्वे महीं देवीं सस्यश्यामिनमां दिक्षणपादमाकुञ्च्य वामं प्रसार्यासीनामुत्पळधरदिक्षणहस्तामासने निहितवामहस्तां देवं किं-चित्समीक्ष्य विस्मयोत्फुळ्ळोचनां कारियत् । त्रयाणां वराहाणां तत्तद्रूपं कौतुकविम्बं विष्णुं चतुर्भुजं वा कारियत् ।

नरसिंह: ।

नारसिंहो द्विविघो गिरिजस्थूण^२जश्चेति । तयोर्मुखं सिंहस्ये-वान्यन्नराकारं तस्य मूर्घादिपादतलान्तं सर्विशतिशताङ्गुलं.......

नीलाभित्यारभ्य प्रसार्यासीनाभित्यन्तमादर्शान्तरे नास्ति ।
 स्थूणाज इति भवितव्यम् ।



Centre for the Alle

......नारसिंहं देवं सिंहासने पादं दक्षिणं प्रसार्य वाममाकुञ्च्य समासीनं चतुर्भुजं शक्षचक्रधरं कुन्देन्दुधवल्प्रमं रक्तवस्त्रधरं सर्वाभरणभूषितं करण्डिकामकुटयुतं पूर्वं दक्षिणकरमभयं दधानं वामं कट्यवल्रिम्बतम्र्रस्थं वा कारयेत् । तद्दक्षिणे श्रियं देवीं वामपादमाकुञ्च्य दक्षिणं प्रसार्यासीनां पद्मधरवामहस्तामासने निहितदिश्चणहस्तां सुवर्णाभां सर्वाभरणभूषितां वामपार्थे महीं देवीं दंक्षिणं पादमाकुञ्च्य वामं प्रसार्यासीनामुत्पलधरदक्षिणहस्तामासने निहितवामहस्तां स्थामाभां सर्वाभरणभूषितां कारयेत् । अथवा सिंहासनस्योध्वे वामं पादं प्रसार्यान्यमाकुञ्च्य तज्जानूष्वे दक्षिणहस्तं गजहस्तवत्प्रसार्य वाममूरौ संन्यस्यासीनं शक्षचक्रधरं देवीभ्यां सहितं कारयेत् ।

केवलनरसिंह:।

केवलं नृसिंहदेवं पद्मपीठोपरिष्टाद् द्वौ पादौ व्यत्ययेन न्यस्योत्कुटिकासनेनासयित्वोरुमध्ये वस्त्रेणाबध्य सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं चतुर्भुजं शक्कचक्रधरमन्यहस्तौ जानूपरिष्टात्प्रसारितौ व कारयेत्।

(वैखानसागमे ॥)

आसीनं द्विभुजं देवं प्रमत्तवदनेक्षणम् । श्वेतस्फटिकसङ्काशं चतुर्बोह्नमथापि वा ॥



१. प्रसारितवियुक्तं वा संस्थापयेदिति पुस्तकान्तरे दश्यते ।

आजानुलम्बिनौ बाहु कर्तव्यौ तत्र दक्षिणे। समीपे कल्पयेचकं वामे शक्षं समीपतः ॥ ऊर्घ्वस्थिताम्यां बाहुम्यां दक्षिणे पङ्कजं न्यसेत् । वामे बाहो गदामाम्यां १ लिखेचित्रविशारदः ॥

(शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद्गन्थे॥)

स्थौणनारसिंहः।

अथ रस्थुणनारसिंहं सोपाधानसिंहासने रे वामपादमाकुञ्च्यान्यं प्रसार्य समासीनं चतुर्भुजं शङ्कचक्रधरमभयक ४दानदक्षिणहस्तम्रुप्रति-ष्ठितवामहस्तं 'सटास्कन्धसंयुक्तं तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रेक्षणं भयानकं श्वेताभं रक्ताम्बरधरं सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं कारयेत् । तस्य कोपशान्त्यर्थं पार्श्वयो-र्दक्षिणवामयोः श्रीमह्यौ प्रह्लादं वन्दमानं च कारयेत् । दक्षिणे नारदं वीणाहस्तं भित्तिपार्श्वे परितः प्रागाद्यैशानान्तमिन्द्रादिलोकपालान्वन्द-मानांश्च कारयेत्।

(वैखानसागमे ॥)

१. 'गदां रम्या'मिति किमु स्यात् ? २. स्थीणेति स्यात् । ३. सोपान इति पाठान्तरम् । ४. दक्षिणं पूर्वमभयमिति पाठान्तरम् । ५. एतदादर्शान्तरे नास्ति । ६. 'भयानकं चेद्धीमं रक्ताम्बरधर'मित्यादर्शान्तरे दृश्यते । ७. एतद्वाक्यादनन्तर 'मथवा षोडशद्वादशहस्तैर्युक्तं त्रिभागं स्थितं वामोरी सरेन्द्रं विन्यस्योरसि हस्ताभ्यां नखेर्भेदयित्वा दक्षिणभागे चैकैकाभयप्रदान-मेकेन श्रोताङ्ग्लीय विन्यस्यासं वामे चैकेन मकुटप्रहणमेकेन मुष्टिप्रहरण-मन्येर्दमनं वाशीघां सतीत्येवमातिभयानकं कृत्वा' इत्यधिकमादर्शान्तरे विद्यते।

नृतिंहस्याकृतिं वक्ष्ये रौद्रिषङ्गमुखेक्षणाम् ।

मुजाष्टकसमायुक्तां १स्कन्धपीनसमाश्रिताम् ॥

हिरण्यकशिपुं दैत्यं दारयन्तीं नखाङ्क्ररैः ।

ऊरोरुपरि पीनस्य खङ्गखेटकधारिणम् ॥

तस्यान्त्रमाला निष्कृत्य बाहुयुग्मेन बिश्रतीम्।

मध्यस्थिताभ्यां बाहुभ्यां दक्षिणे चक्रपङ्कजौ ॥

कौमोदकीं गदां शङ्कं बाहुभ्यामिति वामतः ।

नीलोत्पलवदच्छायां ३ किं वा चम्पकसप्रभाम् ॥

तप्तकाञ्चनसङ्काशां बालार्कसदशीं लिखेत् ।

(शिल्परने पञ्चविंशपटले ॥)

नरसिंहो विवृत्तास्यो वामोरुक्षतदानवः । तद्वक्षो दारयन्माली स्फुरचक्रगदाधरः ॥

(अम्रिपु० ४९ अ०॥)

य एवं भगवान्विष्णुर्नरसिंहवपुर्धरः ।
ध्यानविधिस्स एवोक्तः परमज्ञानवर्धनः ॥
पीनस्कन्धकटिग्रीवः क्रशमध्यः क्रशोदरः ।

सिंहाननो नृदेहश्च नीलवासाः प्रभान्वितः ॥

१. पीनस्कन्धेति स्यात् । २. निष्कृष्येति भवितव्यम् । ३. दलेति स्यात् ।

आलीढस्थानसंस्थानस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ।

ज्वालामालाकुलमुखो ज्वालाकेसरमण्डलः ॥

हिरण्यकशिपोर्वक्षः पाटयन्नखरैः खरैः ।

नीलोत्पलाभः कर्तव्यो देवजानुगतस्तथा ॥

हिरण्यकशिपुर्दैत्यस्तमज्ञानं विदुर्बुधाः ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

नृसिंहस्सिहवक्त्रोऽतिदंष्ट्रालः कुटिलोर्हकः । हिरण्योरस्स्थलासक्तविदारणकरद्वयः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

यानकनरसिंहः।

अथ यानकनरसिंहं वीशस्कन्धोपरिष्टाच्छेषोत्सङ्गे समासीनं तत्कणैः पञ्चभिः [छ*] न्नमौिलं चतुर्भुजं शङ्कचक्रधरं सर्वाभरणभूषितं कारयेत् । अथवाष्टाभिर्द्धिरष्टाभिर्वा भुजैर्युक्तं भयानकं दैत्यवधानुरूपं नृसिंहं स्थूणजं कारयेत् ।

(वैखानसागमे ॥)

वामनः।

अथ वामनं पञ्चतालमितिं द्विभुजं छत्रदण्डधरं कौपीनवाससं शिखापुस्तकमेखलोपवीतकृष्णाजिनसमायुतं पवित्रपाणि बालरूपं ब्रह्मवर्चस्विनं कारयेत् ।

(वैखानसागमे ॥)

१. एतदनन्तरं 'मूर्घीदिपादतलान्तं षडज्जुलं मिलाधिकमादर्शान्तरे दस्यते ।

कृष्णाजिन्युपवीती स्याच्छत्री धृतकमण्डलुः । कुण्डली शिखया युक्तः कुब्जाकारो महोदरः ॥ (शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशपटले ॥)

छत्री दण्डी वामनस्स्यादथवा स्याचतुर्भुजः । (अग्निपु० ४७ अ० ॥)

कर्तव्यो वामनो देवस्सङ्कटैर्गात्रपर्विभः । पीनगात्रश्च कर्तव्यो दण्डी चाध्ययनोद्यतः ॥ दूर्वाञ्यामश्च कर्तव्यः कृष्णाजिनधरस्तथा ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

वामनस्सिशिखश्स्यामो दण्डी पीनोऽम्बुपात्रवान् । (रूपमण्डने ॥)

त्रिविक्रमः।

भित्रविक्रमस्त्रिविधः प्रोक्तो छोकेषु तिपदन्यासाद् भूछोकाक्रम-णार्थं जानुमात्रमन्तिरक्षिछोकाक्रमणार्थं नाभिमात्रं स्वर्गछोकाक्रमणार्थं छछाटमात्रं चोर्ध्वपादो भवेत् । एतेषु यथेष्टरूपं निश्चित्य पूर्ववचतुर्वि-

१. तिविकमं तिथा प्रोक्तं लोकेति पदिवन्यासाद् भोलोकात्क्रमेण ललाटसीमान्तमुद्भृतमेतैर्यथेष्टानिरूपं निश्चित्य पूर्ववचतुर्विशतिशताङ्गुलमेदेन देवं चतुर्भुजमप्टमुजं वा अष्टमुजं चेद्दक्षिणं चक्रासिशक्तिथरं वामे खेटकशाङ्गि हलमुसलधरमेवमप्टमुजं चतुर्भुजो दक्षिणे चक्रं वामे शङ्कं तद्विपरीतं स्ववामपादं दक्षिणं स्थितं वामं प्रसारितं दक्षिणमुत्तानकरं वामं प्रसारितपादेन सह प्रसारितं स्थामाभं रक्ताम्बरथरं सर्वाभरणभूषितं तत्पृष्ठे कल्पृहरिन्द्रच्छत्वथर-



शतितालविभागेन देवमष्टबाहुं चतुर्बाहुं वाष्ट्रभुजे दक्षिणहस्ते चक्रशङ्क्षगदाशाङ्गहल्रधरं चतुर्भुजे दक्षिणहस्तेन चक्रधरं वाम-हस्तेन शङ्खधरमभयं वरदं वा दधानं दक्षिणहस्ते, प्रसारितपादेन प्रसारितवामहस्तं स्थितदक्षिणपादं प्रसारितोद्धतवामपादं स्थामाभं रक्ता-म्बरधरं सर्वाभरणभूषितं, तत्पृष्ठे कल्पहुमामिन्द्रश्ळत्रमुभयोः पार्श्वयो र्जवनजलेरी चामरधारिणो तदूर्घ्वे दक्षिणे दिवाकरं वामे निशाकरं तथा सन् भनकसनत्कुमारी च कृत्वा प्रसारितपादस्योर्ध्वभागे ब्रह्माणं तत्पादं प्रगृह्य हस्ताभ्यां प्रक्षालयन्तं कृत्वा तत्स्रोतसीं गङ्गां श्वेताभां नाभेरूर्धं शङ्करं प्राञ्जलीकृतहस्तं च कारयेत् । पादपार्थे नमुचिमंम्र-ममाणं (?) वामपार्थे ऋतुविन्नकरं तं मुष्टिना प्रहरन्तं गरुडं, दक्षिणे वामनं तत्पार्श्वे बिं हेमाभं सर्वाभरणभूषितं सपत्नीकं हर्षेण पाणिभ्यां हेमकलशमुद्धरन्तं तस्योर्ध्वे जाम्बवन्तं भेरीताडनपरं च कारयेत् । अतानुक्तं सर्वं भूभर्तुर्विधिना कारयेत् । त्रिविक्रमस्य कौतुकं विष्णुं चतुर्भुजमेव कारयेत्।

(वैखानसागमे ॥)

मुभी पार्श्वे जवनं जलेशी चामरधारिणी तदूर्वे दक्षिणादिवामकरं दक्षिणे निशाकरं तथा सनकसन्यससनत्कुमारी च प्रसारितभागस्य ऊर्ध्वपादे ब्रह्माणं तत्पादं प्रगृह्य हस्ताभ्यां प्रक्षालनं कृत्वा तच्छ्रोत्रस्योरुगणपार्श्वे तद्भागी ऊर्ध्व-मन्यत्सर्वे हरेरिव कारयेत्।' इत्यादर्शान्तरे तिविक्रमलक्षणं दश्यते। १. सन्य-सिमिति स्यात्।



त्रिविक्रमक्रमं वक्ष्ये वामपादेन मेदिनीम् । आक्रामन्तं द्वितीयेन साकल्येन नभस्स्थलम् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशपटले ॥)

सजलाम्बुदसंकाशस्तथा कार्यस्तिविक्रमः।

दण्डपाशधरः कार्यश्शङ्खचक्रगदाधरः ॥

शङ्खचक्रगदापद्माः कार्यास्तस्य सुरूपिणः।

निर्देहास्ते न कर्तव्याश्शेषं कार्यं तु पूर्ववत् ॥

एकोर्डूबदनः कार्यो देवो विष्फारितेक्षणः ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

जामद्ग्न्यरामः।

जामदग्न्यरामं मध्यमदशतालेन मितं सिवंशतिशताङ्गुलं द्विभुजं रक्ताभं श्वेतवस्त्रधरं दक्षिणहस्तेन परशुधरमुद्देश्यवामकरं जटामकुटधरं सोपवीतं सर्वाभरणभूषितमेवं कारयेत् । कौतुकं तद्रूपं विष्णुं चतुर्भुजं वा कारयेत् ।

(वैखानसागमे॥)

रामश्चापेषुहस्तस्त्यात्खङ्गी परश्चनान्वितः । (अग्निपु० ४९ अ०॥)

१. ' मृदेहास्ते' इति स्यात् ।



कार्यस्तु भार्गवो रामो जटामण्डलदुर्दशः ।
हस्तेऽस्य परशुः कार्यः कृष्णाजिनधरस्य तु ॥
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

जटाजिनधरो रामो भार्गवः परञ्जं दधत् । (रूपमण्डने ॥)

राघवरामः।

अथ राघवरामं सर्विशतिशताङ्गुलमितं द्विभुजं तिभङ्गस्थितं १ दक्षिणेन हस्तेन शरधरं वामेन चापधरं श्यामामं रक्ताम्बरधरं किरीटा-चामरणान्वितं १ कारयेत् । देवस्य बाहुसमां देवीं सीतां १ नवार्ध-तालमानेनामङ्गवशाद्रुक्मामां शुकपिञ्छनिभाम्बरधरां सर्वाभरणभूषितां धम्मिछ्बन्धयुतां करण्डिकामकुटोपेतां वामहस्तेन नीलोत्फुछपग्रधरां प्रसारितदक्षिणहस्तां कारयेत् । देवस्य दक्षिणे पार्श्वे देवं ४ किञ्चित्समी-क्ष्य विस्मयोत्फुछलोचनां देवीं ५ कारयेत् । वामपार्श्वे सौमित्रिं ६ देवस्य कर्णसीमान्तं बाह्वन्तं वा लक्ष्मणं दशतालं षोडशाधिकशताङ्गुलं.......

१. 'त्रिभक्तसतो' इति पाठान्तरम् । २. एतत्पदादनन्तरं दशरथामित्या-दर्शान्तरे दश्यते । ३. स्थितामिति पाठान्तरम् । ४. देवीमिति पाठान्तरम् ।
 ५. एतदादर्शान्तरे न । ६. 'सौमितिं देवस्थे'ति पदद्वयमादर्शान्तरे न ।
 ७. 'उद्वेद्धेत्यारभ्य किंचिक्र्र्वाननं कारथे'दित्यन्तस्य स्थाने 'भूषणाश्चितं सुवर्णाभं श्यामाम्बरधरं चापधरं रामवित्रिथतं कारथेत् । हनूमन्तं प्रमुखे

धरं सुवर्णवर्णं स्यामाम्बरधरं समभङ्गान्वितं कारयेत् । हनूमन्तं प्रमुखे किंचिद् दक्षिणमाश्रित्य स्थितं देवस्य स्तनान्तं नाभ्यन्तमूरुमूळान्तं वा सप्तताळमितं द्विभुजं दक्षिणेन हस्तेनास्यं वामेन स्ववस्त्रं च पिधानं र किश्चिद्र्ष्याननं कारयेत् ।

(वैखानसागमे ॥)

रामश्चापी शरी खड्गी शङ्की वा द्विभुजस्स्मृतः । (अग्निपु० ४९ अ०॥)

रामो दाशरिथः कार्यो राजलक्षणलालितः । भरतो लक्ष्मणश्चेव शतुष्ठश्च महाशयाः ॥ तथैव सर्वे कर्तन्याः किं तु मौलिविवर्जिताः ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

रामश्रारेषुधृक्छयामः ससीरमुसलो बलः।

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

आग्नेये राघवं पश्चिमाभिमुखमुत्तराभिमुखं वा ३ श्यामाभी रक्ताम्बरो मकुटादिसर्वाभरणसंयुक्तः श्रीवत्साङ्को द्विभुजो दक्षिण इषु-

किं निद्दक्षिणमाश्रित्य देवस्य स्तनान्तं वोदय सप्ततालवेदाधिकाशीतिमात्रं द्विभुजं दीनमूर्ध्वाननं दक्षिणेनास्यं पिधाय वामहस्तेन स्वपादान्तं निगृह्य तद्वि॰ परीतं जानुमध्यमाकर्णस्थितं कपिराजं कारयेत् । ' इत्यादर्शान्तरे दश्यते । 9. हस्तेनास्यमित्येतदनन्तरं पिद्धानमिति भवितव्यम् । २. द्धानमितिस्यात् ३. एतादशस्थलेषु यथायोग्यं 'कारयेत् । स' इत्यध्याहार्थम् ।



धरो वामे धनुरवलम्ब्य तिभङ्गसंस्थितो माघमासे पुनर्वसूजातस्सीतापति रथान्यत्सर्वमादिमूर्तेरिव, रामो दाशरिधं वीरं काकुत्स्थमिति ।

तस्य दक्षिणे सीता हेमामा शुक्काम्बरा वामे पद्मधरी दक्षिणह-स्तप्रसारिता दक्षिणं स्थितं वाममाकुञ्च्य पादमुद्धन्धकौटिकौन्तलं २ करण्डिकामकुटसंयुक्ता वा सीताद्यक्षरबीजान्यत्सर्वं २श्रीमिव, सीतामयो-निजां लक्ष्मीं वैदेहीमिति ।

वामे सौमित्रिं रक्तामं श्यामाम्बरं द्विभुजो रामवित्त्मङ्गस्थि-तश्चापधरश्चोद्धन्धकौन्तलयुतो वैशाखे रोहिणीजातो लक्षाद्यक्षरबीजोऽ-न्यत्सर्वं रामवत्, सौमित्रिं रामानुजं लक्ष्मणं लक्ष्मीवर्धनमिति ।

दक्षिणे भरतक्ष्यामाभो रक्ताम्बरोद्धन्धकौन्तलयुतक्शरचाप-खङ्गखेटकधरो द्विभुजिस्त्रभङ्गस्थितश्चैत्रे स्वात्युद्भवो मलेशो भगाद्यक्ष-रबीजः श्रीवत्सकौस्तुभोऽन्यत्सर्वं रामवत्, भरतं कैकेयीसुतं रामानुजं धर्मचारिणमिति ।

वामे शत्रुघ्नो हेमाभो रक्ताम्बरोद्धन्धकौन्तल्युतो ज्येष्ठमासे धनिष्ठाजातो नामाद्यक्षरबीजो निर्मलेशोऽन्यत्सर्वं लक्ष्मणवत्, शत्रुघ्नं रामप्रियं विजयं भरतानुजमिति।

रामिमिति भवितव्यम्। २. 'उद्गृद्धकुटिलकुन्तले' ति भवितव्यम्।
 श्रिय इवेति भवितव्यम्।



दक्षिणे पुरतोऽञ्जनाभः श्वेतवस्त्रधरः किप्रस्पस्तर्वाभरणभूषितो दिसुजो दक्षिणेनास्यं पिधाय वामेन वस्त्रं विधायावनतगात्रस्तीताया वार्ताविज्ञापनपरो मृगवाहनो दण्डध्वजो महानादरवः श्रावणे मासि श्रवणजः कलाद्यक्षरबीजो हनूमन्तः किपराजं हनूमन्तं शब्दराशिं महामतिमिति ।

दक्षिणे शरं नपुंसकं श्यामाभं श्वेताम्बरं त्रिनेत्रं रौद्रसमुद्रघो-षरवं वायुवाहनं पक्षध्वजं शिरिस शरभृतं माघमासे वारुण्यजातं? शराद्यक्षरबीजं शरं महारवममोघं तीक्ष्णधारमिति ।

🊁 वामे	
श्वेतामो रक्ताम्बरोकवदना द्विभुजः प्राञ्जलीव	हतः३ पादाव-
नतियुक्तो मृगध्यजवाहनो वैशाख आश्लेषजो मेघरव	
बलमर्तस्रु	
कृष्णवर्णो रक्तकेशक्शसदंष्ट्रिणो (१) द्विभुजं शूलधरो	हृदयेऽञ्जलि-
संयुक्तो मूळजातो मेघवाहनो	
विभीषणं राक्ष्स	
प्रियमिति ।	

इन्मानिति भवितव्यम् । २. वारुणीजातिमिति भवितव्यम् ।
 प्राञ्जलीकृतहस्त इति भवितव्यम् ।



अभिमुखेऽङ्गदश्स्वेताभो रक्ताम्बरो रक्तवत्त्त्रो द्विभुजः प्राङ्गछी-कृतः १ पादावनत...... रोहिणीजातस्तुङ्गाद्यक्षरबीजोऽङ्गदं २ वालिपुत्तं रामभक्तं देवप्रियमिति । (वैखानसागम एकविंशपटले ॥)

बलभद्ररामः।

अथ बलभद्ररामं मध्यमं ३ दशतालमितिं द्विभुजं त्रिनतं दाक्षि-णहस्तेन मुसलघरं वामेन हलधरं श्वेतामं रक्तवस्त्रधरमुद्धद्धकुन्तलं दक्षिणे रेवतीं देवीं पद्मिकञ्जलकवर्णां पुष्पाम्बरघरां दक्षिणेन हस्तेन पद्मधरां प्रसारितवामहस्तामेवं कारयेत्। तद्भूपं कौतुकं विष्णुं चतुर्भुजं वा कारयेत्।

(वैखानसागमे ॥)

बलदेवो हलपाणिर्मदिविश्वमलोचनश्च कर्तव्यः । बिश्चलुण्डलमेकं शङ्केन्दुमृणालगौरवपुः ॥ एकोनांशा कार्या देवी बलदेवकृष्णयोर्मध्ये । किर्दिसंस्थितवामकरा सरोजिमतरेण चोद्वहती ॥ कार्या चतुर्भुजा सा वामकराभ्यां सपुस्तकं कमलम् । द्वाम्यां दक्षिणपार्थे वरमर्थिष्वक्षसूत्रं च ॥

१. 'प्राञ्जलीकृतहस्त' इति भवितव्यम् । २. 'स्वङ्गाद्यक्षरबीज' इति स्यात् । ३. 'मध्यमदशतालमिति 'मिति भवितव्यम् ।



वामेष्वष्टभुजायाः कमण्डलुश्चापमम्बुजं शास्त्रम् । वरशरदर्पणयुक्तास्सव्यभुजास्साक्षसूत्राश्च ॥ (बृहत्संहितायामष्टपञ्चाशत्तमाध्याये ॥)

गदालाङ्गलधारी च रामो वाथ चतुर्भुजः । वामोर्ध्वे लाङ्गलं दद्यादधश्शङ्कं सुशोभनम् ॥ (अग्निपु० ४९ अ०॥)

सीरपाणिर्बलः कार्यो मुसली चैव कुण्डली । श्वेतोऽतिनीलवसनो मदोदश्चितलोचनः ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

कृष्णः ।

कृष्णस्य लक्षणं वक्ष्ये । मध्यमं १ दशतालमितिं सविंशतिशताङ्गुलं १ द्विभुजं श्यामाभं रक्तवस्त्रधरं सर्वाभरणभूषितं १किरीटिनमुद्वद्रकुन्तलं वा ४ दक्षिणेन ५ हस्तेन क्रीडायष्टिधरं वामोद्यतकरकूर्परहिकासूत्रादध-

^{9.} मध्यमदशतालेति भवितव्यम् । २. एतद्विशेषणमन्यतरादर्शे न । ३. एतत्पदमन्यतरादर्शे न । ४. एतदन्यतरादर्शे न । ५. दक्षिणेनेत्यारभ्य मार्गेणेत्यन्तस्य स्थाने 'दक्षिणेन हस्तेन दक्षिणकरकटकाग्रं नाभिदग्नं वा तस्मात्....अन्यत्सर्वे राघवस्योक्तवत् ।' इत्येवमन्यतरादर्शे हस्येते ।



स्तादथोर्ध्वकरमन्यत्सर्वं राघवस्योक्तमार्गेण । दक्षिणे रुक्मिणी देवीं हेमामां धम्मिळकुन्तल्युतामुद्धद्धकुन्तल्यं वा प्रसारितदक्षिणहस्तां सपद्मवामहस्तां तथा वामपार्थे सत्यमामां श्यामाभां श्रीरोरुहबन्ध-धम्मिळ्युतामुद्धद्धकुन्तल्युतां वा सोत्पलदक्षिणहस्तां प्रसारितवाम-हस्तां सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तां कारयेत् । देवीभ्यां करण्डिकामकुटं वेति केचित् । देवस्य वामपार्थे गरुडं प्राञ्जलीकृत्य सुस्थितं कारयेत् । देवस्य दक्षिणहस्तं लीलायष्टियुतं वामं स्वाङ्खं वा कारयेत् । तद्वृपं कौतुकं विष्णुं चतुर्भुजं वा कारयेत् ।

(वैखानसागमे ॥)

कृष्णश्चन्नधरः कार्यो नीलोत्पलदलच्छविः । इन्दीवरधरा कार्या तस्य साक्षाच रुक्मिणी ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

9. धिम्मिल्लेखारभ्य सपद्मवामहस्तामित्यन्तस्य स्थाने 'शिरोरहधिम्मिल्ल-युतामुद्धन्धकौन्तलां वामहस्तं दक्षिणं प्रसार्य वामं पद्मे'त्यन्यतरादर्शे दृश्यते । २. धिम्मिल्लकुन्तलयुतामिति पाठान्तरम् । ३. एतदन्यतरादर्शे न । ४. वेत्यारभ्य कारयेदित्यन्तस्य स्थाने 'वामहस्तं दक्षिणं सपुष्पं वामं प्रसार्य किंचिद्देवं समीक्ष्य सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तां कारयती' त्येवमन्यतरादर्शे विद्यते । ५. देवीभ्या-मित्यारभ्य देवस्येत्यन्तमन्यतरादर्शे न । ६. 'वामोतकूर्परं सशक्कं वे'ति पाठान्तरम् ।



नवनीतनटः ।

नवनीतनटस्य वामपादमाकुञ्च्य १ स्थितं दक्षिणमुत्तानकुश्चितं दक्षिणहस्तमभयं २ नवनीतयुतं वा ३ वामं प्रसार्योत्तानं ४ सर्वा-भरणभूषितमम्बरहीनमम्बरधरायुतं ५ नवनीतनृत्तरूपं कारयेत् ।

वेणुगोपालः ।

गोपीगोपगोकन्याभिः परिवृतं दक्षिणं सत्ययोद्यतपादं वामं सुस्थितमाहृत्य^६ द्विहस्ताभ्यामङ्गलीषु वेणुविवरान्संयोज्य विभङ्गभङ्गगान-रससमान्वित^७ गोपालं गायकम् ।

(वैखानसागमे ॥)

गोपालप्रतिमां कुर्याद्वेणुवादनतत्पराम् । बर्हापीडां घन्स्यामां द्विभुजामूर्ध्वसंस्थिताम् ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

पार्थसारथिः।

रथारूढं ध्वजाश्वचऋमुकुलादिरथाङ्गेर्युक्तं रथं ऋत्वा पार्थं सचापं प्राञ्जलीऋत्याधस्स्थले स्थितं चोपरि यत्न यष्टिपाशौ गृहीत्वा

किंचित्संस्थितमिति पाठान्तरम् । २. 'दक्षिणमभी'ति पाठान्तरम् ।
 एतदादर्शान्तरे न । ४. प्रसार्यानुत्तानमिति पाठान्तरम् । ५. 'अम्बराधार-युत'मिति पाठान्तरम् । किं तु 'अम्बरधरं ने'ति स्यात् । ६. एतत्पदात्पूर्वे 'नेणु' मिति स्यात् । ७. 'तिमङ्गभिङ्ग'भिति स्यात् । ८. 'यन्त्तयष्टिपाशा'निति स्यात् ।



दक्षपादं स्थितं वाममुद्भृत्य रथिभत्तौ संस्थाप्य दक्षिणहस्तेन व्याख्यान-निर्णयाङ्गुलिमुद्रया संयुक्तं पार्थसाराथिरूपं कारयेत् ।

मद्नगोपालः।

रक्तवर्णो दशभुजस्सर्वाछङ्कारभूषितः । शङ्कचक्रगदापद्मपाशाङ्कुशसुमाञ्चगान् ॥ इक्षुकोदण्डमन्याभ्यां वादयन्वेणुमादरात् । षोडशच्छदपद्मस्थष्यट्कोणोपरि संस्थितः ॥ गोपालो मदनाख्योऽयं मन्दस्मितमुखाम्बुजः । स्वरपत्रस्थगोपीभिरादरादीक्षितोऽवतात् ॥ (पाञ्चरात्रे ॥)

कालियाहिमर्दकः।

एवमेव कालियाहिफणोपिर स्थितं दक्षिणहस्तं सपताकं वाम-करेणाहिपुच्छं संगृह्य नृत्यन्तं कारयेत्। कृष्णरूपाण्यसंङ्क्ष्यानि वक्तं न शक्यानि; तस्माद्यथेष्टरूपं कारयेत्।

बुद्धः ।

पद्माङ्कितकरचरणः प्रसन्नमूर्तिस्सुनीचकेशश्च । पद्मासनोपविष्टः पितेव जगतो भवेद्भुद्धः ॥ (बृहत्संहितायामष्टापञ्चाशत्तमाध्याये ॥)

शान्तात्मा लम्बकर्णश्च गौराङ्गश्चाम्बरावृतः । ऊर्ध्वपद्मस्थितो बुद्धो वरदाभयदायकः ॥ (अग्निपु० ४९ अ०॥)



काषायवस्त्रसंवीतस्कन्धसंसक्तचीवरः।

पद्मासनस्थो द्विभुजो ध्यायी बुद्धः प्रकीर्तितः ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

बुद्धः पद्मासनो रक्तस्यक्ताभरणमूर्धजः ।

कषायवस्त्रो ध्यानस्थो द्विमुजोकार्द्वपाणिकः (१) ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

कल्की।

कितनं १ मध्यमं २ दशतालिमितमश्वाकारं मुखमन्यन्नराकारं चतुर्भुजं चक्रशङ्ख्यरं खङ्गखेटकधरमुप्ररूपं भयानकमेवं देवरूपं कृत्वा कौतुकं विष्णुं चतुर्भुजमेव कारयेत् ।

(वैखानसागमे ॥)

धनुस्तूणान्वितः कल्की म्लेच्छोत्सादकरो द्विजः।

अथवाश्वस्थितः खङ्गी राङ्कचक्रशरान्वितः ॥

(अग्निपु० ४९ अ०॥)

खङ्गोद्यतकरः कुद्रो हयारूढो महाबलः।

म्लेच्छोच्छेदकरः कल्की द्विभुजः परिकीर्तितः ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

कल्की सखङ्गोऽश्वारूढो हरेरवतरा इमे ।

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

कल्किनमित्यारभ्य मुखमन्यादित्येतत्पर्यन्तमन्यतरादर्शे न । २. 'मध्य-मदशतालिमत'।मिति भवितव्यम् ।



वैष्णवमूर्त्यन्तराणि ।



वैष्णवमूर्त्यन्तराणि ।

द्त्तात्रेयः।

मन्दारमूळे मणिमण्डपस्थितं सुवर्णदानैकनिबद्धदीक्षम् । ध्यायेत्परीतं नवनाथसिद्धैर्दारिद्यदावानलकालमेघैः ॥

व्याख्यामुद्रां करसरसिजे दक्षिणे संदधानो जानुन्यस्तावरकरसरोजातवामोन्नतांस: ।

<u>थ्यानाधारात्सुखपरवशादर्धमामीलिताक्षो</u>

दत्तात्रेयो भसितधवलः पातु नः कृत्तिवासाः ॥

(दत्तात्रेयकल्पे ॥)

बाल्मीकिरूपं सकलं दत्तात्रेयस्य कारयेत् । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

हरिहरपितामहः।

एकपीठसमारूढमेकदेहनिवासिनम् । षड्भुजं च चतुर्वक्त्रं सर्वलक्षणसंयुतम् ॥



अक्षमालां त्रिशूलं च गदां कुर्याच दक्षिणे। कमण्डलुं च खट्टाङ्गं चऋं वामभुजे तथा॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

पुरुषः।

प्राच्यां पूरुषं प्राङ्मुखं श्वेताभं पीतवाससं श्रीमेदिनीभ्यां संयुक्तं पुरुषं पुरुषात्मकं परं पुरुषं धर्ममयमिति ।

कपिलः।

आग्नेय्यां कपिलं प्राङ्मुखं श्वेताभोऽष्टहस्तो दक्षिणेनैकमभय-मन्यचक्रासिहलघरो वामेनैकं कट्यवलम्बितमन्यच्लङ्कपाशदण्डघरो रक्तवासास्सावित्रीयुक्तं कपिलं मुनिवरं शुद्धं वेदरूपिणमिति।

(वैखानसागमे ॥)

प्रवृम्नं विद्धि वैराग्यात्कापिठीं तनुमास्थितः । मध्ये तु करकः कार्यस्तस्योत्सङ्गगतः परः ।) दोर्युगं चापरं तस्य शङ्कचक्रधरं भवेत् । पद्मासनोपविष्टश्च ध्यानसंमीठितेक्षणः ॥ कर्तव्यः कपिछो देवो जटामण्डलमण्डितः । वायुसंरोधपीनांसः पद्माङ्कचरणद्वयः ॥

अन्यैर्हस्तैश्रकासि हलधर इत्यर्थः । २. एतत्पद्यार्धात्परमधेनैकेन विच्छिन्नेन भवितव्यमिति संभाव्यते ।



मृगाजिनधरो राजन्! श्मश्रुयज्ञोपवीतवान् । विभुर्मन्त्रमहापद्मकालिकासंस्थितः प्रभुः ॥

वैराग्यभावेन महानुभावो ध्यानस्थितस्त्वं परमं पदं तत् । ध्यायंस्तथास्ते भुवनस्य गोप्ता साङ्ख्यप्रवक्ता पुरुषः पुराणः॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

यज्ञमूर्तिः।

नैर्ऋत्यां पश्चिममुखस्तप्तचामीकरामश्चतुरशृङ्गो द्विशीर्षस्सप्तहस्त-रसङ्खचकाज्यदवींस्नुक्सुवजुहूपधरिख्यपादो रक्तवस्त्रस्तर्वाभरणभूषितो दक्षिणवामयोस्त्वाहास्वधायुक्तो यज्ञो, यज्ञेशं सर्वदेवमयं पुण्यं सर्व-कतुवरमिति ।

(वैखानसागमे ॥)

व्यासः।

क्रशः कृष्णतनुर्व्यासः पिङ्गलोऽतिजटाधरः । सुमन्तुर्जेमिनिः पैलो वैशम्पायन एव च ॥ तस्य शिष्याश्च कर्तव्याश्चत्वारः पारिपार्श्वकाः ॥

धन्वन्तरिः ।

धन्वन्तरिस्सुकर्तव्यस्सुरूपः प्रियदर्शनः । करद्वयगतश्चास्य सामृतः कलशो भवेत्॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)



जलशायी।

जलमध्यगतः कार्यश्शेषपन्नगतल्पगः। फणापुञ्जमहारत्नदुर्निरीक्ष्यशिरोधरः ॥ देवदेवस्त कर्तव्यस्तत्र सप्तश्चतुर्भुजः । तथापरश्च कर्तव्यक्शेषभोगाङ्कसंस्थितः ॥ एकपादोऽस्य कर्तव्यो लक्ष्म्युत्सङ्गगतः प्रभोः । तथापरश्च कर्तव्यस्तत्र जानौ प्रसाधितः ॥ कर्तव्यो नामिदेशस्थस्तथा तस्यापरः करः । तथैवान्यः करः कार्यो देवस्य त शिरोधरः ॥ सन्तानमञ्जरीधारी तथैवास्यापरो भवेत् । नाभीसरसि संभूते कमले तस्य यादव !॥ सर्वप्रथ्वीमयो देवः प्राग्वत्कार्यः पितामहः। नाललग्नी च कर्तव्यो पद्मस्य मधुकेटभौ ॥ नृरूपधारीणि भुजङ्गमस्य कार्याण्यथास्त्राणि तथा समीपे । एतत्तवाग्रे यदुपुङ्गवोक्तं देवस्य रूपं परमस्य तस्य ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

सत्पुरुपं⁹ शेषतल्पे दक्षो दण्डभुजोऽस्य तु । शिरोधरोऽस्य वामस्तु सपुष्पोऽयं जलेशयः ॥

१. सप्तरूपामिति स्यात् ।

तनाभिपङ्कजे धाता श्रीभूमी च शिरोहिंगे। निध्यस्त्रादिस्वरूपाणि पार्श्वयोर्मधुकैटभौ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

लक्ष्मीनारायणौ ।

लक्ष्मीनारायणौ कार्यों संयुक्तौ दिव्यरूपिणौ । दक्षिणस्था विभोर्म्, र्तिर्लक्ष्मीम्, र्तिस्तु वामतः ॥ दक्षिणस्था विभोर्म्, र्तिर्लक्ष्मीम्, र्तिस्तु वामतः ॥ दक्षिणः कण्ठल्रप्रोऽस्या वामे हस्तस्सरोजभृत् । विभोर्वामकरो लक्ष्म्याः कुक्षिभागस्थितस्सदा ॥ सर्वावयवसंपूर्णा सर्वालक्ष्मारभूषिता । सुष्ठुनेत्रकपोलास्या रूपयौवनसंयुता ॥ सिद्धिः कार्या समीपस्था चामरप्राहिणी शुभा । कर्तव्यं वाहनं सव्ये देवाधोभागगं सदा ॥ शङ्कचक्रधरौ तस्य द्वौ कार्यौ पुरुषौ पुरः । वामनौ हारकेयूरिकरीटमिणभूषणौ ॥ उपासकौ समीपस्थौ प्रभोर्वह्माशिवात्मकौ । रश्चां योगपद्वं च शिखामङ्गलिमास्थितौ ॥

(विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे॥)

उभौ च द्विभुजौ कुर्यालुक्ष्मीं नारायणाश्रिताम् । देवं शस्त्रैस्वकीयैश्व गरुडोपिर संस्थितम् ॥



दक्षिणः कण्ठलग्नोऽस्या वामो हस्तस्सरोजघृक् । विभोवीमकरो लक्ष्म्याः कुश्चिमागस्थितस्सदा ॥ सर्वेषामेव देवानामेवं युग्मं विधीयते । तेषां शक्तिः पृथमूपा तदस्त्रवाहनाकृतिः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

हयप्रीव: ।

मूर्तिमान्पृथिविहस्तन्यस्तपादिस्सितच्छिविः ।
नीलाम्बरधरः कार्यो देवो हयाशिरोधरः ॥
विद्यात्संकर्षणांशेन देवो हयशिरोधरः ।
कर्तव्योऽष्टभुजो देवस्तत्करेषु चतुर्ष्वथ ॥
शक्कं चक्रं गदां पद्मं स्वाकारं कारयेद्धुधः ।
चत्वारश्च कराः कार्या वेदानां देहधारिणाम् ॥
देवेन मूर्त्वि विन्यस्तास्सर्वाभरणधारिणः ।

नरनारायणहरिक्ठब्णाः ।

दूर्वाश्यामो नरः कार्यो द्विमुजश्च महाबलः । नारायणश्चतुर्बाहुर्नीलोत्पलदलच्छिवः ॥ तयोर्मध्ये तु बदरी कार्या फलिवभूषणा । बदर्यामवनौ कार्यावश्वमालाधरावुमौ ॥

अष्टचक्रे स्थितौ याने सूत्युक्ते मनोरमे ।
कृष्णाजिनधरौ दान्तौ जटामण्डलधारिणौ ॥
पादेन चैकेन रथस्थितेन पादेन चैकेन च जानुगेन ।
कार्यो हरिश्चात्र नरेण तुल्यः कृष्णोऽपि नारायणतुल्यमूर्तिः ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

वैकुण्ठः ।

वैकुण्ठं तु प्रवक्ष्यामि सोऽष्टबाहुर्महाबलः । ताक्ष्यीसनश्चतुर्वक्त्रः कर्तव्यक्शान्तिमिच्छता ॥ गदां खङ्गं शरं चक्रं दक्षिणेऽस्य चतुष्टयम् । शङ्खं खेटं धनुः पद्मं वामे दद्याचतुष्टयम् ॥ अप्रतः पुरुषाकारं नारसिंहं च दक्षिणे । अपरं स्त्रीमुखाकारं वाराहास्यं तथोत्तरम् ॥

वैलोक्यमोहनः।

मुखानि पूर्ववत्तस्याप्यथ त्रैलोक्यमोहन: ।
स षोडशमुजस्तार्क्यारूढः प्राग्वचतुर्भुजा (१) ॥
गदा चकाङ्कुशौ बाणं शक्तिश्वकं वरं क्रमात् ।
दक्षेषु मुद्गरः पाशस्शार्ङ्गशङ्खाञ्जकुण्डिका ॥
श्वङ्गी वामेषु हस्तेषु योगमुद्राकरद्वयम् ।
नरं च नारसिंहं च मूकरं किपलाननम् ॥

अनन्त:।

अनन्तोऽनन्तरूपस्तु हस्तैर्द्वादशिभर्युतः । अनन्तशिक्तसंवीतो गरुडस्थश्चतुर्मुखः ॥ गदाक्रपाणचक्राढ्यो वज्राङ्कशवरान्वितः । शङ्कुखेटं धनुः पद्मं दण्डपाशौ च वामतः ।

विश्वरूपः।

विंशत्या हस्तकेर्युक्तो विश्वरूपश्चतुर्मुखः ।

पताका हलशङ्को च वज्राङ्कुशशरास्तथा ॥

चक्रं च बीजपूरं च वरो दक्षिणबाहुषु ।

पताका दण्डपाशौ च गदाखङ्गोत्पलानि च ॥

श्वङ्गी मुसलमक्षं च क्रमात्स्युवीमबाहुषु ।

हस्तद्वये योगमुद्रा चैन (१) गरुडोपरिस्थितः ॥

क्रमान्नरन्नसिंहस्त्रीवराहमुखबन्मुखैः ।

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

योगेश्वरः ।

पद्मासनसमासीनः किंचिन्मीलितलोचनः । घोणाग्रे दत्तदृष्टिश्च श्वेतपद्मोपरि स्थितः ॥ वामदक्षिणगौ हस्तावुत्तानावेकभागगौ । तत्करद्वयपार्श्वस्थे पङ्करुहमहागदे ॥

जर्भ्वे करद्वये तस्य पाञ्चजन्यसमुदर्शनः । योगस्वामी स विज्ञेयः पूज्यो मोक्षार्थियोगिभिः ॥

(सिद्धार्थसंहितायाम् ॥)

अथादिम् तिविधिं वक्ष्ये । अनन्तोत्सङ्गे समासीनं दक्षिणं प्रसार्य वाममाकुञ्च्य दक्षिणहस्तमनन्तोत्सङ्गे न्यस्य वामं वामजान् व्वे प्रसार्य चतुर्वाहुं शङ्कचक्रधरं फणाभिः पञ्चभिर्वा छन्नमौठिं प्रवालामं सर्वाभरणभूषितं कृत्वा तद्दक्षिणे मृगुं वामे मार्कण्डेयमेकजानु-क्रमेणासियत्वा दक्षिणे ब्रह्माणं वामे शङ्करं च कृत्वा तद्दृणं कौतुकं च कृत्वा प्रतिष्ठोक्तक्रमेण प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत् ।

(वैखानसागमे ॥)

धर्मः ।

चतुर्वक्त्रश्चतुष्पादश्चतुर्बाहुस्सिताम्बरः । सर्वाभरणवांछ्वेतो धर्मः कार्यो विजानता ॥ दक्षिणे चाक्षमाला च तस्य वामे च पुस्तकम् । मूर्तिमान्व्यवसायस्तु कार्यो दक्षिणभागतः ॥

 ^{&#}x27;दक्षिणपादमाकुञ्च्य वामं प्रसार्थे'ति पाठान्तरम् । २. 'तदनोध्वें' इति पाठान्तरम् । ३. 'फणान् पञ्च सप्त वा' इति पाठान्तरम् । फणाभिः पञ्चभिस्सप्तभिर्वा इति भवितव्यम् ।



वामभागे ततः कार्यो वृषः परमरूपवान् । कार्यो पद्मकरे। मूर्झि विन्यस्तौ तु तथा तयोः ॥ (आदित्यपुराणे ॥)

चतुर्विशतिमूर्तयः।

शङ्खचक्रगदापद्मी केशवाख्यो गदाधरः। नारायणः पद्मगदाचक्रशङ्खायुधेः क्रमात् ॥ माधवश्चकराङ्काभ्यां पद्मेन गदया भवेत्। गदाब्जशङ्ख्यकी वा गोविन्दाख्यो गदाधरः॥ पद्मशङ्कारिगदिने विष्णुरूपाय वै नमः। सशङ्काब्जगदाचक्रमधुसूदनमूर्तये ॥ नमो गदारिशङ्काञ्जयुक्तत्रिविक्रमाय च। सारिकौमोदकीपग्रशङ्खवामनमूर्तये ॥ चकाञ्जशङ्खगदिने नमः श्रीधरमूर्तये । ह्वीकेशस्सारिगदाशङ्खपिबन्नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ साब्जशङ्खगदाचऋपद्मनाभस्वमूर्तये। दामोदर ! शङ्खगदाचक्रपाद्मिन्नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ शङ्काब्जचक्रगदिने नमस्संकर्षणाय च। सारिशङ्क्षगदाञ्जाय वासुदेव! नमोऽस्तु ते ॥

शङ्ख्वचक्रगदाब्जादिधृतप्रद्युम्नमूर्तये ।
नमोऽनिरुद्धाय गदाशङ्ख्वाब्जारिविधारिणे ॥
साब्जशङ्ख्वगदाचक्रपुरुषोत्तममूर्तये ।
नमोऽधोक्षजरूपाय गदाशङ्ख्वारिपद्मिने ॥
गृदिसंहमूर्तये पद्मगदाशङ्खारिधारिणे ।
पद्मारिशङ्ख्वगदिने नमोऽस्त्वच्युतमूर्तये ॥
गदाब्जारिसशङ्खाय नमः श्रीकृष्णमूर्तये ।
(पद्मपुराणे पाताळखण्डे ॥)

केशवः कमलं कम्बुं धत्ते चक्रं गदामि । नारायणः कम्बुपद्मगदाचक्रधरो भवेत् ॥ माधवस्तु गदां चक्रं शङ्कं वहित पङ्कजम् । गोविन्दो धरते चक्रं गदां पद्मं च कम्बुना ॥ विष्णुः कौमोदकीं पद्मं पाञ्चजन्यं सुदर्शनम् । मधुस्दनस्तु चक्रं शङ्कं सरिसजं गदाम् ॥ विविक्रमोऽम्बुजगदाचक्रशङ्कान्बिभर्ति यः । वामनश्शङ्कभृचक्रगदापद्मलस्तरः ॥ श्रीधरो वारिजं चक्रं गदां शङ्कं दधाति यः । ह्षिकेशो गदां चक्रं पद्मं शङ्कं च धारयेत् ॥ पद्मनाभः पाञ्चजन्यं पद्मं चक्रं गदामि । दामोदरोऽम्बुजं शङ्कं गदां धत्ते सुदर्शनम् ॥



संकर्षणो गदाकम्बुसरसीरुहचक्रभृत् । वासुदेवो गदाशङ्खचक्रपग्रधरो मतः॥ प्रद्युम्नश्रक्रभृच्छङ्क्षगदाम्भोजानि पाणिभिः। अनिरुद्धो लसचक्रगदाशङ्कारविन्दवान् ॥ पुरुषोत्तमस्तु चक्रं पद्मशङ्खगदा दधत्। अधोक्षजस्सरसिजं गदाशङ्कसुदर्शनम् ॥ नरसिंहस्तु चक्राब्जगदाकम्बुविराजितः। अच्युतस्तु गदापग्रचक्रशङ्कैस्समन्वितः ॥ जनार्दनोऽम्बुजं चक्रं कम्बु कौमोदकीं दधत्। उपेन्द्रो वहते शङ्खं गदां चक्रं कुशेशयम् ॥ हरिर्धारयते कम्बु चक्रं तामरसं गदाम्। कृष्णः करैः पाञ्चजन्यं गदामब्जं सुदर्शनम् ॥ एतास्तु मूर्तयो ज्ञेया दक्षिणाधः करात्क्रमात् । वासुदेवादिवणीस्स्युष्प्रट्षडेते तदादयः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

मानुषवासुदेवः ।

अथ मानुषं वासुदेवमायताश्रे १ विमाने मध्यमं १ दशतालमितं सर्विशतिशताङ्गुलं द्विभुजं चक्रशङ्कधरं दक्षिणे रुक्मिणीं देवीं तदक्षिणे

१. 'बासुरेबमाश्रये'दिति पाठान्तरम् । २. मध्यमदशतालेति भवितव्यम् ।



हलमुसलघरं १ बलभदं तद्दक्षिणे प्रयमं द्विभुजं क्षुरिकाधरदक्षिणहस्तं कट्यवलम्बितवामहस्तं तद्दक्षिणे विरिञ्चं चतुराननं चतुर्भुजं देवस्य वामपार्श्वेऽनिरुद्धं १ द्विभुजं खङ्गखेटकघरं तद्दामे साम्बं द्विभुजं दान-दक्षिणकर १ मन्यदण्डघरं ४ तस्य वामे गरुडं च कारयेत् । तेषां वर्णा-म्बराभरणानि भृगूक्तविधिना कारयेत् । देवानेतान्स्थितानेव संस्थाप्य तद्रूपं भौतुकं कारयेत् । अथवा तेषां मध्ये विष्णुं चतुर्भुजमेव स्थापयेत् ।

दैविकवासुदेवः ।

दैविकवासुदेवं सिंहासने समासीनं चतुर्भुजं श्रद्धुचक्रधरं श्रीभूम्या६ सहितं तथा देवस्य दक्षिणवामयोः पूर्वोक्तान्देवान्बलभद्रस्य दक्षिणे॰ देवीं रेवतीं प्रद्युम्नस्य दक्षिणे॰ रोहिणीमनिरुद्धनस्योषां९ साम्बस्येन्दुकरीं च १० सहैव ११ स्थापयेत्। एतेषां कौतुकनिम्बं पूर्ववत्।

(वैखानसागमे ।)

१. 'हलधारायुत'मिति पाठान्तरम्। २. 'नीलमर्ध' मिति पाठान्तरम्। ३. 'दक्षिणे दाहक'मिति पाठान्तरम्। ४. एतदादर्शान्तरे न। ५. 'तदूर्ध्व'मिति पाठान्तरम्। ६. 'श्रीभूमिभ्या' मिति भिवतन्यम्। ७. एतदादर्शान्तरे न। ८. एतदन्यतरादर्शे न ९. 'अनिहद्धस्य रामा'मिति पाठान्तरम्। १०. साम्बस्ये-षान्दुकरिं चे'ति पाठान्तरम्। ११. 'सभवा' इति पाठान्तरम्।



दक्षिणे तु करे चक्रमधस्तात्पद्ममेव च ।

वामे शङ्कं गदाधस्ताद्वासुदेवस्य रुक्षणम् ॥

श्रीपुष्टी चापि कर्तव्ये पद्मवीणाकरान्विते ।

ऊरुमात्रोच्छितायामे मालाविद्याधरौ तथा ॥

प्रभामण्डलसंस्थौ तौ प्रभा हस्त्यादिभूषणौ ।

पद्मामं पादपीठं तु प्रतिमास्वेवमाचरेत् ॥

(अग्निपु० १०४ अ० ॥)

एकवक्तश्चतुर्बाहुस्सौम्यरूपस्पुदर्शनः । पीताभ्बरश्च मेघाभस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥ कण्ठेन ग्रुमदेशेन कम्बुतुल्येन राजता । वराभरणयुक्तेन कुण्डलोत्तरभूषिणा ॥ अङ्गदी बद्धकेयूरी वनमालविभूषणः । उरसा कौस्तुमं बिभ्रत्किरीटं शिरसा तथा ॥ शिरःपद्मस्तथैवास्य कर्त्वव्यश्चारुकर्णिकः । पृष्टिश्विष्टायतभुजस्तनुस्ताम्रनखाङ्गुलिः ॥ मध्येन त्रिवलीभङ्गशोभितेन सुचारुणा । स्त्रीरूपधारिणी क्षोणी कार्या तत्पादमध्यगा ॥

१. ' इस्लादिभूषणा' इति स्यात् ।

तत्करस्थाङ्गियुगलो देवः कार्यो जनार्दनः। तालान्तरपदन्यासः किंचिन्निष्कान्तदक्षिणः॥ अनुदृश्या (१) मही कार्या देवदर्शितविस्मिता । देवश्च कटिवासन कार्यो जान्ववलम्बिना वनमाला च कर्तव्या देवजान्ववलम्बिनी। यज्ञोपवीतं कर्तव्यं नाभिदेशमुपागतम् ॥ उत्फुल्लकमलं पाणी कुर्यादेवस्य दक्षिणे। वामपाणिगतं शङ्खं शङ्खाकारं तु कारयेत्॥ दक्षिणे तु गदा देवी तनुमध्या सुलोचना । स्त्रीरूपधारिणी मुग्धा सर्वाभरणभूषिता ॥ पश्यन्ती देवदेवेशं कार्या चामरधारिणी । कुर्यात्तन्मूर्प्ति विन्यस्तं देवहस्तं तु दक्षिणम् ॥ वामभागगतश्रकः कार्यो लम्बोदरस्तथा। सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तो वृत्तविष्कारितेक्षणः॥ कर्तव्यश्चामरकरो देववीक्षणतत्परः। कुर्याद्देवकरं वामं विन्यस्तं तस्य मूर्धनि ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

वासुदेवस्तंकर्षणः प्रद्युम्नश्चानिरुद्धकः । श्वेतरक्तपीतकृष्णाः कमात्कृतयुगादिषु ॥



पूज्या द्विजातिभिश्चेषां छत्राभं कुर्कुटाण्डवत् । त्रपुषाभं च बालेन्दूपमं कुर्याचिरं १ कमात् ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

संकर्षणः।

वासुदेवस्वरूपेण कार्यस्संकर्षणः प्रभुः। स तु शुक्रवपुः कार्यो नीलवासा यद्त्तम!॥ गदास्थाने च मुसलं चक्रस्थाने च लाङ्गलम्। कर्तव्यौ तनुमध्यौ तु नृरूपौ रूपसंयुतौ॥

प्रसुन्नः ।

वासुदेवस्वरूपेण प्रद्युमश्च तथा भवेत्। स तु दूर्वाङ्करश्यामस्सितवासा विधीयते॥ चक्रस्थाने भवेचापो गदास्थाने तथा शरः। तथाविधौ तौ कर्तव्यौ यथा मुसललाङ्गलौ॥ चापबाणधरः कार्यः प्रद्युमश्च सुदर्शनः। राजिनन्द्रमणिश्यामश्चेतवासा मदोत्कटः॥

अनिरुद्धः । एतदेव तथा रूपमनिरुद्धस्य कारयेत् । पद्मपत्नाभवपुषो रक्ताम्बरधरस्य तु ॥

१. 'कुर्याच्छिर' इति स्यात्।

चक्रस्थाने भवेचर्म गदास्थानेऽसिरेवच । चर्म स्याचकरूपेण प्रांद्धः खङ्गो विधीयते ॥ चक्रादीनां स्वरूपाणि किंचित्पूर्वं सुदर्शयेत् । रम्याण्यायुधरूपाणि चक्रादीन्येव यादव !॥ वामपार्श्वगताः कार्या देवानां प्रवरा ध्वजाः । सुपताकायुता राजन् ! यष्टिस्थास्ते यथेरितम् ॥

अनिरुद्धसाम्बी।

कर्तव्यश्चानिरुद्धोऽपि खङ्गचर्मधरः प्रभुः । साम्बः कार्यो गदाहस्तस्सुरूपश्च विशेषतः ॥ साम्बानिरुद्धौ कर्तव्यौ पद्माभौ रक्तवाससौ ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

साम्बप्रयुन्नी ।

साम्बश्च गदाहस्तः प्रद्युम्नश्चापमृत्सुरूपश्च । अनयोस्स्त्रियौ च कार्ये खेटकनिस्त्रिंशधारिण्यौ ॥

(बृहत्संहितायामष्टापञ्चाशत्तमाध्याये ॥)

विष्णुः।

विष्णुः किरीटमकुटकटिसूत्रविभूषितः । पीताम्बरधरस्सौम्यश्चतुर्भुजसमन्वितः ॥



भभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं कटकं वामहस्तकम् ।
परहस्ते तु वामे तु शङ्कं चक्रं च दक्षिणे ॥
पद्मपीठोपरिष्टात्तु सस्यश्यामनिभाक्तिः ।
भासीनो वा स्थितो वापि सब्येऽसब्ये श्रियान्वितः ॥
संयुक्तः केवलो वापि कर्त्तब्यं विष्णुमूर्त्तिनम् ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

शङ्कचक्रधरं देवं पीताम्बरधरं हिरम् । श्रीभूमिसहितं देवं सर्वाछङ्कारसंयुतम् ॥ स्थितं वाथ समासीनं शयितं वापि कारयेत् । (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुस्त्रिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

कार्योऽष्टभुजो भगवांश्वतुर्भुजो द्विभुज एव वा विष्णुः । श्रीवत्साङ्कितवश्चाः कौस्तुभमणिभूषितोरस्कः ॥ अतसीकुसुमस्यामः पीताम्बरनिवसनः प्रसन्नमुखः । कुण्डलिकरीटधारी पीनगलोरस्थलांसमुजः ॥ खङ्गगदाशरपाणिर्दक्षिणतस्थान्तिदश्चतुर्थकरः । वामकरेषु च कार्मुकखेटकचन्नाणि शङ्कश्च ॥ अथ च चतुर्भुजमिच्छति शान्तिद एको गदाधरश्चान्यः । दक्षिणपार्श्वे होवं वामे शङ्कश्च चन्नं च ॥



द्विमुजस्य तु शान्तिकरो दक्षिणहस्तोऽपरश्च शङ्कधरः । एवं विष्णोः प्रतिमा कर्तव्या भूतिमिच्छद्भिः ॥

(बृहत्संहितायामष्टापञ्चाशत्तमाध्याये ॥)

देवदेवं यथा विष्णुं कारयेद्गरुडस्थितम् । कौस्तुभोद्गासितोरस्कं सर्वाभरणधारिणम् ॥ सजलाम्बुदसच्छायं पीतदिव्याम्बरं तथा । मुखानि चास्य चत्वारि बाहवो द्विगुणास्तथा ॥ सौम्येन्दुवदनं पूर्वं नारसिंहं तु दक्षिणम् । कपिलं पश्चिमं वक्त्रं तथा वाराहमुत्तरम् ॥ तस्य दक्षिणहस्तेषु बाणारिमुसलाभयम् । चर्म सीरवराविन्दु १ वीमे च वनमालिनः ॥ कार्याणि विष्णोधमित्र ! वामहस्तेष्वनुक्रमात् ।

लोकपालविष्णुः । एकवक्तो द्विबाहुश्च गदाचक्रधरः प्रसुः ।

विष्ण्वायतनम् । दक्षिणे पुण्डरीकाक्षं पूर्वे नारायणं न्यसेत् । गोविन्दः पश्चिमे स्थाप्य उत्तरे मधुसूदनः ॥

^{9.} वाचस्पत्ये विष्णुलक्षणप्रदर्शनावसरे 'अरि चकं इन्दुश्शक्क' इति विवरणं कृतम् ।



ईशाने स्थापयेद्विष्णुमाग्नेय्यां तु जनार्दनम् । नैर्ऋत्ये पद्मनामं च वायव्ये माधवं तथा ॥ केशवो मध्यतस्थाप्यो वासुदेवोऽथवा बुधैः । संकर्षणो वा प्रद्युम्नोऽनिरुद्धो वा यथाविधि ॥ दशावतारसंयुक्तस्थाप्यो जलशयोऽथवा । अग्रतस्सूकरस्थाप्यस्तर्वदेवमयश्चुमः ॥

विष्णोः प्रतीहाराः।

प्रतीहारांस्ततो वक्ष्ये दिशां चतसृणां क्रमात् । वामनाकाररूपास्ते कर्तव्यास्सर्वतश्शुभाः ॥ तर्जनीं शङ्कचक्रे च चण्डो दण्डं दधत्क्रमात् । वामे स्थाप्यः प्रचण्डोऽस्त्रापसव्ये दक्षिणे शुभः ॥ पद्मं खङ्गं खेटकं च करैबिंश्रद्भदां जयः । विलोमे पद्मगदयोर्विजयस्तौ क्रमाक्यसेत् ॥ तर्जनी बाणचापं च गदां धाता तु सृष्टतः (१) । गदापसव्ये तैरस्त्रैर्विधाता वामदश्चयोः ॥ तर्जनी कमलं शङ्कं गदां भद्रः क्रमाइधत् । शस्त्रापसव्ययोगेन सुभद्दस्तौ क्रमाक्यसेत् ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)



गरुडः।

ताक्ष्यों मरकतप्रख्यः कौशिकाकारनासिकः।
चतुर्भुजस्तु कर्तव्यो वृत्तनेत्रमुखस्तथा।।
गृधोरुजानुचरणः पक्षद्वयिवभूषितः।
प्रभासंस्थानसौवर्णकलापेन विराजितः॥
छत्रं तु पूर्णकुम्भं च करयोस्तस्य कारयेत्।
करद्वयं तु कर्तव्यं तथा विरचिताञ्जलि॥
यदास्य भगवान्पृष्ठे छत्रकुम्भधरौ करौ।
न कर्तव्यौ तु कर्तव्यौ देवपादधरौ शुमौ॥
किंचिछ्नम्बोदरः कार्यस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

उपेन्द्रस्याप्रतः पक्षी गुडाकेशः कृताञ्जिलः । सन्यजानुगतो भूमौ मूर्घा च फणिमण्डितः ॥ स्थूळजङ्को नरगीवस्तुङ्गनासो नराङ्गकः । द्विबाहुः पक्षयुक्तश्च कर्तन्यो विनतासुतः ॥

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

आजानूत्ततहेमप्रभमथ [च*] हिमप्रख्यमानाभि साक्षा-दाकण्ठात्कुङ्कुमाभं भ्रमरकुलसमश्यामलं मूर्झि शान्तम् ।

Centre for the Arts

व्यात्त्रब्राण्डगर्भं द्विसुजमभयदं पिङ्गनेत्रोप्रतारं तार्क्ष्यं नीलाग्रनासचुतिविविधमहापक्षलक्ष्यं नमामि ॥

पालादेवो १ गरूमानमृतघटगदाशङ्खचक्रसिनागा-

न्बिभ्राणः कृष्णपादो निजकरकमछैरष्टभिस्स्वर्णवर्णः।

पापन्नै: पश्चपातैरखिलाविषहरैराश्रितार्तिन्नवृत्तः

at the second

श्रीमान्वा पन्नगारिस्सकलविषभयाद्रत्नजालोज्वलाङ्गः ॥

THE STATE OF THE STATE OF S

a propert heart survey con-

A AND RESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF

(शिल्परत्ने ॥)

电影 外的 医对几二氏医肠切除术的巨

आयुधपुरुषाः ।



आयुधपुरुषाः ।

आयुधपुरुषाः ।

दशायुधप्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ष्ये लक्षणपूर्वकम् ।
वज्रं शक्ति व च एडं च खज्ञं पाशं तथाङ्कशम् ॥
गदा त्रिशूलं पद्मं च चक्रं चेति दशायुधम् ।
एकवक्त्रं द्विनेत्रं च करण्डमकुटान्वितम् ॥
कृताङ्गलिपुटोपेतं द्विबाहुं सर्वलक्षणम् ।
प्रतिमालक्षणप्रोक्तमानेनैव समाचरेत् ॥
जाये शक्तिगदे ज्ञेये चक्रपद्मे नपुंसके ।
शेषाः पुमांसो विज्ञेयास्वष्टतालविनिर्मिताः ॥
स्वम्त्रायुधसंयुक्तास्वित्रया देकतालतः ।
तालाष्टांशविवृद्ध्या तु चतुस्तालावसानकम् ॥
कल्पयेदायुधं विद्वानस्त्रवर्गोक्तमार्गतः ।
तेषां मूर्ष्यायुधं कार्यमथवा मकुटोपरि ॥

१. शक्तिश्रोति भवितव्यम् । २. स्वकीयादिति भवितव्यम् ।

हस्तयोरन्तरे वापि वामेतरकरेऽपि वा । परित्यज्याङ्कशं यद्वा तत्स्थाने कल्पयेङ्कजम् ॥ (उत्तरकामिकागमे अष्टपष्टितमपटले ॥)

शक्तिस्त योषिदाकारा लोहिताङ्गी वृकाश्रिता। दण्डोऽपि पुरुषः कृष्णो घोरो लोहितलोचनः ॥ खङ्गश्च पुरुषश्स्यामशरीरः कृद्धलोचनः । पाशस्सप्तफणस्सर्पपुरुषः पुच्छसंयुतः ॥ ध्वजस्तु पुरुषः पीतो व्यावृतास्यो महाबलः । गदा पीतप्रभा कन्या सुपीनजघनस्थला ॥ बिशूलं पुरुषो दिन्यसमुभूक्त्यामकलेबरः। शङ्कोऽपि पुरुषो दिन्यरशुक्राङ्गरशुभलोचनः॥ हेतिर्बहुतिथी(?) सा स्त्री भिन्दिश्स्यामतनुः पुमान् । शरस्यात्पुरुषो दिन्यो रक्ताङ्गो दिन्यलोचनः ॥ धनुस्त्री पद्मरक्ताभा मूर्झि पूरितचापभृत् । एवमस्त्राणि पूतानि जानीयात्परमेश्वरे ॥ उक्तानां चैव सर्वेषां मूर्ज्ञि स्वायुधलाञ्छनम् । भुजौ द्वौ तु प्रकर्तव्यौ स्कन्दलग्नी १ सदा बुधै: ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

१. स्कन्धलग्नाविति भवितव्यम् ।



वज्रं शक्ति च दण्डं च खङ्गं पाशं तथाङ्कशम् ।
गदा त्रिश्र्लं चन्नं च पद्मं चेति दशायुधम् ॥
दिभुजाश्च दिनेत्राश्च सर्वाभरणसंयुताः ।
कृताङ्गलिपुटोपेताः करण्डमकुटान्विताः ॥
तत्तद्वक्तप्रमाणेन अस्त्रमूर्तिसमन्विताः ।
नानावर्णसमायुक्तं नीलजीमूतवर्णकम् ॥
नीलकं पद्मरागं च तुषारं चेन्द्रनीलकम् ।
शारदाश्चं च रक्तं च वज्रादीनां तु वर्णकम् ॥
जाया शक्तिगदा विद्यात्पाशपद्मे नपुंसके ।
शेषाः पुमानिति ख्याताः कीर्तितास्त्वस्त्रमूर्तयः ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

सुदर्शनपुरुषः ।

चक्रं शङ्कं च चापं परशुमसिमिषुं श्रूलपाशाङ्कशाप्निं बिश्राणं खङ्गखेटं हलमुसलगदाकुन्तमत्युग्रदंष्ट्रम् । ज्वालाकेशं तिनेत्रं कनकमयलसङ्गात्रमत्युग्ररूपं वन्दे षट्कोणसंस्थं सकलिरिपुजनप्राणसंहारचक्रम् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने ॥)



१. शक्तिश्वेति भवितव्यम् । २. जाये शक्तिगदे इति भवितव्यम् ।

ज्योतिश्रृहालमीलिक्षिनयनवदनष्योडशोत्तुङ्गबाहुः
प्रत्यालीढेन तिष्ठनप्रणवशशघराधारषट्कोणवर्ती ।

निस्सीमेन स्वभूमा निखिलमिप जगत्क्षेमविन्निर्मिमाणो
भूयात्सौदर्शनो वः प्रतिभटपरुषः पूरुषः पौरुषाय ॥ ७५ ॥

उग्रंपश्याक्षमुद्यङ्गकृटि समकुटं कुण्डलि स्पष्टदंष्ट्रं
चण्डास्त्रैबीहुदण्डैर्लसदनलसमक्षौमलक्ष्योरुकाण्डम् ।

प्रत्यालीढस्थपादं प्रथयतु भवतां पालनव्यप्रमप्रे

चक्रेशोऽकालकालेरितभटविकटाटोपलोपाय रूपम् ॥ ७९ ॥

चक्रं कुन्तं कृपाणं परशुहुतवहावङ्गशं दण्डशक्ती
शङ्खं कोदण्डपाशौ हलमुसलगदा वज्रश्र्लाश्च हेतीन् ।

दोर्भिस्सव्यापसन्यैद्धदनुलबलस्तम्भितारातिदपैंव्यूहस्तेजोऽभिमानी नरकविजयिनो जृम्भतां संपदे वः॥८०॥

(सुदर्शनशतके ॥)

आदित्याः ।



आदित्याः।

आदित्याः ।

द्विभुजाः पद्महस्ताश्च रक्तपद्मासने स्थिताः ।
रक्तमण्डलसंयुक्ताः करण्डमकुटान्विताः ॥
रक्ताम्बरधरास्सर्वे सर्वाभरणभूषिताः ।
छन्नवीरसमायुक्ता भास्तरा द्वादशा इमे ॥
वैवस्ततो विवस्तांश्च मार्ताण्डो भास्तरो रविः ।
लोकप्रकाशकश्चैव लोकसाक्षी त्रिविक्रमः ॥
आदित्यश्च तथा सूर्यः अंग्रुमांश्च दिवाकरः ।
एते वै द्वादशादित्याश्चोत्तरादिक्रमात्थिताः ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

अर्थमा चेन्द्रवरुणौ पूषा विष्णुर्भगस्तथा । अज्ञघन्यो जघन्यश्च मित्रो धाता इति स्मृताः ॥

विवस्तांश्चेव पर्जन्यस्तादित्या द्वादश स्मृताः । द्विभुजाः पद्महस्ताश्च रक्तपद्मासने स्थिताः ॥

रिममण्डलसंयुक्तास्सुरक्ता लोकनायका: ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

अदितेः पुत्रभावत्वादादित्यस्यति १ चोच्यते । ईश्वरस्यार्धभागे तु जगश्चक्षुरिति १ स्मृतः ॥ द्विभुजं पद्महस्तं तु रक्तवर्णं सुरूपकम् । करण्डमकुटोपेतं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ मकुटद्विगुणं तारं प्रभामण्डलमध्यमम् । उषाश्च प्रत्युषोदेवी सन्यासन्ये तु संस्थितः ३ ॥ अरुणं चाप्रतः कृत्वा पङ्कजं ४ तत्त्वरूपकम् । सप्ताश्वरथमध्यस्थं भास्वरं पापनाशनम् ॥ रक्तपद्मासनस्यं हि आसनं तत्र कल्पयेत् । पूर्वोक्तविधिना सर्वमादित्यं परिकल्पयेत् ॥

(सुप्रमेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

 ^{&#}x27;स्त्विति' इति भवितव्यम् । २. 'जगचक्षु'रिति स्यात् ।
 ई. 'संस्थिते' इति भवितव्यम् । ४. 'पङ्गुविदि'ति भवितव्यम् ।

रक्तवर्णो महातेजा द्विबाहुः पद्मभृद्धविः । सप्तिमिस्तुरगैर्युक्ते सर्वरञ्जसमन्विते ॥ एकचके रथे तिष्ठन्पादाक्रान्तसरोरुहः । माणिक्यकुण्डलोपेतः पद्मरागिकरीटकः ॥ रक्ताम्बरधरो रम्यस्सुव्यक्ताङ्गो मनोहरः । अन्हसारिथः कार्यः प्रतिहारौ च पार्श्वयोः ॥ मण्डलिपङ्गलनामानौ १ खङ्गखेटकधारिणौ ।

(शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशाध्याये ॥)

नासाळ्ळाटजङ्क्षोरुगण्डवक्षांसि चोन्नतानि रवेः । कुर्यादुदीच्यवेषं गूढं पादादुरो यावत् ॥ विश्राणस्त्वकररुहे पाणिम्यां पङ्क्षजे मुकुटघारी । कुण्डळभूषितवदनः प्रळम्बहारो वियद्गवतः ॥ कमलोदरबुतिमुखः कञ्चकगुप्तस्मितप्रसन्नमुखः । रत्नोज्वळप्रभामण्डळश्च कर्तुश्शुभकरोऽर्कः ॥ सौम्या तु हस्तमात्रा वसुदा हस्तद्वयोच्छ्रिता प्रतिमा । श्वेमसुभिक्षाय भवेत्त्चतुर्हस्तप्रमाणायाम् ॥

(बृहत्संहितायामष्टापञ्चाशत्तमाध्याये ॥)

पादेऽस्मिन्नधिकाक्ष्रसद्भावान्मत्स्यपुराणवचने च दण्डिपङ्गलाख्य पुरुषद्वयस्य सूर्यपार्श्ववितित्वकथनादतापि 'दण्डिपङ्गलनामानौ' इति भवितव्यम् ।



शृणु वत्स! प्रवक्ष्यामि सूर्यभेदांस्तु ते जय!। यावत्प्रकाशकस्सूर्यो । जायते मूर्तिभिर्यथा ।। दक्षिणे पौष्करी माला करे वामे कमण्डल: । पद्माभ्यां शोभितकरा सा धात्री प्रथमा स्मृता ॥ शूलं वामकरे चाखा दक्षिणे सोम एव च। मैत्री नाम त्रिनयना कुशेशयविभूषिता ॥ प्रथमे तु करे चक्रं तथा वामे च कौमुदी। मूर्तिरार्यमणी ज्ञेया सपद्मैः पाणिपछ्वैः ॥ अक्षमाला करे सब्ये चक्रं वामे प्रतिष्ठितम् । सा मूर्ती रौद्री ज्ञातव्या प्रधाना पद्मभूषिता ।। चक्रं त दक्षिणे यस्या वामे पाशस्स्रशोभनः । सा वारुणी भवेन्मूर्तिः पद्मव्यप्रकरद्वया ॥ कमण्डल्दिक्षिणतो माला चाक्षमयी भवेत्। सा भवेत्सम्मता सूर्यमूर्तिः पद्माविभूषिता ॥ यस्या दक्षिणतश्शृलं वामहस्ते सुदर्शनः । भगमृतिस्समाख्याता पद्महस्ता शुभा जय !॥ अथ वामकरे माला त्रिशूलं दक्षिणे स्मृतम् । विवस्वन्मूर्तिरेषा स्यात्पद्मालाञ्छनलक्षिता ॥

१. ' जगत्प्रकाशकः' इति स्यात् ।

पूषाख्यस्य भवेन्मूर्तिर्द्विभुजा पद्मछाञ्छिता ।
सर्वपापहरा ज्ञेया सर्वछक्षणछिता ॥
दक्षिणे तु गदा यस्या वामे चैव सुदर्शनः ।
पद्मव्यग्रा तु सावित्री मूर्तिस्तर्वार्थसाधनी ॥
स्तुचं च दक्षिणे हस्ते वामे होमजकाछिकाम् ।
मूर्तिस्त्वाष्ट्री भजेत्सा स्यात्पद्मरुद्धकरद्वया ॥
सुदर्शनकरा सब्ये पद्महस्ता तु वामतः ।
एषा स्याद् द्वादशी मूर्तिर्विष्णोरमिततेजसः ॥
धाता मित्रोऽर्यमा रुद्दो वरुणस्सूर्य एव च ।
भगो विवस्वान्यूषा च सविता दशमस्सूतः ॥
एकादशस्तथा व्षष्टा विष्णुर्द्वादश उच्यते ।

(विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

रविः कार्यरुग्धभरमश्रुः सिन्दूरारुणसुप्रभः । आपीच्य १ वेषस्त्राकारस्पर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥ चतुर्बाहुर्महातेजाः कवचेनाभिसंवृतः । कर्तव्या रहाना चास्य पानीयाङ्गेति संज्ञिताः ॥

बृहत्संहितायां सूर्यस्य उदीच्यवेषकथनात् अत्रापि 'उदीच्यवेष ' इति स्यात् ।

रझमयस्तस्य कर्तव्या वामदक्षिणहस्तयोः । ऊर्धे स्नग्दामसंस्थाना सर्वपुष्पचिता शभा ॥ स्वरूपरूपस्त्वाकारो दण्डः कार्योऽस्य वामतः। दक्षिणे पिङ्गले भागे कर्तव्यश्चातिपिङ्गलः ॥ आपीच्यवेषौ कर्तव्यौ ताबुभाविप यादव !। तयोर्मूर्झि च विन्यस्तौ करौ कार्यौ विभावसोः ॥ लेखनीपत्रके कार्ये पिङ्गलश्चातिपिङ्गल: । चर्मशूलधरो देवस्तथा यत्नाद्विधीयते ॥ सिंहो ध्वजश्च कर्तव्यस्तथा सूर्यस्य वामतः । चलारश्चास्य कर्तव्यास्तनयास्तस्य पार्श्वयोः ॥ रेवन्तश्च यमश्चेव मनुद्धितयमेव च। प्रहराजो रविः कार्यो प्रहेर्वा परिवारितः ॥ राज्ञी सवर्णा छाया च तथा देवी सुवर्चसा । चतस्रश्चास्य कर्तव्याः पत्यश्च परिपार्श्वयोः ॥ एकचक्रे च सप्तार्थ पडश्रे वा रथोत्तरे। उपविष्टस्तु कर्तव्यो देवो ह्यरुणसारथिः॥

(मत्स्यपुराणे ॥)

१. 'पिङ्गलो ' इति भवितव्यम् । २. 'उदीच्यवेषौ ' इति भवितव्यम् ।

पद्मासनः पद्मकरः पद्मगर्भदल्बुतिः । सप्ताश्वरथसंस्थश्च द्विमुजश्च सदागतिः ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

एकचक्रससप्ताश्वससार्थिमहारथम् । कृत्वा तु स्थापयेत्सूर्यं पुरुषाकृतिरूपिणम् ॥ तदर्धं वामतश्र्यामं नारीरूपसमन्वितम् । कृत्वा तु स्थापयेत्सम्यक्सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ आकुञ्चितसुकेशास्तु १ प्रभामण्डलसंयुतम् । मकुटं वा विधातव्यमन्यत्सर्वं सुमण्डलम् ॥ हस्तद्वयलस्त्यमं कञ्चकाञ्चितविप्रहम्। एकवस्त्रं द्विदोर्दण्डं स्कन्धे सक्तकराम्बुजम् ॥ रथोपेतं विना वाथ केवलं पग्रसंस्थितम् । पादौ सखेटकौ २ तस्य स्थिरं पद्मासने स्थितम् ॥ जातिहिङ्गुल्यवर्णस्था (१) संस्थाप्या३ सूर्यमण्डलम् । वैकर्तनो विवस्वांश्च मार्ताण्डो भास्करो रविः॥ लोकप्रकाशकश्चेव लोकसाक्षी त्रिविक्रमः। आदित्यश्च तथा सूर्यः अंशुमांश्च दिवाकरः ॥

 ^{&#}x27;सुकेशं त्वि' ति भवितव्यम् । २. 'सकटका' विति भवितव्यम् ।
 'संस्थाप्य' मिति भवितव्यम् ।

एते वै द्वादशादिया एवमाकृतिरुच्यते । द्विमुजाश्च द्विनेत्राश्च पद्मस्थाः पद्महस्तकाः ॥ रक्ताम्बरसुवर्णाश्च प्रभामण्डलमण्डिताः ।

उपवीतसमायुक्तास्सर्वाभरणभूषिताः ॥ आदित्याकृतिरेवं तु चन्द्राकृतिरथोच्यते ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

सर्वळक्षणसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । द्विभुजं चैकवक्तं च श्वेतपङ्कजधृकरम्॥ वर्तुळं तेजसो बिम्बं, मध्यस्थं रक्तवाससम् । आदित्यस्य त्विदं रूपं कुर्यात्पापप्रणाशनम् ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

ससप्तार्थ सैकचके रथे सूर्यो द्विपग्रधृक् ।
मषीभाजनलेखन्यौ बिश्रत्कुण्डी १ तु दक्षिणे ॥
वामे तु पिङ्गलो द्वारि दण्डमृत्स रवेर्गणः ।
वाल्व्यजनधारिण्यौ पार्श्वे राज्ञी च निष्प्रभार ॥
अथवाश्वसमारूढः कार्य एकस्तु भास्करः ।

वरुणस्सूर्यनामा च सहस्रांशुस्तथा परः ॥

मत्स्यपुराणवचनानुसारेण 'दण्ड' इति वा रूपमण्डनानुरोधेन 'दण्डी' ति वा भवितव्यम् । २. 'निश्चमे 'ति स्यात् ।

धाता तपनसंज्ञश्च सविताथ गभित्तमान् ।
रिविश्वेवाथ पर्जन्यस्वष्टा मित्रोऽथ विष्णुकः ।।

मेषादिराशिसंस्थाश्च मार्गादिकार्तिकान्तगाः ।
कृष्णो रक्तो मनाप्रक्तः पीतः पाण्डुरकस्सितः ॥

कपिछः पीतवर्णश्च ग्रुकाभो धवलस्तथा ।
धूम्रो नीलः क्रमाद्वर्णाश्चाक्तयः केसराम्रगाः ॥

इडा सुषुम्ना विश्वार्चिरिन्दुसंज्ञा प्रमर्दिनी ।
प्रह्मणी महाकाली कपिला च प्रबोधनी ॥

नीलाम्बरा धनान्ता च अमृताख्या च शक्तयः ।

(अम्रिपु० ५१ अ० ॥)

आदित्यपरिवाराः।

श्वेतस्सोमः कुजो रक्तो बुधः पातो गुरुस्तथा ।
शुक्रस्त्वेतस्सानिः कृष्णो राहुर्भूमास्तु केतवः ॥
पद्महस्तो भवेत्सोमः कुजे दण्डः कमण्डलुः ।
योगासनो बुधो देवो गुरौ चाक्षकमण्डलु ॥
अक्षः कमण्डलुरुशुके शनौ दण्डकमण्डलू ।
अर्धकायस्थितो राहुः केतुः करपुटाकृतिः ॥
सप्ताश्वरथ आदित्यश्वन्द्रो दशहयस्स्थितः ।
मङ्गलो मेषमारूढो बुधस्सर्पासनस्थितः ॥

हंसारूढं गुरुं विद्याद्वेकारूढं च भागवम् । श्वानं महिषमारूढं राहुं कुण्डस्य मध्यगम् ॥ सर्पपुच्छाकृतिं केतुं शानं दंष्ट्राकराछितम् । प्रहाः किरीटिनः कार्या रत्नकुण्डलशोमिताः ॥ सूर्यस्यायतने स्थाप्या बह्विकोणादितः क्रमात् । कुजो जीवस्तमश्चुकः केतवो इश्शनिश्शशी ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

तेजश्रण्डो महावको द्विमुजः पद्मखङ्गमृत् ।
कुण्डिकाजप्यमालीन्दुः कुजरशक्त्यक्षमालिकः ॥
बुधश्रापाक्षपाणिस्स्याज्जीवः कुण्ड्यक्षमालिकः ।
ग्रुकः कुण्ड्यक्षमाली स्यात्किङ्किणीस्त्रवाञ्छिनिः ॥
अर्धचन्द्रधरो राहुः केतुः खङ्गी च दीपभृत् ।
(अग्निपु० ५१ अ० ॥)

सोमः ।

सोमस्सिहासनासीन: कुन्दशङ्क्षसमयुतिः । प्रभामण्डलसंयुक्तो द्विभुजस्सौम्यवक्त्रकः ॥ आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि कुमुदोज्वलकं करः । हेमयज्ञोपवीताङ्गस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥

Centre for the art

गुक्रवस्त्रधरस्त्रान्तस्तर्वपुष्पैरलङ्कृतः । सोम एवं समाख्यातः क्षेत्रपालस्तथोन्यते ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

चन्द्रश्चित्रे विधातव्यक्ष्वेताम्बरसमावृतः । दशश्चेताश्चसंयुक्तमारूढं स्यन्दनं शुभम् ॥ द्विभुजं दक्षिणे पाणौ गदां बिश्रतपृथ्दरीम् । वामस्तु वरदो हस्तश्शशाङ्कस्य निरुच्यते ॥ (शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशाध्याये ॥)

चन्द्रस्वेतवपुः कार्यस्वेताम्बरधरः प्रमुः । चतुर्बाहुर्महातेजास्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥ कुमुदौ च सितौ कार्यौ तस्य देवस्य हस्तयोः । कान्तिर्मूर्तिमती कार्यो तस्य पार्श्वे तु दक्षिणे ॥ वामे शोभा तथा कार्यो रूपेणाप्रतिमा मुवि । चिह्नं तथास्य सिंहाङ्कं वामपार्श्वेऽर्कवद्भवेत् ॥ दशाश्वे च रथे कार्यो द्विचके वरसारथौ ।

(मत्स्यपुराणे ॥)

श्वेतस्त्रवेताम्बरधरस्त्रवेताश्वस्त्रवेतभूषणः । गदापाणिर्द्विबाहुश्च कर्तव्यो वरदस्ससी ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)



चित्रसिंहासनासीनः कुन्दस्फटिकसन्निभः । प्रभामण्डलसंयुक्तो द्विबाहुश्च द्विनेत्रकः ॥

आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि कुमुदप्रज्वलत्करः।

तस्य दक्षिणभागें तु रोहिणी द्विभुजान्विता ॥

सस्याङ्करिनभाङ्गा स्यादाजीवसमळोचना । चन्द्राकृतिस्समाख्याता स्कन्दस्याकृतिरूच्यते ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

भौमः।

धरापुत्रस्य वक्ष्यामि लक्षणं चित्रकर्मणि । चतुर्भुजो मेषगमश्चाङ्गारकसमद्युतिः ॥ दक्षिणं तद्धरं हस्तं वरदं परिकल्पयेत् । ऊर्ध्वं शक्तिसमायुक्तं वामौ शुक्कगदाधरौ ॥

(शिल्परत्ने पञ्जविंशाध्याये ॥)

भौमोऽग्नितुल्यः कर्तव्यस्वष्टाश्वे काञ्चने रथे।

(मत्स्यपुराणे ॥)

रक्तमाल्याम्बरधरश्चक्तिशूलगदाधरः । चतुर्भुजो मेषगमो वरदस्स्याद्धरासुतः ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)



बुधः ।

सिंहारूढं संप्रवक्ष्ये कार्णकारसमप्रभम् । पीतमाल्याम्बरधरं स्वर्णभूषाविभूषितम् ॥ वरदं खङ्गसंयुक्तं खेटकेन समन्वितम् । गदया च समायुक्तं बिश्राणं देशश्रतुष्टयम् ॥ एवं लिखेचन्द्रसूनुं बुधं प्रहपतिं श्रुभम् । (शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशाध्याये ॥)

विष्णुतुल्यो बुधः कार्यो भौमतुल्ये तथा रथे।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

देवगुरुशुकौ।

ततो देवगुरुर्लेख्यश्चुकश्च भृगुनन्दनः । चतुर्भिर्बाहुभिर्युक्तश्चित्रकर्मविशारदैः ॥ वरदौ साक्षस्त्रौ च कमण्डलुधरौ तथा । दण्डिनौ च तथा बाहो बिभ्राणौ [परि*]कल्पयेत् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशाध्याये ॥)

तप्तजाम्बूनदाकारो द्विभुजश्च बृहस्पतिः । पुस्तकं चाक्षमालां च करयोस्तस्य कारयेत् ॥ सर्वाभरणयुक्तश्च तथा पीताम्बरो गुरुः । अष्टाश्चे काञ्चने दिव्ये रथे दृष्टिमनोरमे ॥

शुक्रस्वेतवपुः कार्यस्वेताम्बरधरस्तथा । द्वौ करौ कथितौ तस्य निधिपुस्तकसंयुतौ ॥ दंशाश्चे वा रथे कार्यो राजते भृगुनन्दनः ।

(विष्णुधर्मीत्तरे ॥)

शनैश्वरः।

शनैश्वरः कृष्णवर्णो द्विभुजास्ततवाससा । करण्डमकुटोपेतस्सर्वाभरणभूषणः ॥ दण्डं दक्षिणहस्ते तु वरदं वाममुच्यते । स्थानकं पद्मपीठे तु शुक्कवस्त्रधरस्शुचिः ॥ ईषत्पङ्गरिव स्थाने ईषद्भस्ततनुसस्पृतः ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

कृष्णवासास्तथा कृष्णश्शनिः कार्योऽसिताननः । दण्डाक्षमालासंयुक्तः करद्वितयभूषणः ॥ कार्ष्णायसे रथे कार्यस्तथैवाष्टतुरङ्गमे ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

राहुः।

सिंहासनगतं राहुं करालवदनं लिखेत्। वरदं खड्डसंयुक्तं खेटशूलधरं क्रमात्॥

(शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशाध्याये ॥)

रौप्ये रथे तथाष्टाश्चे राहुः कार्यो विचक्षणैः । कम्बलं पुस्तकं कार्यं भुजेनैकेन संयुतम् ॥ करमेकं तु कुर्याच शस्यशून्यं १ तु दक्षिणम् ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

केतवः ।

धूमा द्विबाहवस्सर्वे वरदाश्च गदाधराः । गृध्रपृष्ठसमारूढा लेखनीयास्तु केतवः ॥

गृधाः किरीटिनः कार्या नवतालप्रमाणकाः । रक्तकुण्डलकेयूरहाराभरणमूषिताः॥

(शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशाध्याये ॥)

भौमवच तथा रूपं केतो: कार्यं विजानता । केवलं चास्य कर्तव्या दश राजंस्तुरङ्गमाः ॥

(विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

आदित्यप्रतीहाराः।

तर्जन्यंशुताम्रचूडदण्डैर्दण्डी तु वामतः । तर्जनीशक्तिकिरणदण्डैस्स्यात्पिङ्गलः परः ॥ द्वे तर्जन्यौ वन्नदण्डावानन्दो वामगो दधत् । तर्जनीदण्डापसन्ये विचित्नो दक्षिणे स्थितः ॥

१. 'शस्त्रशून्य' मिति स्यात्।

द्वे तर्जन्यौ पद्मदण्डौ चित्रो घत्ते स वामतः । तर्जनीदण्डापसन्ये विचित्रो दक्षिणे स्थितः ॥ तर्जन्यौ किरणं दण्डं किरणाक्षस्तु धारयेत् । तर्जनीदण्डापसन्ये प्रतीहारस्सुलोचनः ॥ चतुर्द्वारेषु संस्थाप्या दिशास्त्रेते प्रदक्षिणम् । (रूपमण्डने ॥)

भूयस्तव प्रवक्ष्यामि दण्डनायकापिङ्गलौ । राज्ञस्त्रीषादयश्चान्ये दिग्देवा दिण्डिना सह ॥ मया सह समागम्य पुरा देवैर्विचारितम् । एष कारुणिकस्पूर्यो युद्ध्यते दानवैस्सह ॥ ते तु लब्धवरा भूत्वा अमात्याद्या ह्यभीक्ष्णशः । आदित्यं मन्यमानास्ते तपन्तं हन्तुमुद्यताः ॥ तस्मात्तेषां विघातार्थं प्रवराश्च भवामहे । अस्माभिः प्रतिरुद्धास्ते न द्रक्ष्यन्ति दिवाकरम् ॥ संमत्यैवं ततस्कन्दो वामपार्श्वे रवेसिथतः । दण्डनायकसंज्ञस्तु सर्वलोकस्य स प्रमुः ॥ उक्तश्व स तदार्केण त्वं प्रजादण्डनायकः । दण्डनीतिकरो यस्मात्तस्मात्त्वं दण्डनायकः ॥ लिखते यः प्रजानां च सुकृतं यच दुष्कृतम् । अग्निर्दक्षिणपार्थे तु पिङ्गळत्वात्स पिङ्गळः ॥

अश्विनौ वापि सूर्यस्य पार्श्वयोरुभयोस्स्थितौ । अश्वरूपात्समुत्पन्नी तेन तावश्विनी सुरी ॥ द्वारपाली स्मृती तस्य राज्ञः श्रेष्ठी १ महाबली । कार्तिकेयस्स्मृतो राज्ञः श्रेष्ठश्चापि ३ हरस्स्मृतः ॥ राज़दीतौ स्मृतो धातुर्नकारस्तस्य प्रत्ययः। स्रसेनापतित्वेन स यस्मादीप्यते सदा ॥ तस्मात्स कार्तिकेयस्तु नाम्ना राज्ञ इति स्मृत: । सुगतौ च स्मृतो धातुर्यस्य स प्रत्ययस्स्मृतः ॥ गच्छतीति रह ३स्तस्मात्पर्यायास्त्रीष उच्यते । प्रथमं यद्भवेद्वारं धर्मार्थाभ्यां समाश्रितम् ॥ तत्रैतौ संस्थितौ देवौ छोकपूज्यौ द्विजोत्तमाः ! । द्वितीयायां तु कक्ष्यायामप्रधृष्टौ व्यवस्थितौ ॥ पक्षिप्रेताधिपौ नाम्ना स्मृतौ कल्माषपक्षिणौ । वर्णस्य शबळत्वाच यमः कल्माष उच्यते ॥ पक्षावस्येति यः पक्षी गरुडः परिकीर्तितः । स्थितो दक्षिणतस्तस्य दण्डहस्तसमन्वितः ॥

उपरितननिर्वचनानुसारेण 'राज्ञस्तौषा'विति भवितव्यम् । २. 'स्नौष-श्वापी'ति भवितव्यम् । ३. 'हरस्स्पृत ' इति पूर्ववचनानुसारेण 'हर' इति भवितव्यम् ।

उत्तरेण स्थितोऽर्कस्य कुबेरश्च विनायकः । कुबेरो धनदो ज्ञेयो हस्तिरूपो विनायक: ॥ कत्सया कप्यता शप्तं कुशरीरमजायत । कुबरः कुशरीरत्वात्स नाम्ना धनदस्समृतः ॥ नायकस्पर्वसत्वानां तेन नायक उच्यते । विविधं नयते यस्मात्स तु तस्माद्विनायकः ॥ रेवतश्चेव दिण्डिश्च तौ रवेः पूर्वतस्थितौ । ततो दिण्डिसमृतो रुद्रो रेवतस्तनयो रवेः॥ प्लतं गच्छत्यसौ यस्मात्सर्वलोकनमस्कृतः। रेव्रप्रवगतौ धातूरेवतस्तेन स स्मृतः ॥ डिङ्गतावस्य वै धातोर्दिण्डिशब्दो निपात्यते। डयतेऽसौ सदा दिण्डी तेन दिण्डी प्रकीर्तितः॥ इत्येते प्रवराः प्रोक्ता धात्वर्था नैगमैश्ह्यभैः। एषां संक्षेपतो भूयस्सङ्ख्यां वो निगदामि वै ॥ अश्वनौ तौ ततो न्नेयौ दण्डनायकपिङ्गलौ। तौ सूर्यद्वारपौ ज्ञेयौ राज्ञस्त्रीषौ ततस्स्मृतौ ॥ रेवतश्चेव दिण्डिश्च इत्येते प्रवरा मया । अष्टादश समाख्यातास्संक्षेपात्सङ्ख्यया मया ॥

(भविष्यपुराणे ब्रा० प० १२४ अ०॥)

देव्यः ।



देव्यः।

देवी।

देव्यास्संस्थापनं वक्ष्ये तल्लक्षणपुरुषस्सरम् ।
शिलादिद्रव्यमापाद्य तैः कुर्याद्मितमां ततः ॥
चतुर्भुजा त्रिनेत्रा च सुप्रसन्नैकवक्त्रका ।
दुकूलवसना देवी करण्डमकुटान्विता ॥
वरदाभयसंयुक्ता पाशाङ्कशकरान्विता ।
दिभुजा वा द्विनेत्रा वा प्रलम्बितकरान्विता ॥
पद्महस्तातिशान्ता च सा देवी कनकप्रमा ।
शुकोत्पलकरा वापि शूलपाशकरापि वा ॥
यथेष्टास्त्रापि वा शङ्कचक्रहस्ता तु षड्भुजा ।
दंष्ट्राकरालवदना पञ्चास्या दशदोर्युता ।।
देवोक्तसंस्थिता वापि स्थानकासनसंयुता ॥

प्रलम्बवामपादा वा लिम्बतापरपादका । देवेन सहिता वापि केवला वा प्रकीर्तिता ॥ स्यामा श्वेताथवा रक्ता साधकेच्छानुरूपतः । ऋज्वाकारयुता वापि द्विभिङ्गसहिताथवा ॥ एवं देवी प्रकर्तव्या तस्यास्संज्ञा द्विधा मता । मनोन्मनीति गौरीति लक्ष्यभेदं नु नानयोः ॥ मूर्तिस्सादाशिवी यत्र कल्प्यते तत्र कल्पिता । तदा मनोन्मनीसंज्ञां लभते विप्रसत्तमाः ! ॥ नृत्तमूर्त्यादिभेदेषु गौर्याद्याख्यां समइनुते ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

द्विभुजां श्यामवर्णां तु सर्वाभरणभूषिताम् । दक्षिणे चोत्पळं प्राह्यं वामहस्तं प्रसारयेत् ॥ किरीटं वा करण्डाख्यं तुङ्गपीनपयोधराम् । गौरीरूपमिदं विद्धि विष्णुरूपं ततश्शृणु ॥

(सुप्रमेदागमे चतुर्स्त्रिशत्तमपटले ॥)

द्विभुजा च द्विनेत्रा च किंचित्प्रहसितानना । करण्डमकुटोपेता सर्वाभरणभूषिता ॥

दुकूळवसनोपेता सर्वावयवसुन्दरी ।
दक्षिणे कटकं हस्तं वामहस्तं प्रलम्बतम् ॥
पीनोरुः पीनगण्डा च पीनस्तनसमन्विता ।
दिवाहुका द्विनेत्रा च स्थामामा कमलेक्षणा ॥
दक्षिणे चोत्पलं हस्ते वामहस्तं प्रलम्बतम् ।
भवान्याकृतिरेवं स्याद्वागीश्याकृतिरुच्यते ॥
(पूर्वकारणागमे द्वादशपटले ॥)

दुर्गा।

चतुर्भुजा त्रिनेत्रा च सा स्याच्छ्यामिनमा वरा ।
सौम्या पीताम्बरोपेता पीनोरुजघनस्तना ॥
करण्डमकुटोपेता सर्वाभरणभूषिता ।
अभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं कटकं वामहस्तकम् ॥
परहस्ते तु सन्ये तु चक्रं वामे तु शङ्क्षृष्टक् ।
समपादस्थिता चैव पद्मपीठोपरिस्थिता ॥
नागेन्द्रेण स्तनं बच्चा रक्तकञ्चकधारिणी ।
एवं दुर्गा समाख्याता विष्णुङक्षणमुच्यते ॥
(अंग्रुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

(अञ्चमद्भदागम एकानपञ्चाशपटल ॥)

आदिशक्तेस्समुङ्ग्ता विष्णुप्राणानुजा श्रुमा । शङ्कचक्रधरा देवी धनुस्सायकधारिणी ॥



खङ्गखेटकसंयुक्ता शूळपाशसमायुता । चतुर्भुजां वा कुर्वीत सर्वाभरणभूषिताम् ॥ स्यामवर्णां सुवदनां महिषस्य शिरस्थिताम् । सिंहारूढां च वा कुर्यात्पद्मासनसमागताम् ॥

(सुप्रमेदागमे षट्चत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

शक्तिं बाणं तथा शूळं खड्नं चक्रं च दक्षिणे। चन्द्रबिम्बमधो वामे खेटमूर्ध्वे कपाळकम्॥ शूळं चक्रं च बिश्राणा सिंहारूढा च दिग्भुजा। एषा देवी समुदिष्टा दुर्गा दुर्गापहारिणी॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे॥)

छ्छाटछोचनं तस्यास्तिछकं च शिखामणिः । शशिखण्डिकरीटं वा मकुटं सकरण्डकम् ॥ सनक्रकुण्डछं रत्नमण्डनं कर्णमण्डनम् । कर्णावतंसकाकर्णच् िकापाछिकान्वितम् ॥ चतुर्भुजसमायुक्तामष्टाभिदोभिरान्विताम् । शूछं खङ्गं शरं चक्रं दक्षिणेषु करेषु च ॥ पाशखेटकशाङ्गिश्च शङ्कं वामकरेषु च । चतुर्भुजे च वामे तु शङ्कं वरदहस्तकम् ॥

चकं चाभयहस्तं च दक्षिणे तु समायुता । द्विनेत्रा सौम्यवदना महिषस्य शिरस्थिता ॥ दुर्गायास्त्राकृतिर्ह्येवं ब्रह्माण्याकृतिरुच्यते ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे द्वादशपटले ॥)

दुर्गामूर्तित्रयम्।

वरं त्रिशूछं खेटं च पानपात्रं च विश्वती । नीलकण्ठे तथा नागा महालक्ष्मीसुखप्रदा ॥ वरं त्रिशूछं पद्मं च पानपात्रं करे तथा । क्षेमङ्करी तदा नाम क्षेम।रोग्यप्रदायिनी ॥ कमण्डलुं च खड्गं च डमरुं पानपात्रकम् । हरसिद्धिस्तदा नाम सर्वेषां सिद्धिहेतवे ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

रुद्रांशदुर्गा ।

रक्ताम्बरां स्यामिकनीं द्विनेत्रां किरीटरलाङ्कितहेमभूषाम् । सम्बूळखङ्गां धृतशङ्खचकां मृगेन्द्रयानां रविचन्द्रभूषाम् ॥

(कारणागमे ॥)

१. 'नीलकण्ठी तदा नामे'ति स्थात् ।

107

वनदुर्गा।

अरिशङ्कप्राणखेटबाणान्सधनुरस्र्लकतर्जनीं दधाना । मम सा महिषोत्तमाङ्गसंस्था नवदूर्वासदृशी श्रियेऽस्तु दुर्गा ॥

(आम्राये ॥)

अग्निदुर्गा ।

विद्युद्दामसमप्रभां मृगपतिस्कन्धस्थितां भीषणां कन्याभिः करवालखेटविलसद्धस्ताभिरासेविताम् ॥ हस्तैश्रक्रवरासिखेटविशिखांश्रापाङ्कशौ तर्जनीं । बिश्राणामनलासिकां शशिधरां दुर्गां त्रिनेवां भजे ॥

जयदुर्गा ।

कालां स्कारां कटाक्षेररिकुलभयदां मौलिबद्धेन्दुरेखां शङ्कं चक्रं कृपाणं तिशिखमपि करैरुद्वहन्तीं तिनेत्राम् । सिंहस्कन्धाधिरूढां त्रिभुवनमखिलं तेजसा पूरयन्तीं ध्यायेहुर्गां जयाख्यां त्रिदशपरिवृतां सेवितां सिद्धिकामैः ॥

विनध्यवासिनी दुर्गा।

सौवर्णाम्बुजमध्यगां त्रिनयनां सौदामिनीसिन्नभां शक्षं चक्रवराभयानि दधतीमिन्दोः कलां बिश्रतीम् । प्रेवेयाङ्गदहारकुण्डलधरामाखण्डलाचैस्स्तुतां ध्यायेद्विन्ध्यनिवासिनीं शशिमुखीं पार्श्वस्थपञ्चाननाम् ॥



रिपुमारिणी दुर्गा।

तर्जनीं त्रिशिखं दोर्म्यां धारयन्तीं भयङ्करीम् ।
रक्तां ध्यात्वा रवेर्बिम्बे प्रजपेदयुतं मनुम् ॥
मारयेदचिरादेव रिपून्बन्धुसमन्वितान् ।
(शारदातिलके ॥)

कात्यायनी।

वक्ष्ये कात्यायनीं देवीं शिवनारायणान्विताम् । बाहुभिर्दशभिर्युक्तां जटामकुटमण्डिताम् ॥ छोचनत्रयसंयुक्तामर्थेन्दुकृतशेखराम् । अतसीपुष्पसंकाशामिन्दीवरदछेक्षणाम् ॥ पीनोक्तकुचाम्भोजां तनुमध्येन शोमिताम् । त्रिभिङ्गस्थानसंस्थानां महिषासुरमर्दनीम् ॥ त्रिश्च दक्षिणे खङ्गं शक्तिं चक्रधरं (१) तथा । अधिष्यं कार्मुकं वामे पाशमङ्कुशखेटकम् ॥ घण्टां च परशुं चापि धारयन्तीं समाछिखेत् । अधस्तान्महिषं चास्याश्चिक्तग्रीवं समाछिखेत् ॥ छिन्नस्थाने समुत्पन्नं खङ्गखेटकधारिणम् । इदि शुलेन निर्भन्नं खङ्गखेटकधारिणम् ।

प्रबद्धं नागपाशेन भुकुटीभीषणेक्षणम् । नाभेक्ष्ध्वं विनिष्क्रान्तं दानवं दारुणं लिखेत् ॥ दक्षिणं चरणं देव्यास्तिहपृष्ठे प्रतिष्ठितम् । उत्तुक्रमिश्चतं वामं महिषस्योपरिस्थितम् ॥

(शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद्गन्थे ॥)

कात्यायन्याः प्रवक्ष्यामि रूपं दशभुजं तथा । त्रयाणामपि देवानामनुकारानुकारिणीम् ॥ जटाजूटसमायुक्तामधेन्दुकृतलक्षुणाम् । ळोचनलयसंयुक्तां पूर्णेन्दुसदशाननाम् ॥ अतसीपुष्पसङ्काशां सुप्रतिष्ठां सुलोचनाम् । नवयौवनसंपन्नां सर्वाभरणभूषिताम् ॥ सुचारुदर्शनां तद्वत्पीनोन्नतपयोधराम् । त्रिभिक्कस्थानसंस्थानां महिषासुरमर्दनीम् ॥ त्रिश्चलं दक्षिणे दध्यात्वङ्गं चक्रं तथैव च। तीक्ष्णबाणं तथा शक्तिं वामतो विनिबोधत ॥ खेटकं पूर्णपात्रं च पाशमङ्कशमेव च । बण्टां च परद्यं चापि चामरं सनिवेशयेत् ॥ अधस्तान्महिषं विद्याद्विशिरस्कं प्रदर्शयेत् । शिएकछेदोद्भवं तद्ददानवं खङ्गपाणिकम् ॥

हृदि श्लेन निर्भिनं निर्यदन्त्रविभूषणम् । रक्तरक्तीकृताङ्गं च रक्तविस्तारितेक्षणम् ॥ वेष्ठितं नागपाशेन भुकुटीभीषणाननम् । सपाशवामहस्तेन घृतकशें च दुर्गया ॥ वमद्रुधिरवक्तं च देव्यास्सिंहं प्रदर्शयेत् ।

(मयदीपिकायाम् ॥)

कात्यायनीं ततो वक्ष्ये दशहस्तां महाभुजाम् ।
तेजःप्रतापदा नित्यं नृपाणां सुखबोधिनी ॥
त्रिमङ्गिस्थानसंस्थाना महिषासुरसूदनी ।
दक्षे त्रिशूळं खङ्गं च चक्रं बाणं च शक्तिकाम् ॥
खेटकं पूर्णचापं च पाशमङ्कुशमेन च ।
घण्टा च वामतो वृध्यदत्यमूर्धजधृत्करी ॥
अधस्तान्महिषं तद्वद्विशिरस्कं प्रदर्शयेत् ।
शिररछेदोद्भवं तद्वद्वानवं खङ्गपाणिनम् ॥
इदि शूलेन निर्भिन्नं निर्यदन्त्रविभूषितम् ।
रक्तरक्तीकृताङ्गं च रक्तविष्पारितेक्षणम् ॥

 ^{&#}x27;दध्योद्दैल्यमूर्धजञ्चकरी'ति स्यात् । २. 'पाणिक'मिति स्यात् ।

देव्यास्तु दक्षिणं पादं समं सिंहोपरि स्थितम् ।

किञ्चिदूर्धं तथा वाममङ्गुष्ठं महिषोपरि ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

चण्डिका ।

निगद्यते ह्यथो चण्डी हेमाभा सा सुरूपिणी। त्रिनेत्रा यौवनस्था च क्रुद्धा चोर्घ्वस्थिता मता ॥ क्रशमध्या विशालाक्षी चारुपीनपयोधरा । एकवक्त्रा तु सुग्रीवा बाहुविंशतिसंयुता॥ श्लासिशङ्खचक्राणि बाणशक्तिपवीनपि। अभयं डमहं चैव छितकां दक्षिणे करे ॥ ऊर्घ्वादिक्रमयोगेन बिभ्रती सा सदा ग्रुमा। नागं पाशं तथा खेटं कुठाराङ्कशकार्मुकम् ॥ घण्टाध्वजगदादर्शं मुद्गरं वाम एव च । तद्धो महिषरिछन्नमूर्धा पतितमस्तकः ॥ शस्त्रोद्यतकरस्तब्धस्तद्गीवासंभवः पुमान् । शूलिमन्नो वमद्रको रक्तभूमूर्घजेक्षणः ॥ सिंहेन खाद्यमानश्च पाशबद्धो गले भृशम् । याम्याङ्घ्याकान्तसिंहा च सन्याङ्ख्र्यालीढगासुरे ।। चण्डी चोद्यतशस्त्रेयं चाशेषरिपुनाशिनी । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

चिण्डिका श्वेतवर्णा सा शिवरूपा च सिंहगा । जिल्ला वर्तुलत्र्यक्षा वरदा शूलधारिणी ॥ किर्त्रिका विश्वती दक्षे पाशपात्राभयान्विता ।

(नृसिंहप्रासादे ॥)

गोधासनाद्भवेद्गौरी लीलया (?) हंसवाहना ।
सिंहारूढा भवेदुर्गा मातरस्वस्ववाहनाः ॥
चिण्डका क्र्ररूपा च पिङ्गकेशा क्रशोदरी ।
रक्ताक्षी भग्ननेत्रा च निर्मांसा विक्रतानना ॥
व्याव्रचर्मपरीधाना भुजङ्गाभरणान्विता ।
कपालमालिनी कृष्णा शवारूढा भयावहा ॥
त्रिशूलं खेटकं खङ्गं धनुः पाशाङ्कशे शरः ।
कुगरो३ दर्पणं घण्टा शङ्कश्चकं गदा पविः ॥
दण्डो मुद्रह४ इत्येतैर्यथास्थानायुधेर्युता ।
बाहुषोडशसंयुक्ता चण्डमुण्डविघातिनी ॥

 ^{&#}x27;स्याच्छवारूढा च षड्भुजे' ति विष्णुधर्मोत्तरपाठः । २. 'वर्णिकां विश्रती दक्षे पानपात्राभयान्यतः' इति विष्णुधर्मोत्तरपाठः । ३. कुठार इति स्यात् । ४. मुद्गर इति स्यात् ।

चण्डिकाप्रतीहाराः।

चण्डिकायाः प्रतीहारान्कथियध्याम्यनुक्रमात् । वेतालः करदश्चेव पिङ्गाक्षो भुकुटिस्तथा ॥ धूम्रकः कङ्कदश्चैव रक्ताक्षश्च सुलोचनः। दंष्ट्राननविकटास्यास्सस्फुरदशनोद्धलाः॥ बर्बरां कृष्णदेहाश्च रक्ताश्च सु महाबलाः । तर्जनी चैव खट्टाङ्गमूर्ध्वं डमरुदण्डकौ ॥ वेतालस्त समाख्यातोऽपसव्ये करटः पुनः । अभयं खड्डाखेटं च दण्डं पिङ्गळलोचनः॥ वामापसव्ययोगेन भवेद्भुकुटिनामकः। तर्जनी वज्राङ्कशे च दण्डं धूम्रक ईरितः॥ सब्यापसब्ययोगेदं भवेत्कङ्कदनामकः। तर्जनी च त्रिशूलं च खट्टाङ्गं दण्ड एव च ॥ रक्ताक्षो नाममेदेन वामे दक्षे त्रिलोचनः (१)। दिग्द्वारपक्षयुग्मे च प्रशस्ता विव्वनाशकाः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

नव दुर्गाः ।

नवपग्रान्विते स्थाने पूज्या दुर्गास्त्वमूर्तितः । भादौ मध्ये तथेन्द्रादौ नवतत्वाक्षरैः ऋमात् ॥

अष्टादशभुजैका तु पीनवक्षोरुहोरुहा १। सर्वालङ्कारसंयुक्ता सर्वसिद्धिप्रदायिनी ॥ मूर्घजं खेटकं घण्टामादर्शं तर्जनीं धनः । ध्वजं डमरुकं पाशं बिश्रती वामपाणिभिः॥ शक्तिमुद्गरशूलानि वज्रं शङ्कमथाङ्कशम् । शलाकां मार्गणं चक्रं दधाना दक्षिणैः करैः॥ जयमिच्छद्भिरित्येताः पूजनीया महात्मिः । रोषाष्योडशहस्ताश्च शलाकां मार्गणं विना३॥ रुद्रचण्डा प्रचण्डा च चण्डोग्रा चण्डनायिका । चण्डा चण्डवती चैव चण्डरूपातिचण्डिका ॥ नवमी चोप्रचण्डा च मध्यस्था वहिसनिमा । रोचनाभारुणा कृष्णा नीला शुक्रा च घूमिका ॥ पीता च पाण्डुरा ज्ञेया आलीढस्था हरिस्थिता । महिषस्था सशस्त्रीका दैत्यमूर्घजमुष्टिका ॥ पद्माकृतिरथस्थाप्या इत्युक्तं स्कन्दयामछे । (भविष्यत्पुराणे ॥)

'वक्षोभुजोरुके'ित कारणागमपाठः । २. 'शक्कमथाम्बुज' मिति
 कारणागमपाठः । ३. 'शरं डमरुकं विने'ित कारणागमपाठः । ४. 'इरिद्वृता'
 इति कारणागमपाठः ।

नन्दा । ११ मा ११ ।

नन्दा भगवती देवी भारद्वाजाभिनन्दजा । वरपाशाङ्कशाञ्जानि विश्रती च चतुर्भुजा ॥ गौरवर्णा गजस्था वा खङ्गखेटवराभया ।

। अस्ति । भद्रकाली ।

अष्टादरामुजा कार्या भद्रकाळी मनोहरा ।
आळीढस्वासनस्था च चतुस्सिहे रथे स्थिता ॥
अक्षमाळा त्रिरुळं च खङ्गश्चन्द्रश्च यादवर ! ।
बाणचापे च कर्तव्ये राङ्कपद्मे तथैव च ॥
स्वस्तुवौ च तथा कार्यों तथोदककमण्डळू ३ ।
दण्डराक्ती च कर्तव्ये कृष्णाजिनहुतारानौ ॥
हस्तानां भद्रकाल्यास्तु भवेच्छान्तिकरः करः ४ ।
एकश्चेव महामाग ! रत्नपात्रधरो भवेत् ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

计 图图图探查图 1

 ^{&#}x27;आलीडस्थानसंस्थाने'ति नृसिंहप्रासादपाठः । २. 'खन्नं चर्म च सर्वदे'ति नृसिंहप्रासादपाठः । ३. तथा दिव्यकमण्डलु 'रिति नृसिंहप्रासाद-पाठः । ४. 'भवेच्छान्तिकरोऽवर 'इति नृसिंहप्रासादपाठः ।

महाकाली।

खङ्गं चक्रगदेषुचापपरिघाञ्छूलं भुग्नुण्डीं शिरः शङ्कं संदधतीं करैस्त्रिनयनां सर्वाङ्गभूषादृताम् । नीलाश्मद्युतिमास्यपाददशकां सेवे महाकालिकां यामस्तौत्स्विपते हरी कमलजो हन्तुं मधुं कैटमम् ॥ (चण्डीकल्पे ॥)

अष्टबाहुर्महाकाया कालमेघसमप्रभा । शङ्कचक्रगदाकुम्भमुसलाङ्कुशपाशयुक् ॥ वज्रं करे बिश्रती सा महाकाली मुदेऽस्तु नः ।

(कारणागमे ॥)

सा भिन्नाजनसङ्काशा दंष्ट्राङ्कितवरानना । विशाळ्ळोचना नारी बभूव तनुमध्यमा ॥ खङ्गपावशिरःखेँटेरळंकतचतुर्भुजा । कबन्धहारं शिरसा बिभ्राणा हि शिरस्स्रजम् ॥

अम्बा ।

अम्बा कुमुदवर्णामा पाशाञ्जामीतिपात्रिणी । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

अम्बिका।

सिंहारूढाम्बिका त्र्यक्षा भूषिता दर्पणोद्वहा । (वामभुजे दर्पणोद्वहा दक्षिणे वरयुक्ता, यदुक्तम्—

दक्षिणे तु करे प्रोक्तो वरस्साधारणस्सदा ।) खङ्गखेटधरा द्वाम्यां कर्तव्या च चतुर्भुजा ॥

(लक्षणसमुचये ॥)

मङ्गला ।

सिंहासनस्थिता देवी जटामकुटमण्डिता । शूळाक्षस्त्रधरा च वरदाभयचापपृक् ॥ दर्पणं शरखेटं च खङ्गचन्द्रधरा शिवा । सुरूपा लक्षणोपेता सुस्तनी चारुहासिनी ॥ सर्वाभरणभूषाङ्गी सर्वशोभासमन्विता ।

(देवीपुराणे ॥)

सर्वमङ्गला ।

चतुर्बाहुः प्रकर्तव्या सिंहस्था सर्वमङ्गला । अक्षसूत्रं कजं दक्षे शूलकुण्डीधरोत्तरे ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

हेमामां करुणाभिपूर्णनयनां माणिक्यभूषोज्वलां द्वात्रिंशदृल्षोडशाष्टदल्युक्पद्मस्थितां सुस्मिताम् । मक्तानां धनदां वरं च दधतीं वामेन हस्तेन त-दक्षेणाभयमातुलक्कसुफलं श्रीमक्कलां भावये ॥

(शरभतन्त्रे ॥)

कालरात्रिः।

एकवेणी १ जपाकणिपूरा नम्ना खरस्थिता । लम्बोष्ठी २ कणिकाकणी तैलाभ्यक्तशरीरिणी ॥ वामपादोल्लसल्लोहलताकण्टकभूषणा ३ । वर्धनमूर्धध्वजा कृष्णा ४ कालरात्रिभेयङ्करी ॥

छिता ।

शङ्कसुग्धकरादशै बिश्रती वामपार्श्वतः । याम्ये फलाञ्जनीहस्ता ललितोर्ध्वा सुभूषणा ॥

गौरी।

गै।री कुमारिकारूपा ध्यायमाना महेश्वरैः। वरदाभयहस्ता सा द्विभुजा श्रेयसे सदा।। अक्षस्त्राभये पद्मं तस्याधश्च कमण्डलुः। गौर्या मूर्तिश्चतुर्बाहुः कर्तव्या कमलासना।।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

 ^{&#}x27;एकवीणे 'ति विष्णुधर्मोत्तरपाठः । २. ' स्टम्बोष्टी ' ति विष्णुधर्मोत्तरपाठः ।
 धर्मोत्तरपाठः । ३. 'वामपादोल्लसल्लोहकृतकण्टकभूषणे 'ति विष्णुधर्मोत्तरपाठः ।
 ४. 'वर्धयन्मूर्धजाकृष्टे ' ति विष्णुधर्मोत्तरपाठः ।

गौर्या मूर्तयः।

अथ गौर्याः प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रमाणं मूर्तिनिर्णयम् । चतुर्भजा त्रिनेत्रा च सर्वाभरणभूषिता ॥ अक्षसत्राम्बुजे धत्ते दर्पणं च कमण्डलुम् । उमानाम्नी भवेन्मूर्तिर्वन्दिता त्रिदशैरपि ॥ अक्षस्त्रं शिवं देवं गणाध्यक्षं कमण्डलुम् । पश्चद्वयेऽग्निकुण्डे च मूर्तिस्सा पार्वती स्मृता ॥ अक्षसूत्रं तथा पद्ममभयं च वरं तथा। गोधासनाश्रिता मूर्तिर्गृहे पूज्या श्रिये सदा ॥ कमण्डल्वक्षसूत्रं च बिभाणा वज्रमङ्कराम् । गजासनस्थिता रम्भा कर्तव्या सर्वकामदा ॥ श्लाक्षसूत्रदण्डांश्च बिश्राणा श्वेतचामरम्। तोतला कथिता चेयं सर्वपापप्रणाशिनी ।। नागपाशाङ्कशौ चैवाभयदं वरदं करम्। त्रिपुरा नाम संपुज्या वन्दिता त्रिदशैरपि ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

गौर्यायतनम्।

वामे सिद्धिः श्रिया (१) याम्ये सावित्री चैव पश्चिमे । पृष्टकर्णद्वये कार्या भगवती सरस्वती ।।

ईशाने तु गणेशस्स्यात्कुमारश्चाग्निकोणके । मध्ये गौरी प्रतिष्ठाप्या सर्वाभरणभूषिता ॥

गौर्या अष्टौ द्वारपालिकाः।

अभयाङ्कुशपाशदण्डैर्जया चैव तु पूर्वतः । सन्यापसन्ययोगेन विजया नाम सा भवेत् ॥ अभयाम्बुजपाशदण्डैरजिता चापराजिता । अभयवज्राङ्कशदण्डैर्विभक्ता मङ्गलापि च ॥ अभयशङ्कुपद्मदण्डैर्मोहिनी स्तम्भिनी तथा । जया च विजया चैव अजिता चापराजिता ॥ विभक्ता मङ्गला चैव मोहिनी स्तम्भिनी तथा । गौर्या आयतने सृष्टा अष्टौ स्युद्धीरपालिकाः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

भूतमाता।

स्यामवर्णा विशालाक्षी क्षीरारुणनिभानना । द्विमुजा बिश्रती लिङ्गं चर्म शस्त्रं तु दक्षिणे ॥ सिंहासनोपविष्टेयं मुक्ताभरणमूर्धजा । भूतप्रेतपिशाचाद्यैस्सेविता तु विशेषतः ॥

इन्द्रयक्षेश्व गन्धवैंस्सिद्धविद्याधरादिभिः। अश्वत्यस्याप्यधो देवी भूतमातेति विश्रुता ॥

योगनिद्रा ।

निद्रा तु शयनारूढा सुसौम्या मुकुलेक्षणा । पानपात्रधरा २ चेयं द्विमुजा परिकीर्तिता ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

वामा ।

वृत्तस्था जटिला त्र्यक्षा बह्विज्वालासमप्रमा । कपालाभयहस्तोग्रा वामावामफलप्रदा ॥ द्विबाहुरेकवक्त्रैषा विधातव्या विपश्चिता ।

ज्येष्ठा ।

पाटलामा भवेदष्टाकपालशरधारिणी । उम्रा महाबला भूत्यै शत्रुन्नी शेषपूर्वजा ॥

रौद्री।

रक्तवस्त्रा तथा रौद्री कपालचमरीकरा । शेषपूर्वा तु विज्ञेया कृष्णवक्त्रा सुमीषणा ॥

^{9. &#}x27;कमलेक्षणे' ति पाद्मसंहितापाठः । २. 'पाशपात्रधरे' ति पाद्म-संहितापाठः ।

काली।

वनस्यामा ततः काळी ताम्ररक्तनिभानना । कपाळकर्णिकाहस्ता विज्ञेया भयनाशिनी ॥

कलविकर्णिका । नीलग्रुभा महादेवी विकर्णी कलपूर्विका ।

कपालशक्तिहस्तेयं भयहृच शुभप्रदा ॥

बलविकर्णिका।

बभ्रवर्णा विशालाक्षी कपालं जपमालिकाम् । बिभ्राणा शान्तिदा भूस्यै बलपूर्वा विकर्णिका ॥

बलप्रमथनी ।

ताम्राभा श्वेतवर्णा स्याद्रलप्रमथनी श्रुभा । कपालपाशिनी चेयं सर्वशतुक्षयङ्करी ॥

सर्वभूतद्मनी।

जपाकुसुमवर्णाभा दंष्ट्रिणी च महोदरी। कपाछवित्रिणी भूतदमंनी सर्वपूर्विका॥

(भविष्यत्पुराणे ॥)

मनोन्मनी ।

नीळताम्रारुणा भासा पृथुवक्ता मनोन्मनी ।
कपाळखङ्गिनी भूत्यै शत्रूणां भयवर्धनी ॥
(विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

वारुणी चासुण्डा ।
लम्बोदरी तु कर्तव्या रक्ताम्बरपयोधरा ।
शूल्डंस्ता महाभागा भुजप्रहरणा तथा ॥
कार्पासकलुषा(१) देवी वारुणी चातिसुन्दरी ।
बृहन्नखा च कर्तव्या बहुबाहुस्तथैव च ॥
चामुण्डा कथिता चैव सर्वसत्ववशङ्करी ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

रक्तचामुण्डा।

खन्नं पातं च मुसलं लाङ्गलं च विभार्ति सा । आख्याता रक्तचामुण्डा देवी योगीश्वरीति च ॥ अनया व्याप्तमखिलं जगत्स्थावरजङ्गमम् । इमां यः पूजयेद्भक्त्या स व्याप्नोति चराचरम् ॥ अधीते य इमा नित्यं रक्तदन्त्यावपुस्तकम् (१) । तं सा पारिचरेदेवी पतिं प्रियमिवाङ्गना ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

शिवदूती।

तथैवार्तमुखी गुष्का गुष्ककाया विशेषतः। बहुबाहुयुता देवी भुजगैः परिवेष्टिता ॥ कपालमालिनी भीमा तथा खट्टाङ्गधारिणी। शिवदूती तु कर्तव्या शृगालवदना शुभा ॥ आलीढासनसंस्थाना तथा राजंश्रतुर्भुजा । असुक्पात्रधरा देवी खड्गशूलधरा तथा ॥ चतुर्थस्त करस्तस्यास्तथा कार्यस्तु सामिषः ।

(मत्स्यपुराणे ॥)

वामाधी रत्नपात्रं तदुपरि च गदां खेटपाशौ दधानां दक्षैः पद्मं कुठारं तदुपरि च महाखङ्गमप्यङ्कशं च। मध्याह्यार्कप्रभाभां नवमणिविलसङ्क्षणामष्टहस्तां दूतीं नित्यां त्रिनेतां मुरगणमुनिभिस्स्तूयमानां भजेऽहम् ॥ (श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

योगश्वरी ।

दशबाहुस्त्रिनेत्रा च शस्त्रशक्यसिडामरुम्। बिश्रती दक्षिणे हस्ते वामे घण्टां च खेटकम् ॥ खट्टाङ्कं च त्रिशूलं च देवी योगेश्वरी मता। (लक्षणसमुबये ॥)



भैरवी।

एवंरूपा भवेदन्या पाशाङ्कृशयुतारुणा । भैरव्याख्या यदीष्टा तु भुजैद्वीदशभिर्युता ।।

(विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

त्रिपुरभैरवी।

उद्यद्वानुसहस्रकान्तिमरुणक्षामां शिरोमालिनीं रक्तालिसपयोधरां जपवटीं विद्यामभीतिं वरम् । हस्ताब्जैर्दधतीं त्रिनेत्रविलसद्वक्तारविन्दश्रियं देवीं बद्धहिमांग्रुरल्नमकुटां वन्देऽरविन्दस्थिताम् ॥

(शारदातिलके ॥)

शिवा ।

शिवा कृषासना कार्या त्रिनेत्रा वरपाणिका । डमरूरगधारी च त्रिशूलाभयदायिका ॥

कीर्ति:।

सुमध्यां कारयेत्कीर्ति नीलोत्पलन्यवस्थिताम् । सर्वीभरणभूषाङ्गीं कलशोत्पलधारिणीम् ॥ मदिरौदनगन्धादयां महार्घमणिभूषणाम् ।

सिद्धिः।

सिद्धिर्देवी प्रकर्तन्या सिद्धार्थकवरप्रदा । सितचन्दनगन्धाद्या सितपङ्कजभूषिता ॥ सितासनस्थिता देवी प्रतिहारोपशोभिता ।

ऋदिः।

सुन्दरीं कारयेदिंद्रं पर्यङ्कासनसंस्थिताम् । दर्पणालोकसुरतां तिलकालकभूषिताम् ॥ मालाचामरशोभाट्यां वेणुवीणासदाप्रियाम् ॥

क्षमा ।

क्षमा तु सुमुखी कार्या योगपद्दोत्तरीयका । पद्मासनकृताधारा वरदोद्यतपाणिका ॥ शूळमेखळसंयुक्ता प्रशान्ता योगसंस्थिता ।

दीप्तिः।

तेजोऽधिका प्रकर्तव्या दीप्तिश्चन्द्रासनस्थिता।

रतिः।

कमनीया रतिः कार्या वसन्तोज्वलभूषणा । नृत्यमाना ग्रभा देवी समस्ताभरणैर्युता ॥

वीणावादनशिला च मदकर्पूरचर्चिता । दण्डाक्षसूत्रधरा च व्रतस्था योगसंस्थिता ॥

श्वेता ।

श्वेता पूर्णेन्दुसदशा श्वेतपङ्कजसंस्थिता । भद्रा ।

भद्रा सुभद्रा कर्तब्या भद्रासनव्यवस्थिता । नीलोत्पलफलहस्ता शूलसूत्राक्षधारिणी ॥

जयाविजये।

जयां च विजयां कुर्याच्छूलपद्माक्षधारिणीम् । वरोद्यतां च सिंहस्थां सर्वकर्मप्रसाधनीम् ॥

काली।

काली करालरूपा च चण्डपाशोद्यता भवेत्।

घण्टाकणी ।

घण्टाकणी प्रकर्तव्या घण्टात्रिशूलघारिणी।

जयन्ती।

जयन्ती मुन्दरी कार्या कुन्तश्र्लासिधारिणी । खेटकव्यप्रहस्ता च पूजनीया शुभान्वितै: ।।

दितिः।

दितिर्देखनुता देवी सदा पूज्या महासुने !। दण्डासनस्थिता भद्रा सर्वाभरणभूषिता ॥ फलनीलोत्पलकरा चोत्सङ्गशिश्चभूषिता ।

अरुन्धती ।

अक्रोधारुन्धती देवी सितवस्त्रा वृतस्थिता । पत्रपुष्पोदककरा चन्दनेन सुचर्चिता ॥

अपराजिता ।

अपराजिता च कर्तव्या सिंहारूढा महाबछा । पिनाकेषुकरा चैव खङ्गखेटकधारिणी ॥ त्रिनेत्रेन्दुजटाभारा कृतवासुकिकङ्गणा ।

(देवीपुराणे ॥)

नीलोत्पलिनभां देवीं निद्रामुद्दितलोचनाम् । नीलकुञ्जितकेशाग्रां निम्ननाभीवलित्रयाम् ॥ वराभयकराम्भोजां प्रणतार्तिविनाशिनीम् । पीताम्बरवरो तां भूषणस्रिविभूषिताम् ॥

वरशक्याकृतिं सौम्यां परसैन्यप्रभञ्जनीम् । शङ्कचक्रगदाभीतिरम्यहस्तां त्रिळोचनाम् ॥ सर्वकामप्रदां देवीं ध्यायेत्तामपराजिताम् ।

(नारदसंहितायाम् ॥)

सुरिः।

सुरभिर्गोमुखी देवी सुरूपा सर्वभूषणा । घासमुष्टिं तथा कुण्डीं बिम्राणा भूतिपुष्टिदा ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

कुष्णा ।

अक्षसूतं च कुण्डीं च हृदयाप्रे पुटाञ्जलिम् । पञ्चाग्रिकुण्डमध्यस्थां कृष्णां तामनुधारयेत् ॥

(मार्कण्डेयपुराणे ॥)

इन्द्राक्षी।

इन्द्राक्षीं द्विभुजां देवीं पीतवस्त्रद्वयान्विताम् । वामहस्ते वज्रधरां दक्षिणेन वरप्रदाम् ॥ इन्द्राक्षीं सहयुवतीं नानाळङ्कारभूषिताम् । प्रसन्तवदनाम्भोजामप्सरोगणसोविताम् ।

(इन्द्राक्षीकल्पे ॥)

प्रतिमारुक्षणानि । अन्नपूर्णी ।

वामे माणिक्यपात्रं मधुरसभिरतं बिश्रतीं पाणिपश्चे दिव्यैरन्नैः प्रपूर्णां धृतमणिवल्ये दक्षिणे रत्नदर्वीम् । रक्ताङ्गीं पीनतुङ्गस्तनभरविल्सत्तारहारां त्रिनेत्रां वन्दे पूर्णेन्दुबिम्बप्रतिनिधिवदनामम्बिकामन्नपूर्णाम् ॥ सिन्दूराभां त्रिनेत्राममृतशशिकलां खेचरीं रक्तवस्तां पीनोत्तुङ्गस्तनाल्यामभिनवविल्सस्यौवनारम्भरम्याम् ।

नानाळङ्कारयुक्तां सरसिजनयनामिन्दुसंक्रान्तमूर्तिं देवीं पाशाङ्कशाख्यामभयवरकरामन्तपूर्णां नमामि ॥

(कारणागमे ॥)

तुलसीदेवी।

ध्यायेच तुलसीं देवीं स्थामां कमल्लोचनाम् । प्रसन्नां पद्मकल्हारवराभयचतुर्भुजाम् ॥ किरीटहारकेयूरकुण्डलादिविभूषिताम् । धवलां ग्रुकसंयुक्तां पद्मासननिषेदुषीम् ॥

(तुलसीमाहात्म्ये ॥)



अश्वारूढदेवी।

अश्वारुढां कराग्रे नवकनकमयीं वेत्रयष्टिं दधाना दक्षे वामेऽपि चैवं खलिनतनुलतापाशबद्धा सुसाध्या । देवी नित्यं प्रसन्ना शशधरविलसत्केशपाशा त्रिनेत्रा दद्यादद्यानवद्या सकलसुखकुलप्राप्तिहृद्यां श्रियं नः ॥

भुवनेश्वरी।

उद्यद्भास्तत्समाभां विजितनवजपामिन्दुखण्डावनद्धां ज्योतिर्माळां त्रिनेतां विविधमणिलसत्कुण्डलां पद्मसंस्थाम् । हारग्रैवेयकाञ्चीमणिगणवल्यैस्संयुतामम्बराट्या-माद्यां पाशाङ्कुशाभ्यामभयवरकरां भावयेद्भौवनेशीम् । (महालक्ष्मीरत्नकोशे ॥)

बाला ।

जपाकुसुमसङ्काशा फुछपद्मासनस्थिता । अक्षसम्पुस्तकाभीतिवरहस्ता तु बाळिका ॥

(त्रिपुरसुन्दरीकल्पे ॥)

राजमातङ्गी।

रत्नासनां स्थामगात्रीं शृष्वतीं शुकजस्पितम् । अञ्जन्यस्तैकचरणां चारचन्द्रावतंसकाम् ॥

वीणामालापयन्तीं च तिलकोद्धासिफालकाम् । सौगन्धिकस्तकलिकाचूलिकां रक्तवाससम् ॥ विभूषणैर्भूषितां च मातङ्गीं प्रणमाम्यहम् । (राजमातङ्गीकल्पे ॥)

लक्ष्मीः ।

छक्ष्मीः पद्मासनासीना द्विसुजा काञ्चनप्रमा ।
हेमरत्नोज्वलैर्नककुण्डलैः कर्णमाण्डिता ॥
सुयौवना सुरम्याङ्गी कुञ्चितश्रूसमन्त्रिता ।
रक्ताक्षी पीनगण्डा च कञ्चकाच्छादितस्तनी ॥
शिरसो मण्डनं शङ्खचक्रसीमान्तपङ्कजम् ।
अम्बुजं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामे श्रीफलमिष्यते ॥
सुमध्या विपुलश्रोणी शोभनाम्बरविष्टता ।
मेखला कटिसूतं च सर्वाभरणभूषिता ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

श्रियं देवीं प्रवक्ष्यामि नवयौवनशालिनीम् । सुलोचनां चारुवक्त्रां गौराङ्गीमरुणाधराम् ॥ सीमन्तं बिबुधीशीवो (१) मणिकुण्डलधारिणीम् । श्रीफलं दक्षिणे पाणौ वामे पद्मं तु विश्रतीम् ॥

पद्मे पद्मां समासीनां श्वेतवस्त्रविभूषिताम् ।
कञ्चकाबद्धगात्रीं च मुक्ताहारविभूषिताम् ॥
चामरैवींज्यमानां च योषिद्भ्यां पार्श्वयोर्द्धयोः ।
समानैस्स्नाप्यमानां च भृङ्गारसिळ्ळोत्करैः ॥
(शिल्परन्नसंयोजिते किसंमिश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

हरेस्समीपे कर्तव्या लक्ष्मीस्त द्विभुजा नृप !। दिव्यरूपाम्बरधरा सर्वाभरणभूषिता ॥ गौरी शुक्काम्बरा देवी रूपेणाप्रतिमा भवि। पृथक्चतुर्भुजा कार्या देवी सिंहासना ग्रुभा ॥ सिंहासनस्थं कर्तव्यं कमछं चारुकार्णिकम् । अष्टपत्रं महाभाग ! कर्णिकायां तु सा स्थिता ॥ विनायकवदासीना देवी कार्या महामुजा । बृहनालं करे कार्यं तस्याश्च कमलं शुभम् ॥ दक्षिणे यादवश्रेष्ठ! केयूरप्रान्तसंस्थितम् । वामेऽमृतघटः कार्यस्तथा राजन्! मनोहरः॥ तस्याश्च द्वौ करौ कार्यों बिल्वशङ्खधरौ द्विज !। आवर्जितघटं कार्यं तत्पृष्ठे कुज़रद्वयम् ॥ देव्याश्व मस्तके पद्मं तथा कार्यं मनोहरम्।

(हेमादित्रतखण्डे विष्णुध०॥)

पद्मपत्रासनासीना पद्मामा पद्महास्तिनी ।
हेमरत्नोज्वलं नक्रकुण्डलं कर्णमण्डनम् ॥
चन्द्रविम्बामलमुखी कर्णपूर्णायतेक्षणी ।
सुयौवना सुरम्याङ्गी कुञ्चितभूसविभ्रमा ॥
रक्तोष्ठी पीनगण्डा च कञ्चकाच्छादितस्तनी ।
शिरसो मण्डनं शङ्कचक्रसीमान्तपङ्कजम् ॥
नागहस्तसमौ बाहू केयूरकटकोज्वलौ ।
पङ्कजं श्रीफलं चैव वामके दक्षिणेऽपि च ॥
शोभनाम्बरसंपना श्रोणी च विपुला मता ।
मेखलाकटिस्त्राङ्गा लक्ष्मीलिक्ष्मीविवर्धनी ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे द्वादशपढले ॥)

अष्टपत्राम्बु जस्योध्वें छक्ष्मीस्सिंहासने शुभे । विनायकवदासीना सर्वाभरणभूषिता ॥ ऊर्ध्वं हस्तौ प्रकर्तन्यौ देन्याः पङ्कजधारिणौ । वामेऽमृतघटं धत्ते दक्षिणे मातुलिङ्गकम् ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)



श्री: ।

पद्मस्था पद्महत्ता च गजोित्सतघटप्रुता । श्रीः पद्ममार्छिनी चैव कालिकाकृतिरेव च ॥ (हेमाद्रिव्रतखण्डे विष्णुध ० ॥)

महाळक्ष्मीः।

कोछापुरं विनान्यत्न महालक्ष्मीर्यदोच्यते । लक्ष्मीवत्सा तदा कार्या रूपाभरणमूषिता ॥ दक्षिणाधःकरे पात्रमूर्ध्वे कौमोदकीं ततः । वामोर्ध्वे खेटकं धत्ते श्रीफलं तदधःकरे ॥ विश्वती मस्तके लिङ्गं पूजनीया विभूतये । (विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

अक्षस्तन्परश्चं गदेषुकुलिशं पद्मं घनुः कुण्डिकां दण्डं शक्तिमसिं च चर्म जलजं घण्टां सुरामाजनम् । शूलं पाशसुदर्शने च दघतीं हस्तैः प्रवालप्रमां सेवे सैरिममर्दनीमिहमहालक्ष्मीं सरोजस्थिताम् ॥ (चण्डीकस्पे ॥)

सरस्वती।

सरस्वती चतुर्हस्ता श्वेतपद्मासनान्विता । जटामकुटसंयुक्ता शुक्कवर्णा सिताम्बरा ॥

यज्ञोपवीतसंयुक्ता रत्नकुण्डलमण्डिता । व्याख्यानं चाक्षसूत्रं च दक्षिणे तु करद्वये ॥ पुस्तकं पुण्डरीकं च १ त्रिनेत्रा चारुरूपिणी । ऋज्वागता कृतास्सर्वे मुनिभिस्सेविता वरा ॥ एवं लक्षणसंयुक्ता वाग्देवी परिकीर्तिता ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

देवी सरस्वती कार्या सर्वाभरणभूषिता। चतुर्भुजा सा कर्तव्या तथैव च समुत्थिता॥ पुस्तकं चाक्षमाला च तस्या दक्षिणहस्तयोः। वामयोश्व तथा कार्या वैणवी च कमण्डलुः॥ समपादप्रतिष्ठा च कार्या सौम्यमुखी तथा।

(हेमादिवतखण्डे विष्णुध०॥)

श्वेतपद्मासनासीनां शुक्कवर्णां चतुर्भुजाम् । जटामकुटसंयुक्तां मुक्ताकुण्डलमण्डिताम् ॥

१. 'पुस्तकं कुण्डिका चापी'ति पाठान्तरम्। २. ' ऋग्यजुस्सामभिदतेने'ति पाठान्तरम्। 'भिदतेने'त्यंशो गीतेनेति स्यात्।



यज्ञोपवीतिनीं हारमुक्ताभरणभूषिताम् । दुकूळवसनां देवीं नेत्रत्रयसमन्विताम् ॥ सदशं १ दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते तु पुस्तकम् । दक्षिणे चाक्षमाळा च करकं वामके करे ॥ वागीश्याक्वतिराख्याता दुर्गायाक्वतिरुच्यते ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे द्वादशपटले ॥)

जटाज्दधरा शुद्धा चन्द्रार्धकतशेखरा । पुण्डरीकसमासीना नीलग्रीवा त्रिलोचना ॥

(स्कान्दपुराणे सूतसंहितायाम् ॥)

एकवक्त्रा चतुर्हस्ता मुकुटेन विराजिता । प्रभामण्डलसंयुक्ता कुण्डलान्वितशेखरा ॥ अक्षाञ्जवीणापुस्तकं महाविद्या प्रकीर्तिता । वराक्षाञ्जं पुस्तकं च सरखती शुभावहा ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

भूमिः।

सस्याङ्कुरनिमा भूमिर्नीलालकसमन्विता । करण्डमकुटोपेता सर्वाभरणभूषिता ॥

१. सुदण्डमिति श्रीतत्वनिधिपाठः ।

पीताम्बरधरा चैव प्रसन्तवदनान्विता ।
पद्मं वाप्युत्पलं वाथ उभयोर्हस्तयोर्धृतम् ॥
पद्मपीठोपरिष्ठातु आसीना वा स्थितापि वा ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपढले ॥)

शुक्कवर्णा मही कार्या दिव्याभरणभूषिता ।
चतुर्भुजा सौम्यवपुश्चन्द्रांशुसदशाम्बरा ॥
रत्नपात्रं सस्यपातं पात्रमोषधिसंयुतम् ।
पद्मं करे च कर्तव्यं भुवो यादवनन्दन ! ॥
दिग्गजानां चतुर्णां च कार्या पृष्ठगता तथा ।
सवौंषधियुता देवी शुक्कवर्णा ततस्समृता ॥
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

स्यामवर्णिनभा भास्तद्राजीवसमछोचना । हेमयज्ञोपवीता च द्विभुजा च द्विनेत्रका ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ता करण्डमकुटान्विता । रक्ताम्बरधरा चैव दक्षहस्तोत्पछान्विता ॥ धरण्याकृतिरेवं स्याज्ज्येष्ठायाकृतिरुच्यते । (पूर्वकारणागमे द्वादशपटळे ॥)



सप्तमातरः।



सप्तमातरः।

सप्तमातरः।

भथातस्तंप्रवक्ष्यामि मातृणां स्थापनं परम् ।
नैर्ऋतस्य वधार्थाय ब्रह्मणा चापि निर्मिताः ॥
ब्रह्माणीं ब्रह्मवत्कुर्यान्महेशीमीश्वरोपमाम् ।
कुमारवच्च कौमारीं विष्णुवद्वैष्णवीं तथा ॥
कोधाननां तु वाराहीं वामनीं तु हळायुधाम् ।
शक्ताणीं शक्रवत्कुर्याचामुण्डीमुग्ररूपिणीम् ॥
सुविकीर्णजटामारां श्यामवर्णां चतुर्भुजाम् ।
कपाळश्चळहस्तां च चामुण्डीं कारयेत्ततः ॥
वरदाभयहस्तास्तु तत्तदायुधधारिणः ।
तत्तद्वर्णसमायुक्ता वाहनध्वजसंयुताः ॥
चतुर्भुजास्तु सर्वाश्च निष्ठनासनसंस्थिताः ।

(सुप्रमेदागमे द्विचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

ब्रह्मेशगुहविष्णूनां तथेन्द्रस्य च शक्तयः। शरीरेभ्यो विनिष्क्रम्य तद्र्पैश्वण्डिकां ययुः॥ यस्य देवस्य यद्रूपं यथाभूषणवाहनम् । तरदेव हि तच्छक्तिरसुरान्योद्धमाययौ ॥ हंसयुक्तविमानाग्रे साक्षसूत्रकमण्डलुः। आयाता ब्रह्मणः शक्तिब्रह्माणी साभिधीयते ॥ माहेश्वरी वृषारूढा तिशूलवरधारिणी । महाहिवलया प्राप्ता चन्द्ररेखाविभूषणा ॥ कौमारी शक्तिहस्ता च मयूरवरवाहना । योद्धमभ्याययौ दैत्यानिम्बका गुहरूपिणी ॥ तथैव वैष्णवी शक्तिर्गरुडोपरि संस्थिता । शङ्कचऋगदाशाईखङ्गहस्ताभ्युपाययौ ॥ यज्ञवाराहमतुलं रूपं या विश्रतो हरेः। शक्तिस्साप्याययौ तत्र वाराहीं बिभ्रती तनुम् ॥ नारसिंही नृसिंहस्य बिश्रती सदृशं वपुः । प्राप्ता तत्र सटाक्षेपिक्षप्तनक्षत्रसंहतिः ॥ वज्रहस्ता तथैवैन्द्री गजराजापरिस्थिता । प्राप्ता सहस्रनयना यथा शकस्तथैव सा ॥

Contre for the Arts

ततः परिवृतंस्तामिरीशानो देवशक्तिभिः । हन्यन्तामसुराश्शीष्ट्रं मम प्रीत्याह चण्डिकाम् ॥ ततो देवीशरीरात्तु विनिष्क्रान्तातिभीषणा । चण्डिका शक्तिरत्युग्रा शिवाशतानिनादिनी ॥

(इति मार्कण्डेयपुराणे ॥)

त्राह्यी ।

चतुर्वक्त्रा चतुर्बाहुसंयुक्ता हेमसिन्निमा । दक्षिणेऽभयशूळं च वरदं चाक्षमाळिका ॥ रक्तपद्मासनासीनां हंसवाहनकेतुकाम् । जटामकुटसंयुक्तां पीताम्बरघरां वराम् ॥ ब्रह्माणीं ह्येवमाख्यातां ब्रह्मवृक्षसमाश्रिताम् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तचत्वारिंशपटले ॥)

तत्र ब्राह्मी चतुर्वक्ता षड्भुजा हंससंस्थिता । पिङ्गठा भूषणोपेता मृगचर्मीत्तरीयका ॥ वरं सूत्रं सुवं धत्ते दक्षबाहुत्रये क्रमात् । वामे तु पुस्तकं कुण्डीं बिश्रती चाभयप्रदा ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

चतुर्भुजा विशालाक्षी तप्तकाञ्चनसनिमा । वरदाभयहस्ता च कमण्डल्वक्षमालिका ॥ हंसच्वजा हंसरूढा जटामकुटधारिणी । रक्तपद्मासनासीना ब्रह्माणी ब्रह्मरूपिणी ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे द्वादशपटले ॥)

ब्रह्माणी हंसमारूढा साक्षसूत्रकमण्डलुः । स्रुचं तु पुस्तकं धत्ते ऊर्ध्वहस्तद्वये श्रुमा ।। (रूपमण्डने ॥)

माहेश्वरी ।
चतुर्भुजा त्रिनेत्रा च अतिरक्तसमप्रभा ।
शूलाभयकरा सन्ये वामे वरदसंयुता ॥
जपमालासमायुक्ता जटामकुटसंयुता ।
ईश्वरेणोपमा होषा शिवा माहेश्वरी स्मृता ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तचलारिशपटले ॥)

माहेश्वरी वृषारूढा पञ्चवक्त्रा त्रिलोचना । श्रक्टेन्दुमृज्यटाज्या श्रक्का सर्वसुखप्रदा ॥

षड्भुजा वरदा दक्षे सूत्रं डमरुकं तथा। शूळचण्टाभयं वामे सैव धत्ते महाभुजा॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

त्रिनेत्रा ग्रुक्ववर्णा च ग्रूलपाणिर्दृषध्वजा । वरदाभयहस्ता च साक्षमालकरान्विता ॥ जटामकुटिनी शम्भोभूषणी सा महेश्वरी । (पूर्वकारणागमे द्वादशपटले ॥)

माहेश्वरी प्रकर्तव्या वृषभासनसंस्थिता । कपाल्झूलखट्टाङ्गवरहस्ता चतुर्भुजा ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

कौमारी।

चतुर्भुजा तिनेत्रा च रक्तवस्त्रसमन्विता । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ता वाचिकाबद्धमाकुटी (१)॥ शक्तिकुक्कुटहस्ता च वरदाभयपाणिनी । मयूरध्वजवाही स्यादुदुम्बरदुमाश्रिता ॥ कौमारी चेति विख्याता सर्वकामफलप्रदा ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तचलारिशपटले ॥)

कौमारी रक्तवर्णा स्यात् षड्वक्त्रा सार्कलोचना ।
रिवबाहुर्मयूरस्था वरदा शक्तिधारिणी ॥
पताकां बिश्रती दण्डं पात्रं बाणं च दक्षिणे ।
वामे चापमथो घण्टां कमलं कुक्कुटं त्वधः ॥
परश्चं बिश्रती तीक्षणं तदधस्वभयान्विता ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

कौमारी चैव कर्तन्या मयूरासनशक्तिभृत् । त्रिदण्डी काल्रुक्पा च रक्तमाल्या सकुक्कुटा ॥ (देवीपुराणे ॥)

कुमारसदशा कन्या वर्णवाहनकेतुभिः । वासिकाबद्धमकुटा (१) शक्तिकाङ्कुशधारिणी ॥ रक्तवस्त्रा महावीर्या हारकेयूरभूषणी । वरदाभयहस्ता च कौमारी कुङ्कुमप्रभा ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे द्वादशपटले ॥)

कुमाररूपा कौमारी मयूरवरवाहना। रक्तवस्त्रधरा तद्रच्छूठशक्तिगदाधरा।।

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

वैष्णवी ।

शङ्कचक्रधरा देवी वरदाभयपाणिनी ।
सुस्तना चारुवदना श्यामाभा च सुलोचना ॥
पीताम्बरधरा देवी किरीटमकुटान्विता ।
राजवृक्षं समाश्रिस्य गरुडध्वजवाहिनी ॥
वैष्णवी पीठगा देवं (१) विष्णुभूषणभूषिता ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तचत्वारिंशपटले ॥)

वैष्णवी तार्क्ष्यमा-श्यामा षड्मुजा वनमालिनी । वरदा गदिनी दक्षे विश्वती चाम्बुजस्त्रजम् ॥ शङ्कचकाभयान्वामे सा चेयं विलसद्धुजा । (विष्णुधर्मीत्तरे ॥)

सुसिद्धा वैष्णवी कार्या शङ्खचक्रगदाम्बुजा । वनमाळाकृतापीडा पीतवस्त्रा सुशोभिता ॥ (देवीपुराणे ॥)

पद्मपत्रविशालाक्षी श्यामवर्णा महावला । शङ्कचकगदापद्मधरबाहुचतुष्टयी ।। गरुढध्वजसंयुक्ता वैष्णवी विष्णुभूषणी । (पूर्वकारणागमे द्वादशपटले ॥)

वैष्णवी विष्णुसद्दशी गरुडोपरि संस्थिता। चतुर्बाहुश्च वरदा शङ्कचऋगदाधरा॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

वाराही।

वराहवक्तसदृशा प्रलयाम्बुदसिन्नभा ।
करण्डमकुटोपेता विद्रुमाभरणान्विता ॥
हलं च वरदं सब्ये वामे अभयशक्तिके ।
कल्पद्रुमं समाश्रित्य गजध्वजसवाहिनीम् ॥
वाराही चेति विख्याता नाम्ना सर्वफलप्रदा ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तचत्वारिंशपटले ॥)

कृष्णवर्णा तु वाराही सूकरास्या महोदरी । वरदा दण्डिनी खङ्गं विश्वती दक्षिणे सदा ॥ खेटपाशाभयान्वामे सैव चापि छसद्भुजा ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

कृष्णा पीताम्बरा शाङ्गी सर्वसम्पत्करी नृणाम् । पवित्रालङ्कृतोरस्का पादनृपुरसंयुता ॥

सन्येऽभयहलं चैव मुसलं वर(द)मन्यके । वराहवक्त्री वाराही यमभूषणभूषणी ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे द्वादशपटले ॥)

वाराहीं तु प्रवक्ष्यामि महिषोपिर संस्थिता । वराहसदृशी देवी घण्टाचामरधारिणी ॥ गदाचक्रधरा तद्ववद्दानवेन्द्रविघातिनी । तोकानां च हितार्थाय सर्वव्याधिविनाशिनी ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

वैवस्वती प्रकर्तव्या दुर्द्वरा महिषोपरि । सूकरास्या कपाळेऽसृक् पिबन्ती दण्डघारिणी ॥

(देवीपुराणे ॥)

चामुण्डा

चतुर्भुजा तिनेत्रा च रक्तवर्णीर्ध्वकेशिका । कपालश्र्लहस्ता च वरदाभयपाणिनी ॥ शिरोमालोपवीता च पद्मपीठोपरि स्थिता । व्याव्रचर्माम्बरधरा वटवृक्षसमाश्रिता ॥

चामुण्डीलक्षणं होवमेकबेरे च तत्समम् । वामपादस्थिता स्सर्वास्सव्यपादप्रलम्बिताः ॥

(अंग्रुमद्भेदागमे सप्तचत्वारिंशपटले ॥)

चामुण्डा प्रेतगा रक्ता विक्रतास्याहिभूषणा । दंध्रेप्रा श्वीणदेहा च गर्ताक्षी भीमरूपिणी ॥ दिग्बाहुः क्षामकुक्षिश्च मुसलं कवचं शरम् । अङ्कुशं विश्वती खङ्गं दक्षिणे त्वथ वामतः ॥ खेटं पाशं धनुर्दण्डं कुठारं चेति विश्वती ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

दीर्घजिह्वोर्ध्वकेशा च कृष्णका कृष्णदंष्ट्रिका ।
निर्मांसा व्यावृतमुखी चण्डी खण्डेन्दुमण्डिता ॥
काळी कपाळमाळा च शवारूढा कृशोदरी ।
कौशिकारोहिणी वासौ चामुण्डा गृधकेतुका ॥
मांसखण्डमुसंपूर्णं कपाळं वामपाणिमाक् ।
शूळाही दक्षिणे चैव बह्विर्वामकरस्थकः ॥
व्याव्रचर्माम्बरा काळी विनेत्री शङ्ककुण्डळी ।
ळोकानां मातरस्सप्तमातरः कथिता इमाः ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे द्वादशपटले ॥)



इन्द्राणी ।

चतुर्भुजा तिनेत्रा च रक्तवर्णा किरीटिनी। शक्तिवज्रधरा चैव वरदाभयपाणिनी॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ता गजध्वजसवाहिनी। इन्द्राणी चेति विख्याता कल्पद्रुमसमाश्रिता॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तचत्वारिंशपटलें॥)

ऐन्द्री सहस्रदक्सौम्या हेमामा गजसंस्थिता । वरदा सूत्रिणी वज्नं बिश्रत्यूर्ध्वं तु दक्षिणे ॥ वामे तु कल्कशं १ पात्रं त्वभयं तदधःकरे (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

एन्द्री सुरवराध्यक्षा गजराजोपरि स्थिता । वज्राङ्कशधरा देवी हारकेयूरभूषिता ॥ (देवीपुराणे ॥)

वज्रहस्ता गजारूढा छोचनद्वयसंयुता । वस्त्रालङ्कारसंपन्ना गजेन्द्रध्वजवाहना ॥ वरदाभयशक्त्याप्तबाहुकेन्दु२ प्रकीर्तिता ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे द्वादशपटले ॥)

१. कमलमिति श्रीतत्वनिधिपाठः । २. बाहुकैन्द्रीति स्यात् ।-

इन्द्राणी चेन्द्रसदृशी वज्रशूलगदाधरा। गजासनगता देवी लोचनैर्बहुभिर्वृता॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

वीरभद्रलक्षणम्।

चतुर्मुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटमण्डितम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं श्वेतवर्णं वृषध्वजम् ॥ शूळं चाभयहस्तं च दक्षिणे तु करद्वयम् । गदावरदहस्तं च वामपार्श्वे करद्वयम् ॥ श्वेतपद्मासनासीनं वटवृक्षसमाश्रितम् । वीरभद्रमिति ख्यातं ब्राह्मीरूपं ततः शृणु ॥

(अंग्रुमद्भेदागमे सप्तचत्वारिंशपटले ॥)

वीरेश्वरश्च भगवान्वृषारूढो धनुर्धरः । वीणाहस्तिविशूला च मातृणामप्रतो भवेत् ॥ मध्ये च मातरः कार्या अन्ते तेषां विनायकः ।

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

१. वीणात्रिशूलहसाश्चेति स्यात्।

ज्येष्ठा ।



ज्येष्ठा।

ज्येष्ठा ।

द्विभुजाञ्जनसङ्काशा लम्बोष्ठा तुङ्गनासिका।
लम्बमानस्तना कुक्षी नीलं वा रक्तवाससी ॥
जत्पलं दक्षिणे हस्ते पीठे वामकरिस्थितः १।
मद्रपीठिस्थिता वापि द्विपादं चैव लिम्बिनि ॥
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ता वाचिकाबद्धमाकुटी (१)।
काकथ्वजसमायुक्ता सालका तिलकान्विता।।
तस्या दक्षिणपार्श्वे तु वृषो वै वृषवाहना ३।
द्विभुजो दक्षिणे हस्ते दण्डं वामे तु सूत्रकम् ४॥
लम्बयेदक्षिणं पादं वाममुक्कुटिकासनम् ।
थ्वेतवर्णमहाकाया सर्वाभरणभूषिता॥

 ^{&#}x27;वामे तु करकं न्यसेदि'ति पाठान्तरम्। २. लिम्बतामिति स्यात्।
 'वृषास्यं वृषमं तथे' ति सुप्रभेदवचनानुसारेण वृषमानन इति स्यात्।
 एतदारभ्य दुकूलवसनान्वितेत्यन्तानां सर्वेषामिप विशेषणानां वृषान्वयौचित्या सुल्जितया विपरिणामस्समीचीनः। ४. सूचिधृगिति पाठान्तरम्।

किरीटमकुटोपेता दुकूलवसनान्विता ।

गृषं वै दक्षिणे त्वेवं वामे त्वग्निमथोच्यते ॥

मुस्तना यौवनाङ्गा च सर्वाभरणभूषिता ।

कृष्णाञ्जननिमा रक्तवस्त्रेणैव तु भूषिता ॥

करण्डमकुटा द्वयक्षी वामप......न्वता ।

सव्येनोकुटिकासीना हस्तादुत्पलघारिणी ।।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

अथातस्तंप्रवक्ष्यामि ज्येष्ठायास्थापनं परम् । आदिशक्तेस्तमुत्पन्ना पश्चादुद्धिसंभवा ॥ उद्धौ मथ्यमाने तु चोत्थिता सा गजानन !। कालाञ्जनिभा देवी सर्वाभरणभूषिता ॥ कररूढा कलेपरनी सुखस्ना दुहितातनुः २ । जानुपार्श्वे मणिर्वाथ वृषास्यं वृषमं तथा ॥ वृषमो रक्तवर्णस्तु मणिः काञ्चनसप्रमा । रूपाण्येतानि कृत्वा तु प्रतिष्ठां सम्यगाचरेत् ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे पञ्चचत्वारिंशपटले ॥)

एतत्पद्यमादर्शान्तरे न । २. 'खरारूढा कलेः पत्नी सुखासीना हिता तन्नु' रिति पाठान्तरम् ।



तुङ्गनासा च लम्बोष्टी लम्बमानस्तनोदरी । आलोहिता स्मृता होषा ज्येष्टाऽलक्ष्मीरिति श्रिये ॥ उत्पलाभयहस्तेयं द्विभुजा वीरवन्दिता ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

पीनोर्वी १ पीनगण्डा च पीनस्तनभरोदरी । नीलकालकसीमन्ता सधिमालुशिरोरुहा ॥ स्निग्धाञ्जननिभा रक्ता बिम्बोष्ठी तुङ्गनासिका । द्विभुजा च द्विनेत्रा च कुमुदं दक्षिणे करे ॥ कन्यापुत्रान्विता देवी दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणेऽपि च । देव्या बाहुसमं कुर्यात् कन्यकापुत्रकौ क्रमात् ॥ पुत्रो वृषभवक्त्रस्तु द्विभुजौ च द्विनेत्रकौ । ज्येष्ठाया आकृतिहोंवं पद्मजाकृतिरुच्यते ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे द्वादशपटले ॥)

ज्येष्ठाभेदः।

रक्तज्येष्ठा च नीला च भूतलार्पितपादका । भूतलं स्पृशते दोर्म्या द्विभुजा वीरवन्दिता ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

१. 'पीनोरू 'रित्यर्थः ।

159



சேட்டையின் பெயர்—முகடி தௌவை கலதி மூதேவி காக்கைக்கொடியாள் கழுதைவாகனி சேட்டை கெடலணங்கு சேட்டை பெயரே.

(சேர்தன்றிவாகாம், தெய்வப்பெயர்தொகுதி.)

மூதேவியின்பெயர்—கழுதையூர்தி காக்கைக்கொடி. யாண்முகடி தௌவை கலதி மூதேவி.

மற்று மூதேவியின் பெயர்—சீர்கேடி கேட்டை கெட லணங்கேகவேணி சேட்டையென விளம்புவர்.

மூதேவியூர் தி படை கொடியின் பெயர்—வாகனங் கழுதை படை தடைப்பங் காகங்கொடியெனக் கழுறல் வேண்டும்.

(பிங்கலநிகண்டு, பெயர்பிரிவு வானவர்வகை.)

சேட்டை யிக்திரைக்கு மூத்தாள் சீர்கேடி சிறப்பிலாதா வீட்டிய வேகவேணி கெடுங்காகத்துவசமுற்றுள் கேட்டையே கெடலணங்கு கழுதைவாகனி கேடெல்லா மூட்டிய கலதி தௌவை முகடி மூதேவியாமே.

(சூடாமணிநிகண்டு, தெய்வப்பெயர்த்தொகுதி)

शुभमस्तु





PAGE.	PAGE.
Abanindranath Tagore 100	Ādivarāha, same as Bhū-
Abhanga 57	varāha 132
Abhaya-hasta 14, 53, 57, 58, 65,	Āgamas 50, 78, 110, 132, 137,
80, 81, 87, 89, 97, 98, 100, 102,	175, 342, 381
105, 127, 128, 136, 143, 151,	Agastya 267
152, 158, 161, 165, 206, 213, 219, 221, 240, 248, 271, 286,	Aghōraśivāchārya 53
319, 322, 338, 339, 341, 344,	Agla 331 f.n.
346, 355, 358, 359, 360, 361,	Agni 7, 60, 76, 125, 144, 283,
362, 366, 371, 372, 383, 384,	292, 303, 304, 350, 357, 399
385, 386, 387, 389, 393	Agni-Durgā 342, 343
Abhichārika, a variety of	Agni-kundas 360, 370
image of Vishnu, 84 f.n., 85, 90, 95, 96	Agnimatha (?) 394
Achyuta 230, 232, 233	Agnipurāna 125, 131, 134, 181,
Adhama, form of image, 80, 83,	186, 195, 200, 201, 216, 219,
84, 86, 89, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96,	221, 223, 241
98, 109	Agni-tattva 399
Adharma 295	Agniyākārī 398
Adhirājas, kirīṭa-makuṭa for, 29	Ahankāra 293
Adbirājas, karaņda-makuta for 30	Ahimsā 266
Adhirājas, queens of, wear	Ahirbudhnya-samhitā 234, 291 f.n.
kēśa-bandha 30	Aihole 108, 113
Adhirājas wear kuntaļa 30	Airāvata 46, 111
Adhōkshaja 230, 232	Airyaman 311 Aiśvarya 234, 236, 237
Adhōkshaja 230, 232 Ādimūrti 261, 262, 263 Ādiśakti 342	Aiśvarya 234, 236, 237
	Aitarēya-brāhmaņa 45
Ādiśēsha 93, 95, 104, 107, 108,	Ajitā 362
109, 110, 114, 115, 132, 133,	Ajmere 254
134, 139, 140, 141, 143, 154, 169, 261, 262, 263, 264	Ajitā 362 Ajmere 254 Ājñā 329 Ajšāna 295
Aditi 74, 75, 161, 163, 299	Ajñāna 295
Āditya-purāna 266	Ajñāna 295 Ājyapātra 11, 250 Ākāśa 61, 398
Ādityas 74, 75, 95, 299, 307,	
309, 310, 311, 317	Ākāśarūpiņī 398

Akshamālā, 13, 54, 56, 57, 58, 81, 202, 253, 255, 256, 258, 266, 310, 316, 320, 321, 335, 357, 359, 360, 361, 366, 368, 370, 372, 377, 378, 383, 384, 387 Akshara		
81, 202, 253, 255, 256, 258, 266, 310, 316, 320, 321, 335, 357, 359, 360, 361, 366, 368, 370, 372, 377, 378, 383, 384, 387 Akshara		
81, 202, 253, 255, 256, 258, 266, 310, 316, 320, 321, 335, 357, 359, 360, 361, 366, 368, 370, 372, 377, 378, 383, 384, 387 Akshara	Akshamālā, 13, 54, 56, 57, 58,	Añjali-hasta 16, 91, 108, 113, 133,
310, 316, 320, 321, 335, 357, 359, 360, 361, 366, 368, 370, 372, 377, 378, 383, 384, 387 Akshara	81, 202, 253, 255, 256, 258, 266,	134, 139, 141, 144, 153, 166,
378, 383, 384, 387 288, 323, 370 Akshara 335 Alaka-ohūdaka 27, 30 Alakshmī 398 Ālamba 283 Ālīdhāsana, 19, 134, 141, 154, 158, 161, 169, 263, 269, 357, 358, 365 358 Ālvārs 390 Ambā 358 Ampita 251, 284, 285 Amita-ghaṭa 374 Amāa 36, 119, 120, 382 Amāumadbhēdāgama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 329 Anantasana, description of, 19 19 Anantasana 11 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andpada 242, 344 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 31, 92, 163, 164, 186, 189, 190, 201, 203, 239 47, 265, 56, 66, 144, 255, 56, 366, 371, 372, 378, 386 Annapūrnā 14 Antariksha-lōka 162, 166 Anugraha 390 Apsaras 94, 95, 308 f.n., 370 Āramula, in Travancore. manufacture of metal mirrors in, 12 Archakological Survey of Western India, Belgaum and Kaladgi 174	310, 316, 320, 321, 335, 357, 359,	169, 176, 178, 194, 204, 211,
Akshara 335 Alaka-chūdaka 27, 30 Alakshmi 398 Ālamba 293 Ālīdhāsana, 19, 134, 141, 154, 158, 161, 169, 263, 269, 357, 358, 365 Ambikā 398 Ampita 251, 284, 285 Ampita 251, 284, 285 Ampita 251, 284, 285 Amisa 36, 119, 120, 382 Amsumadbhēdāgama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 329 Ānandakumāraswāmi, Dr 221 Auanta 200, 257, 258 Anantāsana, description of, 19 Anantāsana 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 31, 92, 163, 164, 186, 189, 190, 201, 203, 239 Angulīya 59 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, 43, 345, 345, 346, 347, 355, 357, 361, 365, 366, 371, 372, 378, 386 Annapūrņā 12, 370 Antarātiman 145 Antarīksha-lōka 162, 166 Annapūrņā 12, 370 Antarātiman 145 Antarīksha-lōka 162, 166 Anugraha 398 Antarīksha-lōka 162, 166 Anugraha 398 Antarāksha-lōka 162, 166 Anugraha 398 Anugraha 398 Ansarās 94, 95, 308 f.n., 370 Āramula, in Travancore, manufacture of metal mirrors in, 12 Archælogical Survey of Mayūrabhañja, 19, f.n., 301 Archælogical Survey of Western India, Belgaum and Kaladgi 174 Ārdra, nakshatra, 85, 90 Arikēsari-Parākrama Pāndyadēva, 64, 210 Arishţa 197 Artha 369 Artuna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317	360, 361, 366, 368, 370, 372, 377,	
Alīdbāsana, 19, 134, 141, 154, 158, 161, 169, 263, 269, 357, 358, 365 Ālvārs 390 Ambā 358 Amṛita 196 f. n., 358 Amṛita 251, 284, 285 Amṛita-ghaṭa 374 Amśa 36, 119, 120, 382 Amśumadbhēdāgama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 200, 257, 258 Anantašana, description of. 19 Anantašana, description of. 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāra 379, 380, 381, 382 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Angulās 59 Āngūr 279 Animāls in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Āryaman 77, 309, 311 Āsanamūrti 78		
Alīdbāsana, 19, 134, 141, 154, 158, 161, 169, 263, 269, 357, 358, 365 Ālvārs 390 Ambā 358 Amṛita 196 f. n., 358 Amṛita 251, 284, 285 Amṛita-ghaṭa 374 Amśa 36, 119, 120, 382 Amśumadbhēdāgama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 200, 257, 258 Anantašana, description of. 19 Anantašana, description of. 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāra 379, 380, 381, 382 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Angulās 59 Āngūr 279 Animāls in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Āryaman 77, 309, 311 Āsanamūrti 78	Akshara 335	Ankusa 1, 2, 8, 49, 52, 54, 55, 56,
Alīdbāsana, 19, 134, 141, 154, 158, 161, 169, 263, 269, 357, 358, 365 Ālvārs 390 Ambā 358 Amṛita 196 f. n., 358 Amṛita 251, 284, 285 Amṛita-ghaṭa 374 Amśa 36, 119, 120, 382 Amśumadbhēdāgama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 200, 257, 258 Anantašana, description of. 19 Anantašana, description of. 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāra 379, 380, 381, 382 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Angulās 59 Āngūr 279 Animāls in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Āryaman 77, 309, 311 Āsanamūrti 78	Alaka-chūdaka 27, 30	050 007 000 001 000 004
Alīdbāsana, 19, 134, 141, 154, 158, 161, 169, 263, 269, 357, 358, 365 Ālvārs 390 Ambā 358 Amṛita 196 f. n., 358 Amṛita 251, 284, 285 Amṛita-ghaṭa 374 Amśa 36, 119, 120, 382 Amśumadbhēdāgama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 200, 257, 258 Anantašana, description of. 19 Anantašana, description of. 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāra 379, 380, 381, 382 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Angulās 59 Āngūr 279 Animāls in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Āryaman 77, 309, 311 Āsanamūrti 78	Alakshmi 398	335 338 339 349 345 346
Alīdbāsana, 19, 134, 141, 154, 158, 161, 169, 263, 269, 357, 358, 365 Ālvārs 390 Ambā 358 Amṛita 196 f. n., 358 Amṛita 251, 284, 285 Amṛita-ghaṭa 374 Amśa 36, 119, 120, 382 Amśumadbhēdāgama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 200, 257, 258 Anantašana, description of. 19 Anantašana, description of. 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāra 379, 380, 381, 382 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Angulās 59 Āngūr 279 Animāls in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Āryaman 77, 309, 311 Āsanamūrti 78	Ālamba 283	347, 355, 357, 361, 365, 366,
Annapūrņā 12, 370	Ālīdhāsana, 19, 134, 141, 154, 158,	371 372 378 386
Amsumadbhedagama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 329 Ānandakumāraswāmi, Dr 221 Ananta 200, 257, 258 Anantāsana, description of,. 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Anguliya 279 Anguliya 59 Āngūr 279 Animāndavya 251 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Aramuļa, in Travancore, manufacture of metal mirrors in, 12 Archælogical Survey of Mestern India, Belgaum and Kaladgi 174 Ārdra, nakshatra, 85, 90 Arikēsari-Parākrama Pāndyadēva, 64, 210 Arishţa 197 Artha 306 Arinjigai 390 Arjuna 210, 211, 273 Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 Aryaman 77, 309, 311 Āsanamūrti 78	161, 169, 263, 269, 357, 358, 365	Annapūrņā 12, 370
Amsumadbhedagama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 329 Ānandakumāraswāmi, Dr 221 Ananta 200, 257, 258 Anantāsana, description of,. 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Anguliya 279 Anguliya 59 Āngūr 279 Animāndavya 251 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Aramuļa, in Travancore, manufacture of metal mirrors in, 12 Archælogical Survey of Mestern India, Belgaum and Kaladgi 174 Ārdra, nakshatra, 85, 90 Arikēsari-Parākrama Pāndyadēva, 64, 210 Arishţa 197 Artha 306 Arinjigai 390 Arjuna 210, 211, 273 Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 Aryaman 77, 309, 311 Āsanamūrti 78	Ālvārs 390	Antarātman 145
Amsumadbhedagama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 329 Ānandakumāraswāmi, Dr 221 Ananta 200, 257, 258 Anantāsana, description of,. 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Anguliya 279 Anguliya 59 Āngūr 279 Animāndavya 251 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Aramuļa, in Travancore, manufacture of metal mirrors in, 12 Archælogical Survey of Mestern India, Belgaum and Kaladgi 174 Ārdra, nakshatra, 85, 90 Arikēsari-Parākrama Pāndyadēva, 64, 210 Arishţa 197 Artha 306 Arinjigai 390 Arjuna 210, 211, 273 Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 Aryaman 77, 309, 311 Āsanamūrti 78	Ambā 358	Antariksha-löka 162, 166
Amsumadbhedagama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 329 Ānandakumāraswāmi, Dr 221 Ananta 200, 257, 258 Anantāsana, description of,. 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Anguliya 279 Anguliya 59 Āngūr 279 Animāndavya 251 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Aramuļa, in Travancore, manufacture of metal mirrors in, 12 Archælogical Survey of Mestern India, Belgaum and Kaladgi 174 Ārdra, nakshatra, 85, 90 Arikēsari-Parākrama Pāndyadēva, 64, 210 Arishţa 197 Artha 306 Arinjigai 390 Arjuna 210, 211, 273 Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 Aryaman 77, 309, 311 Āsanamūrti 78	Ambikā 196 f. n., 358	Anugraha 398
Amsumadbhedagama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 329 Ānandakumāraswāmi, Dr 221 Ananta 200, 257, 258 Anantāsana, description of,. 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Anguliya 279 Anguliya 59 Āngūr 279 Animāndavya 251 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Aramuļa, in Travancore, manufacture of metal mirrors in, 12 Archælogical Survey of Mestern India, Belgaum and Kaladgi 174 Ārdra, nakshatra, 85, 90 Arikēsari-Parākrama Pāndyadēva, 64, 210 Arishţa 197 Artha 306 Arinjigai 390 Arjuna 210, 211, 273 Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 Aryaman 77, 309, 311 Āsanamūrti 78	Amrita 251, 284, 285	Anuśāsana-parvan 227
Amsumadbhedagama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 329 Ānandakumāraswāmi, Dr 221 Ananta 200, 257, 258 Anantāsana, description of,. 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Anguliya 279 Anguliya 59 Āngūr 279 Animāndavya 251 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Aramuļa, in Travancore, manufacture of metal mirrors in, 12 Archælogical Survey of Mestern India, Belgaum and Kaladgi 174 Ārdra, nakshatra, 85, 90 Arikēsari-Parākrama Pāndyadēva, 64, 210 Arishţa 197 Artha 306 Arinjigai 390 Arjuna 210, 211, 273 Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 Aryaman 77, 309, 311 Āsanamūrti 78	Amrita-ghata 374	Aparājita 362. 369
Amsumadbhedagama 306, 318 321, 373, 377, 384, 394 Anāhata 329 Ānandakumāraswāmi, Dr 221 Ananta 200, 257, 258 Anantāsana, description of,. 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Anguliya 279 Anguliya 59 Āngūr 279 Animāndavya 251 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Aramuļa, in Travancore, manufacture of metal mirrors in, 12 Archælogical Survey of Mestern India, Belgaum and Kaladgi 174 Ārdra, nakshatra, 85, 90 Arikēsari-Parākrama Pāndyadēva, 64, 210 Arishţa 197 Artha 306 Arinjigai 390 Arjuna 210, 211, 273 Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 Aryaman 77, 309, 311 Āsanamūrti 78	Amsa 36, 119, 120, 382	Apsaras 94, 95, 308 f.n., 370
Mayurabhanja	Amsumadbhedagama 306, 318	Āramula, in Travancore.
Ānandakumāraswāmi, Dr 221 Archælogical Survey of Mayūrabhañja, 19, f.n., 301 Ananta 200, 257, 258 Anantāsana, description of 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Archælogical Survey of Western India, Belgaum and Kaladgi Andhakāra 382 Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Arikēsari-Parākrama Pāṇḍyadēva, 64, 210 Anigada 242, 344 Arishṭa Anigulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Artha 306 31, 92, 163, 164, 186, 189, 190, 201, 203, 239 Arjuna 210, 211, 273 Anguliya 59 Animāndavya 279 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Asanamūrti Asanamūrti	321, 373, 377, 384, 394	
Ānandakumāraswāmi, Dr 221 Archælogical Survey of Mayūrabhañja, 19, f.n., 301 Ananta 200, 257, 258 Anantāsana, description of,. 19 Archælogical Survey of Western India, Belgaum and Kaladgi 174 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Ardhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Arikēsari-Parākrama Pāndyadēva, 64, 210 Angada 242, 344 Arishṭa 197 Angulās, a measure 21, 23, 28 Artha 306 31, 92, 163, 164, 186, 189, 190, 201, 203, 239 Arimājīgai 390 Angulīya 59 Āngūr 279 Animāndavya 279 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Asanamūrti 78	Anāhata 329	mirrors in, 12
Anantašana, description of,. 19 Anantašana description of,. 19 Anantašayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 31, 92, 163, 164, 186, 189, 190, 201, 203, 239 Anguliya 59 Āngūr 279 Anguliya 59 Ānimāndavya 251 Animāls in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Asanamūrti 78		Archælogical Survey of
Anantaśayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Anigada 242, 344 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 31, 92, 163, 164, 186, 189, 190, 201, 203, 239 Anguliya 59 Āngūr 279 Anguliya 59 Ānigūr 279 Animāndavya 251 Animāls in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Asanamūrti 78	Ananta 200, 257, 258	
Anantaśayana 114 Anasūya 251, 252 Andhakāra 382 Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Anigulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 31, 92, 163, 164, 186, 189, 190, 201, 203, 239 Anguliya 59 Āngūr 279 Anigura 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 Animāndavya 251 Animāls in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Asanamūrti 78		Archælogical Survey of
Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Arishţa 197 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 31, 92, 163, 164, 186, 189, 190, 201, 203, 239 Anguliya 59 Āngūr 279 Animānḍavya 251 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Asanamūrti 78		Western India, Belgaum
Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Arishţa 197 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 31, 92, 163, 164, 186, 189, 190, 201, 203, 239 Anguliya 59 Āngūr 279 Animānḍavya 251 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Asanamūrti 78	Anasūva 251 252	and Kaladgi 174
Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382 Angada 242, 344 Arishţa 197 Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 31, 92, 163, 164, 186, 189, 190, 201, 203, 239 Anguliya 59 Āngūr 279 Animānḍavya 251 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Asanamūrti 78	Andhakāra 382	Ardra, nakshatra, 85, 90
Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 Anguliya 219, 201, 203, 239 Anguliya 3190, 201, 203, 239 Animāndavya 3190 Animals in the hands of images 3190, 232, 233, 233, 234 Animuddha 212, 230, 232, 233, 234 Arishṭa 3197 Artha 3197 Artha 3197 Artha 3190 Arimals in the hands of images 3190, 211, 273 Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 Aryaman 335 Arya 335 Aryaman 37, 309, 311 Asanamūrti 378	Andhakāsura 379, 380, 381, 382	
Angulas, a measure 21, 23, 28 31, 92, 163, 164, 186, 189, 190, 201, 203, 239 Anguliya Angur Animandavya Animals in the hands of images 21 Animals in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Artha Artha 306 Arinjigai 390 Arina 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 Arundhati 369 Ārya Aryaman 77, 309, 311 Āsanamūrti 78		
Animāndavya 279 Animāndavya 251 Animāls in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 334 Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 334 Arundhatī 369 Ārya 335 images 11 Āryaman 77, 309, 311		Artha 306
Animāndavya 279 Animāndavya 251 Animāls in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 334 Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 334 Arundhatī 369 Ārya 335 images 11 Āryaman 77, 309, 311		Ariñigai 300
Animāndavya 279 Animāndavya 251 Animāls in the hands of images 11 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 334 Aruna 283, 312, 313, 316, 317 334 Arundhatī 369 Ārya 335 images 11 Āryaman 77, 309, 311	190, 201, 203, 239	Arinna 910 911 979
Animals in the hands of images Arya 335 Aryaman 77, 309, 311 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Asanamūrti 78	Anguliya 59	Amus 009 910 919 916 917
Animals in the hands of images Arya 335 Aryaman 77, 309, 311 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Asanamūrti 78	Āṅgūr 279	
Animals in the hands of images Arya 335 Aryaman 77, 309, 311 Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Asanamūrti 78	Animāndavya 251	Arundhati 369
Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Asanamūrti 78	Animals in the hands of	Ārva
Aniruddha 212, 230, 232, 233, Asanamūrti 78	images 11	Arvaman 77 809 311
924 926 927 929 940 T		Āsaņamūrti 78
201, 200, 201, 200, 240 Assnas 17-21 No. 339	234, 236, 237, 238, 240	Āsanas 17-21, 85, 339

PAGE.	PAGE.
Ashtami tithi 90	Ayudhas, Ayudha-purushas, 63,
Asi, same as khadga, 292, 293	91, 93, 95, 97, 105, 107, 109,
Ashta-tāla measure 288	110, 111, 112, 113, 115, 156,
Aśōka tree 277	167, 288, 293 Badami, 104, 140, 157, 159, 172,
Āśrama 348, 397	174, 255, 287
Asuras, 35, 36, 115, 120, 121, 122,	Badarayani 124
123, 126, 127, 131, 144, 146,	Badara tree 276
147, 149, 152,162, 163, 167, 171,	Badari 274
172, 216, 217, 304, 334, 345, 346, 348, 351, 352, 353, 356, 357,	Baga, same as Bagho 311
379, 380	Bagali 103
Asura-māyā 381	Baichoja of Nandi 214, 263
Asūyā 381	Bala 234, 237
Aśvārūdhadēvi 371	Bálá 333, 372
Aśvattha 362	Balabhadra 200
Aśvatīrtha 182	Bálachandra 48, 59, 60
Aśvins 75, 94, 305, 314, 315	Bala-Ganapati, description of, 52
Atasī 345, 346	Balaji 270
Ātma-mūrti 400	Bāla-Kṛishṇa 215
Ātman 294	Balapramathani 364, 400
Atharvana-vēda 73	Balarāma, 3, 20, 195, 200, 201,
Atichandika 357	202, 212, 239, 240
Ātma-vīdyā 382	Balavān 48, 49 Balavikarņikā 363, 399, 400
Atri 251	
Aurņavābha 73 Āvaraņa 247, 248, 249	Bali, 161, 162, 163, 166, 167, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 180f. n., 397
	Bali-pīṭha, 332
Āvaraņa-dēvatās 247, 248	Bambajāla-Sūtta 301
Avataras of Vishnu 32, 103, 119,	Bāṇa, 6, 49, 53, 54, 56, 65, 144,
120, 124, 127, 128, 156, 189,	172, 186, 189, 202, 223, 256,
Āvēśa, definition of, 119	257, 258, 261, 269, 278, 289,
100	292, 293, 342, 343, 346, 347,
,, of Parasurama 120 Avidya 293, 295, 382	356, 357, 359, 363, 364, 369 386, 388
Avighna 48	Bellary 103, 279
Avyanga, same as ahyanga, 308	Dalan 149 177 179 049 050
f.n., 314, 315, 316	Benares 271
	Benares 271 Bengal 100, 142, 359 Bhadra 368
Avyonhana, 308 f.n. Ayōdhya 188	Bhadra 368



Centre for the Arts

PAGE.	1-10-1-1-10-1-1-10-1-1-10-1-1-10-1-1-10-1-1-10-1-1-10-1-1-1-1-10-1
Bhadrakāļi 196 f. n., 357	PAGE.
	Bhrigu 80, 82, 83, 84 f. n., 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 109, 121,
Bhadrapitha, description of, 20	181, f. n., 182, 262, 321
Bhadrasana 17, 18, 368, 393	Bhringi 37
Bhaga 309, 310, 311 Bhagavad-gitā 211	Bhū 330, 331
Bhagavad-gitā 211	Bhujanga-valaya, an ornament
Bhāgavata-purāņa 123, 124, 127, 128, 180, 185, 186, 195, 216,	of Siva, description of, 23, 271
120, 100, 100, 100, 190, 210, 266	Bhūlōka 162, 166
Bhagavatī 361	Bhumidevi 13, 80, 82, 86, 87, 88,
Bhagavatī 361 Bhairava 9, 381, 382	89, 90, 93, 94, 99, 100, 102, 106.
Bhairavi 366	107, 108, 109, 111, 113, 115,
Bhakti 215	132, 133, 134, 136, 139, 144, 151, 153, 209, 240, 242, 264, 375, 376,
Bhakti-Vighnēśvara, descrip-	378
tion of, 52	Bhūta-gaṇas 37, 362, 398
Bhāradvāja 355	Bhūta-mātā 362
	Bhūta-tanmātrās 293
Bharata 194, 195 Bharata-śāstra 213 f.n., Bhāratī	Bhuvanēśa-Gaņapati 58
Bhāratī 335	Bhuvanēśvārī 371
Bhāshā 335	Bhūvarāha, description of, 132
Bhāskararāya 294	
Bhauma 300, 305, 319, 320, 323	Bilva 20, 374
Bhavānī 340	Bījākshara 290, 330 Bilva 20, 374 Bindu 330 Birudas 214
Bhavishyat-purāņa 47, 301, 303,	Birudas 214
f.n., 304, 305, 306, 308 f.n., 314	Boundyana-Grinya-Sutras . 390
Bhēri 167	Bombay 142, 172
Bhīma 399	Bombay School of Sculpture. 63
Bhimā 334	Brahmã 11, 13, 29, 45, 73, 76, 81,
Bhindi 289	82, 83, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94,
Bhishma-parvan of Mahābhārata	95, 111, 112, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 137,
275	138, 139, 140, 144, 145, 146,
Bhoga, variety of image of	149, 157, 165, 170, 171, 178,
Vishņu, 79	179, 180, 239, 252, 253, 254,
Bhōgāsanamūrti 87, 88, 106	262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 335,
Bhōgaśayanamūrti 92, 94, 112	336, 347, 350, 355, 356, 372, 377, 379, 382, 383
Bhogasthanakamurti 81, 82, 83,	
97, 98	Brahmachārin 238 Brahma-pada 85, f. n.
Bhramaras 334 Bhramari 334	Brāhmaņas 76, 130, 181, 182, 184,
Buramari 334	249 f. n., 261

PAGE.	PAGE.
Brahmanaspati 45, 46	Chakrattālvār 290 Chakravarttins 29 f. n., 30
Brahmānī 381, 383, 384, 389	Chakravarttins 29 f. n., 30
Brahmāṇī 381, 383, 384, 389 Brahmāṇḍa 168, 169, 336	Chalukya 2, 7, 23, 103, 104, 141,
Brahmanda-purana 60, 61, 171	219, 255, 312, 315
	Chāmara 107, 165, 242, 243, 259,
Brahma-sūtras 92	289, 290, 316, 347 f. n., 367,
Brahmavaivarta-purāņa 45, 46,	Chammas 21 201 200 201 202
105	Chāmuṇḍā 21, 364, 380, 381, 383, 386, 389
Brāhmī 335	Chanda 351
Bṛihad-brahma-samhitā 78 235	Chanda 357
Bṛihad-dharma-purāṇa 265	Chanda 351 Chandā 357 Chanda-nāyikā 357 Chanda-nāyikā 357
Bṛihat-samhitā 201, 202, 219, 228	Chandarūnā 357
Brihaspati 45, 46, 121, 300, 305,	Chandavati 357
320, 323	Chandikā 333, 346
Buddha 25, 102, 120, 123, 216, 218, 219, 220, 221, 265, 273,	Chaṇḍarūpā 357 Chaṇḍavatī 357 Chaṇḍikā 333, 346 Chaṇḍōgrā 357
301	Chandra 82, 83, 86, 88, 89, 94, 95,
Buddhi 44 48 62 293	138, 139, 165, 171, 173, 174,
Buddhism 219	300, 318, 319, 320, 359, 399
Buddhist period, vajra re-	Chandrajñāna 19
presented in, 8, 219, 273	Chandrakalā 345
Budha 300, 305, 320, 323 Burgess 8 f. n., 79 Calcutta Museum 175, 179	Chandragana
Burgess 8 f. n., 79	Chandraśékhara 335
Calcutta Museum 175, 179	Chandrasekhara 335 Chanŭra 198
Chakra 1, 4, 53, 64, 80, 81, 86,	Chara-rāśi, same as chara-
89, 95, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 108, 109, 119, 113,	bhavana 85, 85 f. n., 90
120, 127, 128, 132, 135, 136,	Chaturvimsatimurtayah 175, 225
144, 150, 152, 153, 155, 156,	Chauri 140, 361
158, 161, 164, 165, 167, 170,	Chennakēśavasvāmin temple 177,
175, 177, 178, 179, 195, 201, 204, 209, 210, 223, 228, 229,	243, 244
230, 231, 236, 239, 240, 243,	Chhandas 249 f. n.
248, 250, 253, 254, 255, 256,	Chiannavira 31
257, 258, 261, 262, 267, 268,	243, 244 Chhandas 249 f. n. Chhannavīra 31 Chhāya 307, 314 Chihna 336
269, 271, 275, 278, 286, 287,	Chinana and a same as a same as
288, 290, 291, 292, 295, 310, 317, 330, 339, 341, 342, 343,	Chinmudra, same as vyākhyāna- mudrā and sandarsanamudrā
345, 346, 347, 356, 357, 358,	14, 16, 111
380, 384, 385	Chiranjivi 119
Chakra-purusha 290	Chiranjivi 119 Chitraratha 184

Centre for the Arts

PAGE.	PAGE.
Chōla 390, 391 Conjeevaram 104, 105, 269	Dattātrēya, 104, 123, 181, 238,
Conjeevaram 104, 105, 269	251, 252, 253, 254, 255
Crusaders 5	
Crusaders 5 Cupid, Indian, 210	Daya 233, 266 Deogarh 110
Dadikkombu 107, 108, 157, 158,	Dēva-gaņas, same as Dēvas 105,
160, 269	360, 379, 380 Dēvakī 195, 196 Dēvala 267 Dēvanāgari 331
Daityas 198, 199, 217, 218	Devaki 195, 196
Daivika-pada 85 f.n.	Devara 207
Daivika-Vāsudēva 240	Devanagari 331
Dakshina 145	Dēvas 35, 36, 115, 140, 171, 360
Dākshiņāchāra 101	Dévatas 308, f.n.
Dakshināmūrti, vīņā in the hand	Devi, 14, 43, 54, 55, 101, 137, 141, 142, 143, 144, 204, 205,
of, 9	206, 249, 253, 260, 327, 332,
Damaru, 9, 253, 343, 346, 353,	333, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340,
357, 365, 366, 387	341, 345, 346, 348, 349, 350,
Dambodbhava 274	353, 354, 357, 361, 372, 378,
Dussaha 395, 396, 397	390, 394,
Dāmōdara 229, 232, 233, 234, 237,	Dēvi-bhāgavata 260
238	Dēvīmāhātmya 333, 336, 337, 378,
Danavas 125, 171, 172	385, 388,
Danda 167, 212, 248, 257, 258, 287, 288, 289, 302, 303 f.n., 305,	Dhammilla 27, 30, 107
309, 312, 314, 315, 320, 321,	Dhanañjaya 379
323, 357, 361, 368, 386, 388	Dhanus, 5, 49, 54, 65, 95, 111, 170,
Danda-hasta 14, 16, 48, 58, 67	186, 189, 202, 223, 256, 257, 261, 269, 278, 290, 292, 342,
Dandanāyaka 303 f.n., 304	343, 346, 356, 357, 359, 386,
Dandāsana 369	388
Dandi 305	Dhanvantarin 123, 251
Danta 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 63, 64,	Dharma 123, 265, 266, 306
65, 66, 67	Dharmarāja 42
65, 66, 67 Darbha 144 Darbhi 57 Dantavakra 147	Dharma-śāstras 23
Darbhi 57	Dhātā 336
Dantavakra 147	Dhātri 309, 310
Darpana, description of, 12	Dhātā 336 Dhātri 309, 310 Dhēnuka 197 Dbī 335
Daśaratha 187 Daśatāla, measure, 190	
Daśatāla, measure, 190	Dhruva-beras of Vishnu 79
Dasavatara Cave 174	Dhūmraka 48
Daśāvatāras of Vishņu, chapter	Dhvaja 53, 287, 289, 346, 357,
on, 119	388

PAGE.	PAGE.
Dhyaja-Ganapati, description	Freemasons 331 f.n.,
of, 58	Gadá 2, 4, 52, 55, 87, 95, 98, 66,
Dhyāna 135, 220, 247	100, 102, 103, 108, 109, 110,
Dhyāni-Buddha 265	111, 115, 133, 155, 156, 167,
Dig-gajas 376	170, 175, 176, 177, 228, 229, 230, 231, 236, 240, 242, 253,
Dikpālakas 94, 244	254, 256, 257, 258, 261, 268,
Dindi 306	269, 286, 287, 288, 289, 291,
Dindigul 107, 157	292, 293, 310, 319, 320, 322,
Dipti 368	336, 346, 356, 358, 365, 384,
Dîtî 145, 147, 379	385, 389
Divya-prabandhas 268	Gadhi 182
Dundubhi 351, 352	Gaja-hasta, same as danda-
Dundubhi 351, 352 Duratyaya 335	Calabama 49 40
Durgā 4, 11, 43, 93, 196 f. n., 202,	hasta 16 Gajakarna 48, 49 Gajanana 39, 46 Gajendra 266, 267, 269, Gana-Gopala 207, 208
333, 334, 341, 342, 545, 352,	Caisadan 966 967 969
354, 356, 357, 391	Gajendra 200, 201, 203,
904	Canasti assess Canada 9 99
Durgama 554 Dvāpara-yuga 41, 266, 333	Gaņapati, same as Gaņēśa 2, 32 35, 39, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51,
T - 1	56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65,
Dvāraka 198 Dvārapālakas 37, 48, 307	67, 93, 361, 388, 389
Dvibhanga 49, 340	Ganapati, Bāla, 52
Dwarf incarnation of Vishnu 123	" Taruna, 52
Earth-goddess 260	" Lakshmi 53
Eastern and Indian Archi-	" Mabā 53
tecture, of Fergusson 79f. n.,	Pingala 53
Egyptian Tau 331	" Uchchhishta 53
Ekadanta 39, 46, 47, 60, 61	" Ūrdhva 53
Ēkavēņi 395	Nritta 59
Ēkavīra 335	, Prasanna 57
Elephant-headed 43	" Bhuvanēśa 58
Elura cave temples by Bur-	" Dhvaja 58
gess 8f. n.,	" Unmatta-uchchhi-
Ellora 78, 107, 112, 157, 158, 174,	shţa 58, 63
213, 313, 389	,, Haridrā same as Ratri 56
Emusha 128Fergusson79 f. n.,	
Fergusson 79 f. n.,	6.14: 59
Flowers in the hands of god-	900
desses 13, 14	Ganas 41, 45, 380

Gandharvas 267, 269, 308, f. n. 362 Gandhamādana mountain 274 Gaņēsha Ratha 170 Gaṅgā, same as the Ganges, 41, 178, 180, 272 Garuda 91, 93, 95, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 113, 146, 150, 154, 156, 166, 175, 178, 204, 240, 243, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 262, 265, 267, 268, 269, 263, 284, 285, 286, 287, 306, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 306, 384 Garuda-Purāṇa 129 Gaurī, 48, 333, 336 337, 340, 360, 232, 230, 243, 271 Gayā 216 Gāyāri 248 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā war and an	PAGE.	PAGE.
Gandhamādana mountain Ganēsba Ratha I 170 Gangā, same as the Gangas, 41, 178, 180, 272 Garuda 91, 93, 95, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 113, 146, 150, 154, 156, 166, 175, 178, 204, 240, 243, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 262, 265, 267, 268, 269, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 306, 384 Garuda-Purāna I 129 Gaurī, 48, 333, 336 337, 340, 360, Gāyatri I 248 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, Gōkarṇa		
Gandhamādana mountain Gangā, same as the Ganges, 41, 178, 180, 272 Garuda 91, 93, 95, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 113, 146, 150, 154, 156, 166, 175, 178, 204, 240, 243, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 262, 265, 267, 268, 269, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 306, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 306, Gangā, same as the Ganges, 41, 178, 180, 272 Hamsa 323, 383 Hanumān 16, 187, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195 Hara 193, 194, 195 Hara, 86, 97, 98, 103, 106, 109, 111, 236, 306, 344, 370, 371 Harasiddhi 342, 343 Hari, 125, 181, 195, 200, 222, 230, 232, 243, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara, 918, 398, 293, 365, 388 Haļēbīdu 66, 155, 208, 210, 214, 252, 264, 278, 279 Hamsa 323, 383 Hanumān 16, 187, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195 Hara Garuda-Purāņa 129 Gaurī, 48, 333, 336 337, 340, 360, 361 Gayā 216 Gāyātri 248 Ghaṇṭā, 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā, 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā, 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā, 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā, 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā, 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā, 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā, 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Hanumān 16, 187, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195 Hara Hara Hara 48, 97, 98, 103, 106, 109, 111, 236, 306, 344, 370, 371 Harihara, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	362	
Gangā, same as the Ganges, 41, 178, 180, 272 Garuda 91, 93, 95, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 113, 146, 150, 154, 156, 166, 175, 178, 204, 240, 243, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 262, 265, 267, 268, 269, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 306, 384 Garuda-Purāṇa 129 Gaurī, 48, 333, 336 337, 340, 360, 361 Gāyātri 248 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭākarnī, 368 Ghṇṭakarnī, 368 Ghṇṭakarnī, 368 Ghṇṭavāri, layer of a piṭḥa, 20 Girija-Narasimha 149, 150, 154 Gōkarṇa 48, 49 Gōkula 196 Gōlōka 46 Gōrōchana 357 Gōvardhana-dhara-Kṛishṇa 214 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Grahapati 320 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Guhāgraja 46, 47 Guṇas 234, 293 Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 Garuda 91, 93, 95, 102, 104, 105, 105, 119, 192, 193, 194, 195, 193, 194, 193, 194, 193, 194, 193, 194, 193, 194, 193, 194, 193, 194, 193, 194, 193, 194, 193, 194, 193, 194, 193, 194, 1		248, 258, 292, 365, 388
T78, 180, 272 Hamsa 323, 383 Hanumān 16, 187, 190, 191, 192, 107, 108, 113, 146, 150, 154, 156, 166, 175, 178, 204, 240, 240, 243, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 262, 265, 267, 268, 269, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 306, 384 Garuda-Purāṇa 129 Gaurī, 48, 333, 336 337, 340, 360, 361 Gayātri 248 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara-pitāmaha, 238, 255, 256 Haridrā-Gaṇapati 59 Harisa 233 Harsha 234 235 Harsha		
Garuda 91, 93, 95, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 113, 146, 150, 154, 156, 166, 175, 178, 204, 240, 243, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 262, 265, 267, 268, 269, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 306, 384 Garuda-Purāna 129 Gaurī, 48, 333, 336 337, 340, 360, 361 Gayā 216 Gāyatri 248 Ghantā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghantā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghantākarnī, 368 Hasta, a measure, 21 Havis 145 Gökarna 48, 49 Gövardhana-dhara-Kṛishna 214 Gōvardhana 11, 22, 312 Govardhana 11, 22, 312 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Grahapati 320 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Guhāgraja 46, 47 Gunas 234, 293 Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 Hiranyakasipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.		
107, 108, 113, 146, 150, 154, 156, 166, 175, 178, 204, 240, 243, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 262, 265, 267, 268, 269, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 306, 384 Garuda-Purāna		
156, 166, 175, 178, 204, 240, 243, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 262, 265, 267, 268, 269, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 306, 384, 370, 371 Garuda-Purāna 129 Gaurī, 48, 333, 336 337, 340, 360, 361 Gayā 216 Gāyatri 248 Ghantā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghantā 48, 49, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghantā 48, 49 Gōrochana 48, 49 Gōrochana 357 Gōvardhana-dhara-Krishna 214 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Grahapati 320 Gudimallam 11, 23, 312 Gubara-rūpi Dēvī 334 Gupta-period, Yajnīōpavīta found in, 23 Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 Hara 271 Hāra, 86, 97, 98, 103, 106, 109, 111, 236, 306, 344, 370, 371 Harasiddhi 342, 343 Hari, 125, 181, 195, 200, 222, 230, 232, 243, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 32, 243, 241 Hara 271 Hāra, 86, 97, 98, 103, 106, 109, 111, 236, 306, 344, 370, 371 Harasiddhi 342, 343 Hari, 125, 181, 195, 200, 222, 230, 223, 243, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 46, 47, 59 Harihara, 86, 97, 98, 103, 106, 109, 111, 236, 306, 344, 370, 371 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 200, 322, 243, 237 Harida 3, 200, 322, 233 Harida 46, 47, 57, 65 Harihara, 86, 97, 98, 103, 106, 109 Harihara 270, 271 Hari	Garuda 91, 93, 95, 102, 104, 105,	
243, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 262, 265, 267, 268, 269, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 306, 384, 370, 371 Garuda-Purāna 129 Gaurī, 48, 333, 336 337, 340, 360, 361 Gayā 216 Gāyātri 248 Ghantā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 367, 388 Ghantā 48, 49, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 367, 388 Ghantā 48, 49 Gōkarna 48, 49 Gōvardhana 196 Gōlōka 46 Gōrōchana 357 Gōvardhana 197 Gōvardhana 197 Gōvardhana -dhara-Kṛishṇa 214 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Grahapati 320 Gudimallam 11, 23, 312 Gupta period, Yajñōpavita found in, 23 Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334	156, 166, 175, 178, 204, 240,	
259, 262, 265, 267, 268, 269, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 306, 384 Garuda-Purāna 129 Gaurī, 48, 333, 336 337, 340, 360, 361 Gayā 216 Gāyatri 248 Ghantā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghantākarnī, 368 Ghritavāri, layer of a pītha, 20 Girija-Narasimha 149, 150, 154 Gōkarna 48, 49 Gōkula 196 Gōlōka 46 Gōrōchana 357 Gōvardhana-dhara-Kṛishṇa 214 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Grahapati 320 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Grahapati 320 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Guhāgraja 46, 47 Gunas 234, 293 Gupta-pēriod, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 Gupta-pūri Dēvī 334 Harasiddhi 342, 343 Hari, 125, 181, 195, 200, 222, 230, 232, 243, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 280, 232 Havia 46, 47, 57, 65 Havia 48, 49 Havya-kavya 125, 126, 260, 261 Head-gear, varieties and descriptions of, 23-31 Hēti 47, 373, 334 Himala 46, 47, 57, 65 Head-gear	243, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258,	
Garuda-Purāṇa 129 Gaurī, 48, 333, 336 337, 340, 360, 361 Gayā 216 Gāyatri 248 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭā warri, layer of a piṭḥa, 20 Girija-Narasimha 149, 150, 154 Gōkarṇa 48, 49 Gōkula 196 Gōlōka 46 Gōrōchana 48, 49 Gōvardhana 197 Girija-Narasimha 149, 150, 154 Head-gear, varieties and descriptions of, 23-31 Hēti 289 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Himavān 351 Hindu Mythology, by Kennedy, 39, 200 f. n. Hiranyakasipu, 145 146, 147, 379 Hiranyakasipu, 145 146, 147, 147, 379 Hiranyakasipu, 145, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.	259, 262, 265, 267, 268, 269,	
Garuda-Purāņa 129 Gaurī, 48, 333, 336 337, 340, 360, 361 216 Gayā 216 Harihara pitāmaha, 238, 255, 256 Gāyatri 248 Harihara pitāmaha, 238, 255, 256 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 368 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 368 Harihara 270, 271 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 368 Harihara 270, 271 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 368 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 38, 238, 255, 256 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 38, 238, 255, 256 Harida 38, 238, 255, 256 Harihara 270, 271 Harihara 28, 238, 255, 256 Harihara 38, 238, 255, 256 Harihara 20, 238 Harihara 20, 238, 238 Harihara 20, 238, 238 Harihara 20, 238, 238 Harihara 20, 238, 238 Harihara 20, 238, 238 Harihara 248, 249 Gokula 314, 249, 150, 154		
Gaurī, 48, 333, 336 337, 340, 360, 361 232, 243, 271 Gayā 216 Harihara 270, 271 Gāyatri 248 Harihara-pitāmaha, 238, 255, 256 Ghaṇṭā, 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Harihara 195 Ghaṇṭā, 1, 294, 346, 347, 368 Harihara 195 Ghriṭavāri, layer of a piṭḥa, 20 Harihara 195 Girija-Narasimha 149, 150, 154 Havis 145 Gōkarṇa 48, 49 Havis 145 Gōkara 196 Havya-kavya 145 Head-gear, varieties and descriptions of, 23-31 Hēramba 46, 47, 57, 65 Gōvardhana 197 Hēti 289 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Himavān 351 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Himavān 351 Himavān 351 Himavān		Hari, 125, 181, 195, 200, 222, 230,
Gayā 216 Gāyātri 248 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Ghaṇṭākarṇi, 368 Ghriṭavāri, layer of a piṭha, 20 Girija-Narasimha 149, 150, 154 Gōkarṇa 48, 49 Gōkula 196 Gōloka 46 Gōrochana 357 Gōvardhana dhara-Kṛishṇa 214 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Grahapati 320 Gr		232, 243, 271
Gāyatri 248 Haridrā-Gaṇapati 59 Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Haridrā-Gaṇapati 195 Ghaṇṭākarṇī, 368 Harsha 233 Hasta, a measure, 21 Ghriṭavāri, layer of a piṭha, 20 Havis 145 Girija-Narasimha 149, 150, 154 Havya-kavya 145 Gōkarṇa 48, 49 Hayagrīva 125, 126, 260, 261 Gōkula 196 Head-gear, varieties and descriptions of, 23-31 Gōvardhana 357 Hēramba 46, 47, 57, 65 Gōvardhana -dhara-Krishṇa 214 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Himavān 351 Grahapati 320 Himavān 351 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Hiranyagarbha 336, 337 Gunas 234, 293 Hiranyaksha, 131, 132, 133, 144, 147, 379 Hiranyaksipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 Hirstory of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.		
Ghaṇṭā 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347, 356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Harivamśa 195 Ghaṇṭākarṇi, 368 Harsha 233 Ghaṇṭākarṇi, layer of a piṭha, 20 Havis 145 Girija-Narasimha 149, 150, 154 Havya-kavya 145 Gōkarṇa 48, 49 Hayagrīva 125, 126, 260, 261 Head-gear, varieties and descriptions of, 23-31 Gōlōka 46 Hēramba 46, 47, 57, 65 Hēramba 46, 47, 57, 65 Gōvardhana 197 Hēti 289 Gōvardhana-dhara-Krishṇa 214 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Himavān 351 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Himavān 351 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Hiranyaksha, 131, 132, 133, 144, 147, 379 Hiranyaksipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 Hiranyakasipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 Hirstory of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.	Gayā 216	
356, 357, 365, 368, 387, 388 Harsha 233 Ghaṇṭākarṇi, 368 Ghriṭavāri, layer of a piṭha, 20 Girija-Narasimha 149, 150, 154 Havis 145 Gōkarṇa 48, 49 Gōkula 196 Gōlōka 46 Gōrōchana 357 Gōvardhana 197 Gōvardhana-dhara-Kṛishṇa 214 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Grahapati 320 Grahapati 320 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Guḍāgraja 46, 47 Guṇās 234, 293 Gupta period, Yajñōpavita found in,	Gāyatri 248	Haridrā-Gaņapati 59
Ghanṭākarnī, 368 Hasta, a measure, 21 Ghritavāri, layer of a pīṭha, 20 Havis 145 Girija-Narasimha 149, 150, 154 Havya-kavya 145 Gōkarņa 48, 49 Hayagrīva 125, 126, 260, 261 Gōkula 196 Head-gear, varieties and descriptions of, 23-31 Gōrōchana 357 Hēramba 46, 47, 57, 65 Gōvardhana-dhara-Kṛishṇa 214 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Himavān 351 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Kennedy, 39, 200 f. n. Grahapati 320 Hiranyagarbha 336, 337 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Hiranyaksha, 131, 132, 133, 144, 147, 379 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.	Ghanță 9, 10, 114, 294, 346, 347,	
Ghṛitavāri, layer of a pītha, 20 Havis 145 Girija-Narasimha 149, 150, 154 Havya-kavya 145 Gōkarņa 48, 49 Hayagrīva 125, 126, 260, 261 Gōkula 196 Head-gear, varieties and descriptions of, 23-31 Gōrōchana 357 Hēramba 46, 47, 57, 65 Gōvardhana-dhara-Krishņa 214 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Himavān 351 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Kennedy, 39, 200 f. n. Grahapati 320 Hiranyagarbha 336, 337 Guhāgraja 46, 47 Hiranyakasipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 History of Fine Arts in Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 Havis 145		
Gōkarņa 48, 49 Hayagrīva 125, 126, 260, 261 Gōkula 196 Head-gear, varieties and descriptions of, 23-31 Gōrōchana 357 Hēramba 46, 47, 57, 65 Gōvardhana 197 Hēti 289 Gōvardhana-dhara-Kṛishṇa 214 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Himavān 351 Himavān 351 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Kennedy, 39, 200 f. n. Grahapati 320 Hiranyagarbha 336, 337 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Hiranyaksha, 131, 132, 133, 144, 147, 379 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.		Hasta, a measure, 21
Gōkarņa 48, 49 Hayagrīva 125, 126, 260, 261 Gōkula 196 Head-gear, varieties and descriptions of, 23-31 Gōrōchana 357 Hēramba 46, 47, 57, 65 Gōvardhana 197 Hēti 289 Gōvardhana-dhara-Kṛishṇa 214 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Himavān 351 Himavān 351 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Kennedy, 39, 200 f. n. Grahapati 320 Hiranyagarbha 336, 337 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Hiranyaksha, 131, 132, 133, 144, 147, 379 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.		Havis 145
Gōkula 196 Head-gear, varieties and descriptions of, 23-31 Gōrōchana 357 Hēramba 46, 47, 57, 65 Gōvardhana 197 Hēti 289 Gōvardhana-dhara-Krishna 214 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Himavān 351 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Himavān 351 Himavān 351 Hiranyagarbha 336, 337 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Hiranyakssha, 131, 132, 133, 144, 147, 379 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 History of Fine Arts in Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 History of Fine Arts in Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334	Girija-Narasimha 149, 150, 154	Havya-kavya 145
Gōlōka 46 tions of, 23-31 Gōrōchana 357 Hēramba 46, 47, 57, 65 Gōvardhana 197 Hēti 289 Gōvardhana-dhara-Krishna 214 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Himavān 351 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Kennedy, 39, 200 f. n. Grahapati 320 Hiranyagarbha 336, 337 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Hiranyaksha, 131, 132, 133, 144, Gunas 234, 293 Hiranyakasipu, 145 146, 147, Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.		
Gōrōchana 357 Gōvardhana 197 Gōvardhana-dhara-Kṛishṇa 214 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Grahapati 320 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Guhāgraja 46, 47 Guṇas 234, 293 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 Hēramba 46, 47, 57, 65 Hēti 289 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Himavān 351 Himavān Mythology, by Kennedy, 39, 200 f. n. Hiranyagarbha 336, 337 Hiranyaksha, 131, 132, 133, 144, 147, 379 Hiranyaksipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY	
Gōvardhana 197 Hēti 289 Gōvardhana-dhara-Krishna 214 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Himavān 351 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Kennedy, 39, 200 f. n. 39, 200 f. n. Grahapati 320 Hiranyagarbha 336, 337 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Hiranyaksha, 131, 132, 133, 144, 147, 379 Gunas 234, 293 Hiranyakaśipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 Gupta period, Yajñōpavita found in, 23 Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 Heti 289 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Himavān 351 Hiranyagarbha 336, 337 Hiranyakaśipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 Hiranyakaśipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 Hiranyakaśipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 Hiranyakaśipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379		
Govardhana-dhara-Kṛishṇa 214 Gōvinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Grahapati 320 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Guhāgraja 46, 47 Guṇas 234, 293 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 Himalayas 45, 273, 334 Himavān 351 Him		
Gövinda, 130, 229, 231, 234, 237, 243 Grahas 318, 322, 323 Grahapati 320 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Guhāgraja 46, 47 Guṇas 234, 293 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 Himavān 351 Himavān 351 Himavān 351 Hindu Mythology, by Kennedy, 39, 200 f. n. Hiranyaksha, 131, 132, 133, 144, 147, 379 Hiranyaksiju, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.		Himalana 45 972 224
Grahas 318, 322, 323 Hindu Mythology, by Kennedy, 39, 200 f. n. Grahapati 320 Hiranyagarbha 336, 337 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Hiranyaksha, 131, 132, 133, 144, 147, 379 Guṇas 234, 293 Hiranyakaśipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.		Himanayas 40, 210, 351
Grahapati 320 Hiranyagarbha 336, 337 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Hiranyaksha, 131, 132, 133, 144, 147, 379 Guhāgraja 46, 47 Hiranyaksipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.		
Grahapati 320 Hiranyagarbha 336, 337 Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Hiranyaksha, 131, 132, 133, 144, 147, 379 Guhāgraja 46, 47 Hiranyaksipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.		Kennedy. 39, 200 f. n.
Gudimallam 11, 22, 312 Hiranyaksha, 131, 132, 133, 144, 147, 379 Guhagraja 46, 47 Hiranyaksipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.	Cunhamati 310, 322, 323	
Guhāgraja 46, 47 Guṇas 234, 293 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 Hiranyakaśipu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.	Gradinallam 11 00 210	
Gunas 234, 293 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 Hiranyakasīpu, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.		147, 379
Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found in, 23 Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 Gupta period, Yajñōpavīta found 157, 159, 260, 292, 379 History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, V. A.		
in, 23 History of Fine Arts in Gupta-rūpi Dēvī 334 India and Ceylon, V. A.		148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155,
Gupta-rupi Devi 334 India and Ceylon, V. A.		
Trade Control Control		
Guru 176, 323 Smith, 241		

PAGE.	PAGE.
Homajakalika (?) 310	Japamālā 363
Hoysaļēśvara temple, 66, 214,	Jarāsandha 198
252, 278	Jațā 180, 250, 254, 291
Hoysala, 99, 176, 177, 209, 214,	Jatābhāra 347, 369
220, 227, 243, 312, 317, 378	Jațā-makuţa 27, 28, 85, 96, 111.
Hōtri 145, 147	113, 135, 150, 186, 254, 345,
Hrada 217	359, 362, 377, 378, 387, 389,
Hrishikēśa, 229, 232, 233, 234,	390
237, 239, 293, 336 Hūhū 267	Jațā-maṇḍala 247, 276
	Jatilavarman Parantaka Pandyadeva 391
	Jaya 37, 102, 147, 349, 361, 368
Ikshvāku 184 Iluppai, wood for making	Jaya-Durga 342, 344
kūrmāsana 20 f.n.	
India Museum 175	Jhansi district 110
Indra 35, 42, 43, 76, 77, 111, 121,	Jina 217
122, 153, 161, 165, 182, 197,	Jñána 234, 236, 237
284, 350, 351, 355, 362, 380	Jñana-mudra 17, 114, 366
Indrānī 380, 381, 388	Jñana-śakti 354
Indradyumna 267	Jñana-svarúpi 235
Indrākshī 370	Jñanendriyas 293
Indriyas 293	Jühu 250
Indukari 241	Jupiter 318
Ishtis 249 f.n.	Jválas 4, 32
Īśvarī 336	Jyeshthadevi, same as Alak-
Itihāsas 77	shmi, 335, 363, 390, 391 392,
Jagannātha 273, 376	393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399
Jagati, a layer of a pitha 20	
Jaimini 250	Kadrú 283, 284 Kailása 40, 60, 78, 180, 213,
Jainas 220	330, 379
Jalamayi 399	Kailasanathasvamin temple 105
Jala-rūpiņī 398	Kaitabba 91, 93, 94, 109, 110.
Jalaśāyin 263, 264, 265	112, 113, 147, 264
Jamadagni 181, 184, 185	Kála 350, 399
Jāmbavān 167, 171	Kaladi 395
Jambu 52	170 9 7 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Janalōka 130	Talalauli 20, 500,
Janarddana 230, 232, 336	Kalasa 366, 385



PAGE.	PAGE.
Kalavikarana 399 Kalavikarnika 363, 398, 399	Kapila 123, 125, 247, 248, 257,
Kalavikarnika 363, 398, 399	395
Kalayavana 198	Kapilapatni 395
Dainara 00	Kappē-chennigarāya 243, 244,
Kaļī 9, 363, 368, 398, 399	259
Kāļindi 212 Kāļiya 197, 212, 213	Karanda-makuta 27, 29, 66, 67,
Kaliya 197, 212, 213	101, 139, 151, 190, 193, 204, 288, 306, 338, 341, 375, 383,
Kaliyahi-marddaka-Krishna	388, 394
212, 213	Karavira 375
Kaliyuga 41, 221, 222, 266, 333	Kariyarada 266
Kalki avatāra of Vishņu	Karkataka 85 f.n.
120, 123, 221, 265	Karma 294
Kalleśvara temple 102 Kalpa 124, 125, 129	Karmendriyas 293
Kalpa-sūtras 249 f.n.	Karnatadésa 312
	Karnikāra flower 320
Kalpaka 56, 88, 165, 169, 179,	Кагрита 368
385, 388 Kalpaka-latā 53 Kāmā or Kāmadēva 199, 210, 381.	388, 394 Karavīra 375 Karivarada 266 Karkaṭaka 85 f.n. Karma 294 Karmēndriyas 293 Karnaṭadēśa 312 Karṇikāra flower 320 Karpūra 368 Kārtavīrya 181 Kārtikāva 304
Kama or Kamadeva 199, 210, 381,	Kartikeya 304
382	Karungali, wood for making kur-
Kāmadhēnu 335 Kamalā 336, 373 Kamalāksha 13	māsana, 20
Kamalā 336, 373	
Kamalaksha 13	Kāshāya 219 Kastūri 368
Kamandalu 11, 58, 81, 111, 138,	Kasyapa 75, 145, 147, 182, 283
163, 166, 202, 247, 253, 255,	284, 379
256, 257, 310, 316, 320, 323,	Kataka-hasta 14, 15, 82, 88, 91,
343, 357, 359, 360, 361, 370,	92, 93, 97, 98, 100, 103, 106,
377, 384 <i>Kāmikāgama</i> 293 <i>Kāminī</i> 82, 89	109, 111, 114, 138, 192, 205,
Kamini 90 90	207, 265, 338, 341 Kati-handha 25
Kamsa 195, 196, 197, 198	Kaṭi-bandha 25 Kāṭyavalambita hasta 14, 16,
	80, 81, 97, 99, 101, 151, 239,
Kaṇadhuma 121	248
Kañchi 268 Kaṅkaṇa 23, 371, 374	Katyayani 347, 350, 351, 352, 353
Kantha, layer of a pitha 20	Kaumārī 380, 381, 387
	Kaumārī 380, 381, 387 Kaumōdakī 310, 375 Kaupīna 163 Kauravas 199, 210 Kaušika 182, 251, 252
Kanti 233, 319 Kantimandala 306, 315	Kaupina 163
Kapala 11, 13, 358, 362, 363, 364,	Kauravas 199, 210
383	Kauśika 182, 251, 252

Centre lor the Arts

Kausíki 184 Kaustubha-maṇi, jewel on the chest of Vishṇu, 25, 26, 191, 242 189, 191, 193, 203, 209, 227, 236, 242, 262, 273, 307, 312, 314, 323, 343, 356, 371, 384, 385 Kautuka-bēra 93, 95, 168, 202, 204, 223, 240 204, 223, 240 Kavacha 386 386 Kāvēripākkam 318 203 Kennedy, Vans 39, 182 f.n., 200 f.n. 200 f.n. Kēśa-bandha 27, 30 Kēsara flowers 277 Kēśava 176, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 237, 238, 243 197 Kēśi 197 Kēśi 197 Kētu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323 Kritayūga 266 Kriyā 233 Kriyākramadyōti 53, 54 Krodha 381, 382 Krishmā 381, 382
Kaustubha-maṇi, jewel on the chest of Vishṇu, 25, 26, 191, 242 189, 191, 193, 203, 209, 227, 307, 312, 314, 323, 343, 356, 371, 384, 323, 343, 356, 371, 384, 385 Kautuka-bēra 93, 95, 168, 202, 204, 223, 240 204, 223, 240 Kavacha 386 Kāvēripākkam 318 Kēdārēśvara 203 Kennedy, Vans 39, 182 f.n., 200 f.n. 200 f.n. Kēśa-bandha 27, 30 Kēsara flowers 277 Kēśava 176, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 237, 238, 243 Krishṇā 370 Kēśi 197 Kētu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323 Kēvala-Gaṇapati 63 Kēvala-Narasimha 19, 150, 155, 156 Krishamā 62, 367 Kēyūra 23, 86, 97, 98, 103, 111, 236, 242, 371, 374 Kshamā 62, 367 Khadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 2
Chest of Vishņu, 25, 26, 191, 242 Kautuka-bēra 93, 95, 168, 202, 204, 223, 240 Kavacha
Kautuka-bēra 93, 95, 168, 202, 240 Kīrti 233, 366 Kavacha 386 Kishkindha 375 Kēdārēśvara 203 Krauncha 62 Kennedy, Vans 39, 182 f.n., 200 f.n. 200 f.n. Krishņa, 9, 45, 46, 77, 119, 120, 123, 195, 273, 301, 336, 376 Kēśa-bandha 27, 30 Krishņa 370 Krishņa 370 Kēšava 176, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 237, 238, 243 Kritamālā river 125 Kēši 197 Kritayuga 266 Krityā 233 Kētu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323 Krityākramadyōti 53, 54 Kēvala-Gaṇapati 63 Krodha 381, 382 Kēvala-Narasimha 19, 150, 155, 156 Kshamā 62, 367 Kēyūra 23, 86, 97, 98, 103, 111, 236, 242, 371, 374 Kshēmankarī 342 Khadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 170, 170, 170, 170, 170, 170, 170
Kautuka-bēra 93, 95, 168, 202, 204, 223, 240 Kīrti 233, 366 Kavacha 386 Kishkindha 375 Kēdārēśvara 203 Kennedy, Vans 39, 182 f.n., 200 f.n. Krauncha 62 Kēśa-bandha 27, 30 Krishņa, 9, 45, 46, 77, 119, 120, 123, 195, 273, 301, 336, 376 Krishņa, 9, 45, 46, 77, 119, 120, 123, 195, 273, 301, 336, 376 Kēśa-bandha 27, 30 Krishņa — 370 Krishņa — 370 Kēśava 176, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 237, 238, 243 Krishņadēvarāya 179 Kēśi 197 Krishņajina 276, 358 Kētu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323 Kritawalā river 233 Kēvala-Gaṇapati 63 Kriyākramadyōti 53, 54 Kevala-Narasimha 19, 150, 155, 156 Kshamā 62, 367 Kēyūra 23, 86, 97, 98, 103, 111, 236, 242, 371, 374 Kshēmankarī 335 Keyūra 25, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 170, 278, 170, 186, 212,
Kavacha 386 Kishkindha 375 Kāvēripākkam 318 Kolhapura 375 Kēdārēśvara 203 Krauncha 62 Kennedy, Vans 39, 182 f.n., 200 f.n. 200 f.n. 200 f.n. Kēśa-bandha 27, 30 Krishṇā, 9, 45, 46, 77, 119, 120, 123, 195, 273, 301, 336, 376 Kēśa-bandha 27, 30 Krishṇā 370 Kēśava 176, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 237, 238, 243 Krishṇājina 276, 358 Kēśi 197 Kritayuga 266 Kētu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323 Kriyākramadyōti 53, 54 Kēvala-Gaṇapati 63 Krodha 381, 382 Kēyūra 23, 86, 97, 98, 103, 111, 236, 242, 371, 374 Kshamā 62, 367 Kshatriyas, 60, 181, 182, 184, 238 Kshudhā 335 Kshadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 1
Kāvēripākkam 318 Kolhapura 375 Kēdārēśvara 203 Krauncha 62 Kennedy, Vans 39, 182 f.n., 200 f.n. Lishna, 9, 45, 46, 77, 119, 120, 123, 195, 273, 301, 336, 376 Kēśa-bandha 27, 30 Krishna, 9, 45, 46, 77, 119, 120, 123, 195, 273, 301, 336, 376 Kēsara flowers 277 Krishna in
Kaveripakkam 203 Krauncha 62 Kennedy, Vans 39, 182 f.n., 200 f.n. 123, 195, 273, 301, 336, 376 Keśa-bandha 27, 30 Krishna, 9, 45, 46, 77, 119, 120, 123, 195, 273, 301, 336, 376 Keśara flowers 277 Krishnadevarāya 370 Keśava 176, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 237, 238, 243 Krishnajina 276, 358 Keśi 197 Kritamālā river 125 Keśi 395 Kritayuga 266 Ketu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323 Kriyā 233 Kēvala-Gaṇapati 63 Krodha 381, 382 Kevala-Narasimha 19, 150, 155, 156 Kshamā 62, 367 Kshatriyas, 60, 181, 182, 184, 238 Kshatriyas, 60, 181, 182, 184, 238 Kēyūra 23, 86, 97, 98, 103, 111, 236, 242, 371, 374 Kshēmankarī 342 Khadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158,
Kennedy, Vans 39, 182 f.n., 200 f.n. 2000 f.n. Krishna, 9, 45, 46, 77, 119, 120, 123, 195, 273, 301, 336, 376 Kēśa-bandha 27, 30 Kēśara flowers 277 Kēśava 176, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 237, 238, 243 Krishnadevarāya 179 Krishnājina 276, 358 Krishnājina 276, 358 Kristawālā river 125 Kritayuga 266 Kriyā 233 Kriyākramadyōti 53, 54 Kriyākramadyōti 53, 54 Krodha 381, 382 Kriyākramadyōti 53, 54 Krodha 381, 382 Kriyākramadyōti 53, 54 Krodha 53
200 f.n. Xēśa-bandha 27, 30 Krishṇā 370 Kēsara flowers 277 Krishṇādēvarāya 179 Kēśava 176, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 237, 238, 243 Krishṇājina 276, 358 Kēśi 197 Kritayuga 266 Kētu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323 Kriyā 233 Kēvala-Gaṇapati 63 Krodha 381, 382 Kēvala-Narasimha 19, 150, 155, 156 Kshamā 62, 367 Kshatriyas, 60, 181, 182, 184, 238 Kshudhā 335 Kēyūra 23, 86, 97, 98, 103, 111, 236, 242, 371, 374 Kshēmaṅkarī 342 Khadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 223, 248, 158, 273 Kucha-bandha 23, 101, 378
Kēśa-bandha 27, 30 Kṛishṇā 370 Kēsara flowers 277 Kṛishṇadēvarāya 179 Kēśava 176, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 237, 238, 243 Kṛishṇājina 276, 358 Kēśi 197 Kṛitamālā river 125 Kētu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323 Kṛitayūga 233 Kēvala-Gaṇapati 63 Krodha 381, 382 Kēvala-Narasimha 19, 150, 155, 156 Kshamā 62, 367 Kēyūra 23, 86, 97, 98, 103, 111, 236, 242, 371, 374 Kshudhā 335 Khadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, Kucha-bandha 23, 101, 378
Kesara nowers 217 Kēśava 176, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 237, 238, 243 Kṛishṇājina 276, 358 Kēśi 197 Kṛitayuga 266 Kētu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323 Kṛiyā 233 Kēvala-Gaṇapati 63 Krodha 381, 382 Kēvala-Narasimha 19, 150, 155, 156 Kshamā 62, 367 Kshatriyas, 60, 181, 182, 184, 238 Kshudhā 335 Kēyūra 23, 86, 97, 98, 103, 111, 236, 242, 371, 374 Kshemaṅkarī 342 Khadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 170, 270, 270, 270, 270, 270, 270, 270, 2
Kēśava 176, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 237, 238, 243 Kṛishṇājīna 276, 358 Kēśi 197 Kṛitayuga 266 Kēttai 395 Kṛitayuga 233 Kētu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323 Kṛiyā 233 Kēvala-Gaṇapati 63 Krōdha 381, 382 Kēvala-Narasimha 19, 150, 155, 156 Kshamā 62, 367 Kshatriyas, 60, 181, 182, 184, 238 Kshatriyas, 60, 181, 182, 184, 238 Kēyūra 23, 86, 97, 98, 103, 111, 236, 242, 371, 374 Kshēmaṅkarī 342 Khadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 182, 223, 248, 158, 223, 248, 158, 248, 158, 248, 158, 248, 158, 248, 15
233, 234, 237, 238, 243 Kēśi 197 Kēttai 395 Kētu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323 Kēvala-Gaṇapati 63 Kēvala-Narasimha 19, 150, 155, 156 Kēyūra 23, 86, 97, 98, 103, 111, 236, 242, 371, 374 Khadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, Kucha-bandha 23, 101, 378
Kētu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323 Kriyākramadyōti 53, 54 Kēvala-Gaṇapati 63 Krōdha 381, 382 Kēvala-Narasimha 19, 150, 155, 156 Kshamā 62, 367 Kshatriyas, 60, 181, 182, 184, 238 Kshudhā 335 Kshadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 186, 212, 223, 248, 186, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248
Kētu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323 Kriyākramadyōti 53, 54 Kēvala-Gaṇapati 63 Krōdha 381, 382 Kēvala-Narasimha 19, 150, 155, 156 Kshamā 62, 367 Kshatriyas, 60, 181, 182, 184, 238 Kshudhā 335 Kshadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 186, 212, 223, 248, 186, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248
Kēvala-Gaṇapati 63 Krōdha 381, 382 Kēvala-Narasimha 19, 150, 155, 156 Kshamā 62, 367 Kshatriyas, 60, 181, 182, 184, 238 Kshudhā 335 Kshadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 24
Kēvala-Narasimha 19, 150, 155, 156 Kshamā 62, 367 Kspūra 23, 86, 97, 98, 103, 111, 236, 242, 371, 374 Kshudhā 335 Khadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 186, 212, 223, 248, 186, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248
Kéyűra 23, 86, 97, 98, 103, 111, 236, 242, 371, 374 Khadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, Kucha-bandha 23, 101, 378
Kēyūra 23, 86, 97, 98, 103, 111, 236, 242, 371, 374 Kshudhā 335 Khadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, 158, 186, 186, 186, 186, 186, 186, 186, 18
236, 242, 371, 374 Kshēmankarī 342 Khadga 2, 5, 49, 95, 112, 113, 144, Kubēra 48, 306, 350 158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, Kucha-bandha 23, 101, 378
158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, Kucha-bandha 23, 101, 378
158, 170, 186, 212, 223, 248, Kucha-bandha 23, 101, 378
256, 257, 258, 261, 269, 287, Kūdalagar temple 79
288, 289, 292, 293, 295, 320, Wallents saimel in the hand of
322, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, Subrahmanya, 11, 387, 388
362, 364, 365, 369, 386, 388 Kulöttungacholadeva 300
Khatyanga 1.2.7.256.365 Kulottunga-chola-Marttandalaya
Khētaka 1, 2, 5, 49, 144, 158, 170,
909 956 957 961 969 992 Kumara 301, 300, 301
320, 322, 336, 342, 343, 345, Kumbhakōṇam 64, 65
346, 347, 355, 357, 358, 359, 362, 365, 369, 375, 386, 388 Kumuda 20, 319, 322 323
Kikatas 216 Kunda 323
Kikatas 216 Kinnaras 82, 88, 95 Kundalas, same as karna- kundalas, 24, 86, 109, 111, 152,
Kinita makuta 97 99 91 99 97 163, 170, 201, 241, 265, 306,
98, 100, 101, 103, 106, 109, 344, 359, 371, 377, 386



PAGE.	PAGE.
Kundalini 328, 329	Linga-purāna 35, 129, 131, 395
Kunil 205	Lingodbhavamürti 135
Kunta 292, 369	Lōbha, 381 Lōkapālas 153
Kuntala 27, 30	Lōkapālas 153
Kūrma 123, 127, 160, 265	1 1/18/08
Kurma-purāņa 146, 147, 381	Madana-Gōpāla, 210
Kūrmāsana 17, 18, 20	Mada-Śakti 278
Kurokshētra 182, 210	Madhava, 205, 229, 231, 233,
Kuśa 147, 163, 188, 284, 285	234, 237, 238, 243,
Kusumbha 182 Kuthāra 59, 365 Kuvalaya 198 Lābha 62	Madhu 264 Madhusūdana 229, 231, 234
Kuthara 59, 365	Madhusūdana 229, 231, 234
Kuvalaya 198	237, 238, 243
Labha 62	Madhyacharya 77 Madhyama, a class of image, 80,
Ladduka 55	81, 86, 88, 90, 91, 95, 96, 106,
Lajjā 233	110, 112
187, 190	Madhyama-daśa-tāla 186, 189,
Lakshmana 191, 192, 193, 194,	201, 203, 239
Lakshmi 13, 30, 50, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 99, 100, 102, 104,	Mādhyandinassavana 249 f.n.
106, 107, 108, 112, 134, 135,	Madras 97, 98, 100, 103, 107,
151, 160, 161, 209, 233, 258,	142, 192, 268, 279
259, 263, 264, 327, 334, 335,	Madras Museum, 142, 143, 160,
336, 372, 373, 374, 376, 378,394	205, 207, 213, 316 Madura 79, 107, 158, 391
Lakshmi-Ganapati 53, 64,	
Lakshmi-Narasimha 160	Maga-Brāhmaṇas 299, 301
Lakshmi-Narayana 258, 259,	Magha month 290
Lalità 333, 359,	Magi of Persia 299 Mahābalipuram 78, 96, 97, 109
Lalitāsāhasranāma 294	140, 170, 172, 173, 194
Lambodara 46, 57, 50	Mahābhārata 45, 75, 124, 131
Lañchhanas 151, 254	147, 185 f.n., 227, 273, 283
Lanka 187	Mahābuddhi 61
Lava 188	Mahādēva 40, 121, 400
Linga 114, 193, 194, 273, 362, 375	Mahādēva 40, 121, 400 Mahā-Gaṇapati 53, 55
	Mahākalī 334, 335, 337, 375
Linga at Gudimallam, ram in the hand of the image	Mahā-Lakshmi 333, 335, 336, 337
of Siva on the linga 11	Mahāmārī 335
Linga, Yajñopavita not	Mahāmāyā 335
found on the image 22	Mahāpaṭṭikā, layer of a pīṭha 20

Mahāvīdyā 335 Manmatha 276, 277, 278, 279 Mahōndra 182, 186 Manmathanath Dut 185 f.n. Mahōndra parvata 119 Mannār 204 Mahōsvara 380, 383, 383, 383 Mahōsvārī 380, 381, 383, 387 Mahishāsura 333, 346, 348, 349 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 356 Mannāranavā 54, 56, 65 Mahishāsura-marddanī 333, 345, 346, 348, 349 Mantramahārnava 54, 56, 65 Mahishi 349 Mantramahārnava 28, 329, 345 Maitrāya 217 Mantramahārnava 328 Maitrāya 217 Manushar-sastras 228 Makarakundala 24, 25, 98, 103, Marichi 36 Makaras-kūta 28 Makaras-kūta <t< th=""><th>PAGE.</th><th>PAGE.</th></t<>	PAGE.	PAGE.
Mahēndra 182, 186 Mannār 204 Mahēndra parvata 119 Mannār 204 Mahēsvara 380, 383 383 388 Mahēšvarī 380, 381, 383, 387 Manonmani 29, 340, 363, 364, 400 Mahishāsura 333, 346, 348, 349 Manonmani 29, 340, 363, 364, 400 Mahishāsura 333, 346, 348, 349 Manonmani 29, 340, 363, 364, 400 Mahishāsura 333, 345, 365 Mantramahārnava 54, 56, 65 Mahishāsura-marddani 333, 345, 346, 347 Mantramahārnava 54, 56, 65 Mahishāsura-marddani 333, 345, 346, 347 Mantra-sastras 238 Mahishi 349 Mantra-sastras 328 Mahishi 349 Mantra-sastras 228 Makarakra 85 f.n., 102, 277 Manusha-pada 85 f.n. Makara-kūţa 28 Marichi 15, 19 Makara-kūţa 28 Marichi 15, 19 Makarasana 17 Markandēya 90, 82, 83, 84 f.n., 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 109, 113, 426, 2265, 396, 397 Mārkandēya-purāṇa	Mahāvāni 335	Manmatha 276, 277, 278, 279
Mahöndra 182, 186 Mannár 204 Mahöndra-parvata 119 Mannárköyil 79 Mabésvara 380, 383 380, 383 Manonmani 29, 340, 363, 364, 400 Mahishásura 333, 346, 348, 349 Manonmani 29, 340, 363, 364, 400 Mahishásura 333, 345, 354, 356 Manonmani 29, 340, 363, 364, 400 Mahishásura-marddani 333, 345, 354 Mantramahārņava 54, 56, 65 Mahishishi 349 Mantras 145, 249 f.n., 328, 329, 345 Mahishmati 348, 349 Mantra-svarūpa 29 Makara 85 f.n., 102, 277 Manusha-pada 294 Makara kundala 24, 25, 98, 103, 244, 254 Manusha-Vāsudēva 239 Makarakundala 24, 25, 98, 103, 244, 254 Marichi 15, 19 Makarasana 17 Marichi 15, 19 Makarasana 17 Marichi 15, 19 Malabar, glass mirrors not used in temples in 12 Malabar 294, 400 Mangala 204 Mangala 303		
Mahéśvara 380, 383 Manōnmani 29, 340, 363, 364, 400 Mahéśvari 380, 381, 383, 387 Manōnmayi 398 Mahishāsura 333, 346, 348, 349 Manōnmayi 398 Mahishāsura-marddani 333, 345, 346, 347 Mantramahārnava 54, 56, 65 Mahishāsura-marddani 333, 345, 346, 347 Mantras 145, 249 f.m., 328, 329, 345 329, 345 Mahishi 349 Mantras 145, 249 f.m., 328, 329, 345 329, 345 Mahishi 349 Mantras 145, 249 f.m., 328, 329, 345 Mahishmati 349 Mantra-sastras 328 Mahishmati 349 Mantra-sastras 328 Mahishmati 349 Mantra-sastras 328 Mahishmati 349 Mantra-sastras 329 Makara Akundala 24, 25, 98, 103, 244, 254 Manusha-pada 85 f.n. Makara-kūta 28 Marichi 15, 19 Makara-kūta 294 Marichi 15, 19 Makara-kūta 294, 400 Markandēya-purāna 251, 333, 334, Mal		
Mahéśvara 380, 383 Manōnmani 29, 340, 363, 364, 400 Mahéśvari 380, 381, 383, 387 Manōnmayi 398 Mahishāsura 333, 346, 348, 349 Manōnmayi 398 Mahishāsura-marddani 333, 345, 346, 347 Mantramahārnava 54, 56, 65 Mahishāsura-marddani 333, 345, 346, 347 Mantras 145, 249 f.m., 328, 329, 345 329, 345 Mahishi 349 Mantras 145, 249 f.m., 328, 329, 345 329, 345 Mahishi 349 Mantras 145, 249 f.m., 328, 329, 345 Mahishmati 349 Mantra-sastras 328 Mahishmati 349 Mantra-sastras 328 Mahishmati 349 Mantra-sastras 328 Mahishmati 349 Mantra-sastras 329 Makara Akundala 24, 25, 98, 103, 244, 254 Manusha-pada 85 f.n. Makara-kūta 28 Marichi 15, 19 Makara-kūta 294 Marichi 15, 19 Makara-kūta 294, 400 Markandēya-purāna 251, 333, 334, Mal	Mahendra-parvata 119	Mannarkōyil 79
Mahishāsura 333, 346, 348, 349 Mantramahārnava 54, 56, 65 Mahishāsura-marddanī 333, 345, 346, 347 Mantramahārnava 54, 56, 65 Mahishāsura-marddanī 333, 345, 346, 347 Mantramahārnava 54, 56, 65 Mahishāsura-marddanī 333, 345, 346, 347 Mantramahārnava 54, 56, 65 Mahishāsura-marddanī 333, 345, 346, 347 Mantramahārnava 54, 56, 65 Mahishāsura-marddanī 333, 345, 346, 347 Mantramahārnava 329, 345 Mahishāsura-marddanī 334, 349 Mantra-śastras 328 Mahishāsura-marddanī 348, 349 Mantra-śastras 328 Mantra-sastras 328 Mantra-sastras 294 Mantra-sastras 328 Mantra-sastras 294 Manusha-pada 85 f.n. 15, 19 Marichi 15, 19 Mārkandēya 80, 82, 83, 84 f.n., 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 109, 113, 262, 265, 396, 397 Makara-kūta 24 24 24 Malabar, glass mirrors not used in temples in 12 Malabar 287 Martra-Mason 331 f.n. Marer 197, 198 Mātrukvāta <td< td=""><td>Mahēśvara 380, 383</td><td></td></td<>	Mahēśvara 380, 383	
350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 356 Mahishāsura-marddanī 333, 345, 346, 347 Mantramahōdadhī 53 Mahishāsura-marddanī 333, 345, 346, 347 329, 345 Mahishi 349 Mantra-śastras 328 Mahishmati 348, 349 Mantra-śastras 294 Maitrēya 217 Manus 123, 124, 125, 126, 309 Mahusharadhvaja 302 Manusha-pada 85 f.n. Makarakundala 24, 25, 98, 103, 244, 254 Manusha-Vāsudēva 239 Makara-kūṭa 28 Markandēya 80, 82, 83, 84 f.n., 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 109, 113, 262, 265, 396, 397 Makata 64, 152, 173, 393 Mārkandēya 80, 82, 83, 84 f.n., 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 109, 113, 262, 265, 396, 397 Malabar, glass mirrors not used in temples in 24 Mark-Mason 331 f.n. Mark-Mason 331 f.n. Mark-Mason 331 f.n. Mark-Mason 331 f.n. Markturā 197, 198 Mātsarya 318 Mātsarya 318 Mātsarya 318 Mātsarya 308, 319 Matsya-purāņa 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Mangalā 300 Mangalā 359	Mahēśvarī 380, 381, 383, 387	
Mahishāsura-marddanī 333, 345, 346, 347 Mantras 145, 249 f.n., 328, 329, 345 Mahishi	Mahishāsura 333, 346, 348, 349	Mantramahārņava 54, 56, 65
Mahishi 349 Mantra-śastras 328 Mahishmati 349 Mantra-śastras 294 Maitrēya 217 Manus 123, 124, 125, 126, 309 Makara 85 f.n., 102, 277 Manus 123, 124, 125, 126, 309 Makaradhvaja 302 Manusha-pada 85 f.n. Makarakuṇḍala 24, 25, 98, 103, 244, 254 Marichi 15, 19 Makara-kūṭa 28 Markandēya 80, 82, 83, 84 f.n., 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 109, 113, 262, 265, 396, 397 Makarasana 17 Mārkandēya purāna 251, 333, 334, 344, 400 Malabar 294, 400 Malabar, glass mirrors not used in temples in 12 12 Malabar coast, pendant earlobes of ladies in 24 Mark-Mason 331 f.n. Mars 318 Māttikāvata 184 Mahusa 267 Manas 267 Manas 267 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Māndhātri 123 Manes 125 Mangalā 359, 362 Mangalīsa 104 Maya		Mantramahōdadhi 53
Mahishi 349 Mantra-śastras 294 Mahishmati 348, 349 Mantra-svarūpa 294 Maitrēya 217 Manus 123, 124, 125, 126, 309 Makara 85 f.n., 102, 277 Manusha-pada 85 f.n. Makaradhvaja 302 Manusha-Vāsudēva 239 Makarakundala 24, 25, 98, 103, 244, 254 Markandēya 80, 82, 83, 84 f.n., 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 109, 113, 262, 265, 396, 397 Mārkandēya 80, 82, 83, 84 f.n., 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 109, 113, 262, 265, 396, 397 Makuta 64, 152, 173, 393 Mārkandēya-purāna 251, 333, 334, 337, 378 Mala 294, 400 Mark-Mason 331 f.n. Mars 318 Mārtlikāvata 184 Malabar, glass mirrors not used in temples in 24 Mark-Mason 331 f.n. Mars 318 Mārtlikāvata 184 Malabar 287 Mātsarya 381 Māmsa		
Mahishmati 348, 349 Mantra-svarūpa 294 Maitrēya 217 Manus 123, 124, 125, 126, 309 Makara 85 f.n., 102, 277 Manusha-pada 85 f.n. Makaradhvaja 302 Manusha-Vāsudēva 239 Makarakundala 24, 25, 98, 103, 244, 254 Marīchi 15, 19 Makara-kūţa 28 Mārkandēya 80, 82, 83, 84 f.n., 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 109, 113, 262, 265, 396, 397 Makuţa 64, 152, 173, 393 Mārkandēya-purāna 251, 333, 334, 337, 378 Mala 294, 400 Mark-Mason 331 f.n. Mars 318 Mārk-Mason 331 f.n. Mars 318 Mārttikāvata 184 Malabar 287 Mātulurā 197, 198 Mātsarya 318 Mātsarya 318 Māmsa 261 Mātsarya 381 Māndala 307 Mātsarya 381 Mātsarya 308, 319 Mandala 307 Matsyāvatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265		the state of the s
Maitrēya 217 Manus 123, 124, 125, 126, 309 Makara 85 f.n., 102, 277 Manusha-pada 85 f.n. Makaradhvaja 302 Manusha-Vāsudēva 239 Makarakuṇḍala 24, 25, 98, 103, 244, 254 Markandēya 80, 82, 83, 84 f.n., 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 109, 113, 262, 265, 396, 397 Makarāsana 17 Mārkandēya-purāna 251, 333, 334, 337, 378 Mala 294, 400 Mārkandēya-purāna 251, 333, 334, 337, 378 Malabar, glass mirrors not used in temples in 12 12 Malabar coast, pendant earlobes of ladies in 287 Mārtikāvata 184 Malbama 261 Māmsa 365 Manas 365 Mandabar 365 Mandabar 365 Mandabar 365 Mandabar 365 Mandabar 307 Mandabar 307 Mandas 307 Mandas 307 Mandas 307 Mandas 308 Mandas 30		
Makara 85 f.n., 102, 277 Manusha-pada 85 f.n. Makaradhvaja 302 Manusha-Vāsudēva 239 Makarakundala 24, 25, 98, 103, 244, 254 Marīchi 15, 19 Makara-kūţa 28 Markandēya 80, 82, 83, 84 f.n., 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 109, 113, 262, 265, 396, 397 Makuta 64, 152, 173, 393 Mārkandēya-purāna 251, 333, 334, 327, 378 Mala 294, 400 Mārkandēya-purāna 251, 333, 334, 327, 378 Malabar, glass mirrors not used in temples in 12 12 Mars 318 Malabar coast, pendant earlobes of ladies in 287 287 Mātrikā deities 330, 381, 382, 383 Mātrikā deities 330, 381, 382, 383 Mātsarya 381 Mātsya-purāna 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Mandaha 307 Matsyavatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265 Mandapa 307 Matsyavatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265 Mangalā 359 Mauli, Sanskrit for head-gear, 26 Mangalā 125 Maya 351 Mangalā 104 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 355		
Makaradhvaja		
Makaradhvaja		Manusha-pada 85 f.n.
244, 254 Mārkandēya 80, 82, 83, 84 f.n., 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 109, 113, 262, 265, 396, 397 Makuta 64, 152, 173, 393 Mārkandēya-purāna 251, 333, 334, 337, 378 Mala 294, 400 Mārkandēya-purāna 251, 333, 334, 337, 378 Malabar, glass mirrors not used in temples in 12 12 Malabar coast, pendant earlobes of ladies in 24 Mārkandēya-purāna 251, 333, 334, 337, 378 Mark-Mason 331 f.n. Mark Mason 318 Mārttikāvata 318 Mārttikāvata 184 Malabar 261 Mātsarya 381 Malitamma 261 Mātsarya 381 Manas 293 Mātsya-purāna 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātulunga 336 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātulunga 336 Manes 125 Maya 351 Mangalā 359, 362 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, Maṇipūra 329	The second secon	Manusha-Vāsudēva 239
Makara-kūṭa 28 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 109, 113, 262, 265, 396, 397 Makuṭa 64, 152, 173, 393 Mārkaṇḍēya-purāṇa 251, 333, 334, 337, 378 Mala 294, 400 Mārkaṇḍēya-purāṇa 251, 333, 334, 337, 378 Malabar, glass mirrors not used in temples in 12 12 Malabar coast, pendant earlobes of ladies in 24 Mārtikāvata 318 Malabar 287 Mātulurā 197, 198 Malitamma 261 Mātsarya 381 Māmsa 293 Mātsarya 381 Manas 293 Mātsya-purāṇa 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātuluṅga 336 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātuluṅga 336 Manes 125 Maya 351 Mangalā 359, 362 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 113, 104, 122, 113, 147, 294, 336, 113, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 113, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 29		
Makarāsana 17 262, 265, 396, 397 Makuţa 64, 152, 173, 393 Mārkandēya-purāna 251, 333, 334, 337, 378 Mala 294, 400 Mark-Mason 331 f. n. Malabar, glass mirrors not used in temples in 12 Mark-Mason 331 f. n. Malabar coast, pendant earlobes of ladies in 24 Mārttikāvata 184 Malabar 287 Mātrikā deities 330, 381, 382, 383 Malitamma 261 Mātsarya 381 Manas 365 Mātsya-purāna 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Manadala 307 Matsya-purāna 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātulunga 265 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātulunga 336 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Māva 351 Mangalā 359, 362 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294,		
Makuţa 64, 152, 173, 393 Mārkandēya-purāna 251, 333, 334, 337, 378 Mala 294, 400 Mark-Mason 331 f. n. Malabar, glass mirrors not used in temples in 12 12 Mark-Mason 331 f. n. Malabar coast, pendant earlobes of ladies in 24 287 Mārttikāvata 184 Malabar 261 Matrikā deities 330, 381, 382, 383 Mātsarya 381 Māmsa 365 Mātsarya 381 Manas 293 Mātsarya 381 Mandala 307 Matsya-purāna 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Matsyāvatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265 Mātuluṅga 336 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātuluṅga 336 Manes 125 Maya 351 Maya 351 Māya 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 11		
Mala 294, 400 337, 378 Malabar, glass mirrors not used in temples in 12 Mark-Mason 331 f. n. Malabar coast, pendant earlobes of ladies in 24 Marttikāvata 184 Malabar 287 Mātrtikā deities 330, 381, 382, 383 Mātrikā deities 330, 381, 382, 383 Mātsarya 381 Māmsa 365 Mātsarya 381 Manas 365 Matsya-purāṇa 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Mandala 307 Matsyāvatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātulunga 336 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātulunga 365 Mangalā 125 Maya 26 Mangalā 104 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294		THE RESIDENCE OF STREET AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO
Malabar, glass mirrors not used in temples in used in temples in 12 Mark-Mason 331 f. n. Malabar coast, pendant earlobes of ladies in 24 Martikāvata 184 Malabar 287 Mātrikā deities 330, 381, 382, 383 Malitamma 261 Mātsarya 381 Māmsa 365 Mātsarya 381 Manas 293 Mātsya-purāṇa 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Mandala 307 Matsyāvatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātulunga 336 Manes 125 Maya 351 Mangalā 359, 362 Maya 351 Maya 351 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 1355		OOM ONO
used in temples in used in temples in used in temples in 12 12 Mars 318 Malabar coast, pendant earlobes of ladies in 24 24 Mattikāvata 184 Malabar 287 Matturā 197, 198 Malitamma 261 Mātrikā deities 330, 381, 382, 383 Malitamma 261 Mātsarya 381 Māmsa 365 Matsya-purāņa 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Mandala 307 Matsyāvatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātulunga 336 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Māuļi, Sanskrit for head-gear, 26 Mangalā 359, 362 Maya 351 Mangališa 104 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 124		Mark-Mason 331 f. n.
Malabar coast, pendant lobes of ladies in 24 Marttikāvata 184 Malabar 287 Mathurā 197, 198 Malitamma 261 Mātsarya 381 Māmsa 365 Mātsarya 381 Manas 293 Mātsarya 308, 319 Mandala 307 Matsyāvatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātuluṅga 336 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Māuli, Sanskrit for head-gear, 26 Mangalā 359, 362 Maya 351 Maya 351 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 355		
Malabar lobes of ladies in 24 Mathurā 197, 198 Malabar 287 Mātrikā deities 330, 381, 382, 383 Malitamma 261 Mātsarya 381 Māmsa 365 Mātsarya 381 Manas 293 Matsya-purāņa 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Mandala 307 Matsyāvatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātulunga 366 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mauli, Sanskrit for head-gear, 26 Manes 125 Maya 351 Mangalā 359, 362 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 124		Mārttikāvata 184
Malabar 287 Mātrikā deities 330, 381, 382, 383 Malitamma 261 Mātsarya 381 Māmsa 365 Matsya-purāņa 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Mandas 307 Matsyāvatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265 Mandapa 300 Mātuluiga 336 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātuluiga 336 Manes 125 Maya 26 Mangalā 359, 362 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113,		
Malitamma 261 Mātsarya 381 Māmsa 365 Matsya-purāṇa 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Mandas 307 Matsyāvatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātulunga 336 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātulunga 336 Manes 125 Maya 351 Mangalā 359, 362 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 355	2000	
Māmsa 365 Matsya-purāņa 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Manas 293 Maṇḍala 307 Maṇḍapa 300 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātuluṅga 336 Manes 123 Mangalā 359, 362 Mangalīśa 104 Maṇṇpūra 329 Matsyā-purāṇa 39, 41, 120, 126, 308, 319 Matsyāvatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265 Mātuluṅga 336 Mauli, Sanskrit for head-gear, 26 Maya 351 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 124, 127, 265	ALA MANUAL MANUA	
Manas 293 308, 319 Mandala 307 Matsyāvatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265 Mandapa 300 Mātulunga 336 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātulunga 336 Mandara mountain 123 Mauļi, Sanskrit for head-gear, 26 Manes 125 Maya 351 Mangalā 359, 362 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 346, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 346, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 3	207	Matsya-purāna 39, 41, 120, 126,
Mandala 307 Mandapa 300 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Māndhātri 123 Manes 125 Mangalā 359, 362 Mangalīśa 104 Manipūra 329 Matsyāvatāra 120, 123, 124, 127, 265 Mātuluiga 336 Mauli, Sanskrit for head-gear, 26 Maya 351 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 124, 127, 265		
Mandapa 300 Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mātulunga 336 Mandhātri 123 Mauļi, Sanskrit for head-gear, 26 Manes 125 Maya 351 Mangalā 359, 362 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 355		
Mandara mountain 348, 349, 354 Mauli, Sanskrit for head-gear, 26 Manes 125 Maya 351 Mangalā 359, 362 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 355		
Māndhātri 123 Manes 125 Mangalā 359, 362 Mangalīśa 104 Manipūra 329 Maudil, Sanskrit for nead-gear, 26 Maya 351 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 120 355		
Manes 125 Mangalā 359, 362 Mangalīśa 104 Manipūra 329 Maya 351 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120		00
Mangalā 359, 362 Māyā 38, 82, 88, 91, 93, 94, 109, 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, 355 Manipūra 329		
Manigalīśa 104 110, 112, 113, 147, 294, 336, Manipūra 329	The second secon	
Manipūra 329 355		
		Māyāvatī 199

PAGE.	PAGE.
Mēdha 233	Nāga-pāśa 345, 346 Nāgaļāpuram 142, 179
Mēdha-bhillas 238	Nāgaļāpuram 142, 179
Mēdinīdēvī 247	Någendranath Väsu 15, 19 f.n.,
Mēdha-bhillas 238 Mēdinīdēvī 247 Mēlchēri 313 Mercury 318 Mēru 330 Mésha 85 f. n.	301, 302, 303 f. n., 305
Mercury 318	Nagēśvaraśvāmin temple 64
Mēru 330	Naginis 141 Nagnas 217, 218
Mésha 85 f. n.	
Mihir Yast 301	Nakrakundala, same as ma-
Mitra 301, 302, 309, 310, 311	kara-kundala 24, 373 Nakshatra 85, 90 Nama 160 Namuchi 166, 171, 173
Molaka 50, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61,	Nakshatra 85, 90
63, 65, 66	Nama 160
Modakapātra 67 Mohinī 362 Moksha 46, 328	Namuchi 166, 171, 173
Mōhinī 362	Nandā 333, 354, 355, 356
Mōksha 46, 328	Nanda-gōpāla 333
Mongoloid features 100	Nandi 37
Mriga, animal in the hand of Siva,	Nandikēšvara 392
11 Muchukunda 198 Mūdēvi 395	Nandi 37 Nandikēśvara 392 Naṅgapuram 390, 391 Napuṁsaka 289
Muchukunda 198	Napumsaka 289
	Nara 123, 273, 274, 275, 276
Mudgara 52, 57, 257, 346	Nárada 38, 82, 83, 88, 89, 94, 95,
Mudras, varieties of, 14, 16, 17	123, 138, 153, 275, 348, 350
Mugadi 395	Nārada-pāncharātra-samhitā 78,
Muir 45, 75, 122 f.n., 125 f.n.	233
Mūlādhāra 328, 329 Mulaikkachchu 378 Muraļi 9,10 Mūrtis 340 Mūrtiśvara 399, 400	Narasimha, an avatara of Vishnu, 123, 145, 146, 149, 155, 161,
Mulaikkachehu 378	230, 232, 238, 256, 257, 379 382
Murali 9,10	Narasimhavarman II 106
Murtis 340	Narayana 29, 74, 123, 126, 129,
Murtisvara 399, 400	184, 185, 229, 231, 233, 234,
Musala, 25, 134, 201, 239, 258, 291, 292, 365, 386, 388	236, 237, 238, 258, 259, 273,
	274, 275, 276
Mushtaka 198 Mushti, a measure 21	Narendras, queens of, wear
Musical instruments, representa-	kuntalas 29 f.n., 30
tions in the hands of images,	Narmadā 218, 349
	kuntalas 29 f.n., 30 Narmadā 218, 349 Naţarāja 340
Muttra 8—10 99	Nava-Durgas 342, 350
Mysore 65, 143, 175, 243, 268,	Nava-grahas 299, 305, 318, 323
279	Navanīta-nritta-Krishņa 206, 213
Naga 139, 141, 142, 294, 308 f.n.	Navārdha-tāla 189

Centro for the Arts

PAGE.	PAGE
Nāyakas 107, 158	258, 261, 268, 269, 287, 288,
Negapatam 65	291, 321, 342, 357, 358, 359,
Negapatam 65 Nidhi 321	360, 362, 365, 368, 373, 384,
Nidrādēvī 335	985, 388 Padmā 336, 373
Nighantu 395	Padmakalpa 123
Nikshubhā 302, 305, 314, 315,	
316, 317	Padmanābha 229, 232, 233, 234
Nīla 379	237, 238
Nīlakaņtha 335	Padmapitha 97, 98, 306, 321, 376, 389
Nilakanthi 342	
Nīla-Jyēshṭhā 395	Padma-purāņa 61, 144, 148, 230,
Nīlāyatākshiyamman temple 65	231, 354
Nilotpala 13, 14, 83, 93, 101,	Padmāsana 17, 18, 19, 20, 49, 54, 56, 57, 59, 66, 85, 87, 103, 150,
102, 133, 136, 151, 190, 204, 209, 345, 368, 369, 371, 375,	156, 160, 170, 172, 219, 221,
	228, 247, 253, 254, 341, 367,
Nirdosha 234, 237	371, 372, 386, 389
Nirguna 327	Paila 250
Nirrita 383	Paisacha-pada 84, 85 f.n., 90
Nirdosha 234, 237 Nirguna 327 Nirrita 383 Nirukta 249 f.n. Nishādas 283	Paiśunya 381 Palāśa 383 Pāli 301
Nishādas 283	Palāśa 383
Niśumbha 333	Pāli 301
North Arcot district 143, 179	Pallava 2, 97, 106, 172, 313
Nritta-Ganapati 59, 66	Pallava Architecture by Rae, 79f.n.
Nrivarāha or Bhūvarāha 132,	Pālūr 287
133, 135	Pañchajana 3
Nuggehalli 177, 179, 214, 261,	Panchajanya, sankha of
262, 279	Vishnu 3, 87, 198
Nūpura anklets 388	Pāncharātrāgama 77, 234, 292
Ölai, ear ornament 25	Pañcha-tāla, measure 133, 163
Ómkara 130	Paṇḍavas 199, 210
Öshadhi 399	Paṇḍavas 199, 210 Paṇḍharinātha 271
Ōshadhi-pātra 376	Pandharipura 271, 272
Ornaments of images 22-23	Pandharipura 271, 272 Pan type of face 100, 317
Padma 13, 14, 49, 67, 87, 100,	Pāṇḍya 64, 267, 279, 391
103, 108, 133, 134, 150, 153, 155, 156, 159, 167, 177, 210, 219,	Pāṇiyāṅga 308
228, 229, 230, 231, 236, 240,	Parabrahman 46, 291
241, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257,	Parabrahman 46, 291 Parāśakti 398

PAGE.	PAGE.
Parāśara 217	Pināka 369
Paraśiva 400	Piṇḍas 135
Parasu 2, 6, 32, 49, 52, 56, 57, 60,	Pingala, 303, 304, 305, 307, 309,
64, 65, 67, 81, 186, 220, 292,	312, 314, 315, 317
293, 345, 346, 347, 386, 388	Pingala-Ganapati 53, 56
Parasurāma 60, 120, 123, 181,	Piśāchas 362 Pītāmbara 383
185, 186, 189	Pītāmbara 383
Parasurēmēsvara temple 312	Pitha 19, 241, 256, 332
Paravāsudēva 234, 236, 239, 240, 241	Prabhāmaṇḍala 103, 106, 107,
241 Pārishadas 267	241, 312, 318
Parishadas 207	Prabhāvaļi, 66, 98, 102, 103, 156, 220, 244, 254, 316
Pārshņikas 30 Parsis 308 f.n., 311	Prachanda 357
Pārthasārathi 201, 210, 211	Pradakshina 62
Parvati 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43,	
44, 45, 46, 60, 61, 111, 327,	Pradyumna, 199, 230, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 238, 239, 247
334, 360, 378, 379	Prāgjyōtisha 355
Paśa 1, 2, 8, 32, 52, 53, 54, 55,	Prahlāda 121, 147, 148, 379
56, 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65, 66,	Prajāpati 76, 124, 127, 129
67, 145, 167, 210, 248, 253,	Prākāra 48
257, 258, 287, 288, 289, 291,	Prakriti 235, 293, 295, 335
292, 293, 294, 310, 338, 339, 342, 347, 356, 357, 358, 361,	Pralaya 335
362, 364, 365, 366, 371	Pralayavarāha 132
Pasupati 399	Prāṇa 399
Pātāļa 130, 142, 163, 176, 381,	Prāṇāyāma 328
386, 388, 400	Prasanna-Ganapati 57, 58, 66
Pātāļa-khanda of Pādma-purāna	Prātassavana 249 f.n.
230, 231	Prātiśākhyas 45
Patākā-hasta 213 f.n., 258	
Patra 336, 358, 365, 375, 385, 388	Pratyushā 307, 313, 314, 315
Patras 369	Pravargya 145
Patrakundala 24, 25	Prāyanīya-ishti 249 f. n.
Patrakūța 28	Prayaschitta 145
Patrakūţa 28 Patrapaţţa 27, 30	Prētas 362
Pattika, layer of a pitha 20	Prétasana, description of 21
Patțiśvaram, temple at 66	Prishtha-karna-bhaga 361
Pavitra 163	
Pavitra 163 Pāyasa 52	Priti 233, 277, 278 Prithu 128

PAGE.	PAGE.
Prithvi 399	Rājnī 302, 303 f.n., 305, 307, 313,
Prithvi-mayi 398	314, 315, 316, 317
Pulastya 350	Rākshasa 35, 36, 125, 166, 173,
Pundalik 271, 272	174, 260, 261, 308 f.n.
Pūjakamunis 81, 83, 84, 89, 91,	Raktabāhu 335
95, 170	Rakta-Chamuṇḍā 333, 364
Pūjārī 392	Rakta-Jyeshthā 395
Purāṇas 36, 39, 77, 82, 114, 148,	Rakta-pātra 365
299, 381	Rāma 77, 119, 123, 181, 185, 186,
Puri 273	187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193,
Pūris 28 Pūrņa-pātra 347 f.n.	197, 198, 203, 376 Rāmachandra 186
Pūrņa-pātra 347 f.n.	Rāmānujāchārya 78, 270
Pururayas 182	Rāmāyana 124, 128, 187, 188
Purusha 123, 247, 275	Rambhā 361
Purushottama 230, 231, 232	Rāmēśvaram 193, 194
Purva-Kāranāgama 319, 340, 376, 377, 384, 385, 386, 388, 394	Ranganātha 269, 273
Pūshan 309, 310	Rasātala 397
Pushpa-patta 27, 30	Rathas 357
Pushparāga 26, 307	Rati 199 f.n., 233, 277, 278, 279,
Pushpa-vastra 202	368
Pushtī 241	Ratnakundala 24, 25, 244, 323
Pustaka 11, 13, 253, 266, 321,	Ratnakūța 28
335, 372, 378, 384	Ratnamukuta 54, 366
Pūtana 196, 197	Ratna-pātra 376
Rae 79 f.n.	Ratna-pațța 27, 30
Rāghavarāma 189	Rātri 233
Raghu 187	Rātri-Gaṇapati, same as Haridrā-
Raghurāma 119, 120, 189	Ganapati 59
Rāhu 300, 305, 318, 322, 323	Raudrī 363, 398, 399
Raivata 306	Rāvaņa 187
Rājakēsarivarman 98	Rāvaņa 187 Rāvaņa kā khāi 106 Rānu 184
Rājamatangī 372	Tiona
Rajaputana 114, 254 Rajas 293, 335, 336	Rēņukā 184, 185
	Rēvanta 309
Rājasa-guņātmika 337	Rēvatīdēvī 202, 240
Rāja-vriksha 384	Richika, 181 f.n., 182
Rājna 304	Riddhi 367

PAGE.	PAGE.
Rigvēda 73, 74, 217, 249 f.n.	Śakti-Gaņēśa, or Śakti-
Rik 249 f.n.	Ganapati 23, 26
Ripumāri-Durgā 342, 345	Śakti-maya-vyūha 234, 235,
Rishis, 60, 80, 81, 82, 88, 95, 96,	238, 261, 276
109, 123, 124, 126, 138, 139,	Śakti-pīṭhālaya332Samabhaṅga144, 340, 377
273, 275, 284, 308 f.n., 315, 348,	Samabhanga 144, 340, 377
349, 365, 395, 396, 397	Sāma-ghōsha 144
Rishabha 123 Ritu 308 f.n. Ritumat 266 Röhiṇi 195, 240, 319	Sāmavēda 130, 217, 249 f.n.
Ritu 308 f.n.	Sāmba 240, 241 Sambara 199 Śambhalagrāma 222 Sāmbhavī 333 Saṁhāra-śakti 293, 398 Saṁbitās 78
Ritumat 266	Sambara 199
Rōhiṇi 195, 240, 319	Sambhalagrāma 222
Rudra 29, 40, 76, 95, 309, 310,	Sāmbhavī 333
335, 336, 337, 351	Samhāra-śakti 293, 398
Rudra-chaṇḍā 357 Rudrāksha 13 Rudramantra 398	Daminuas
Rudrāksha 13	Samkarshana 212, 229, 232, 233,
Rudramantra 398	234, 236, 237, 238, 261
Rudramśa-Durga 342, 343	Samhladini 82, 88 Samsara 134
Rukmābāyi 271	
Rukmini 198, 199, 203, 204,	Sanaka 82, 83, 86, 88, 89, 95,
205, 211, 239, 376	Sanaka 82, 83, 86, 88, 89, 90, 115, 165, 315 Sanandana 130
Rupamandana 48, 228, 229, 231,	Sanatkumāra 82, 83, 86, 88, 89,
238, 255, 265 f.n., 322	90, 95, 115, 165
Rūvāri Nandiyabba 170 Sabala 181	Sandargana-mudra, same as
	the chinmudrā 17
Sādhanamālā-tantra 15	the chinmudrā 17 Sāndhyā 332 Sāndīpana 198
Saguna 327 Śaivāgamas 293, 294, 398	Sāndīpana 198
Salvagamas 293, 294, 396	Sani, same as Sanais-
Śaiva-samaya-neri 20 Śākapūṇi 73 Śākadvīpa 301, 302 Śākambharī 334 Śāktas 327, 341	chara 46, 300, 305, 321, 323
Sakapuni 13	Śańkarāchārya 63 Śańkara 42, 335, 350
Sakadvipa 301, 302	Sankara 42, 335, 350
Sakamonari 334	Sankha 1, 2, 3, 9, 32, 58, 64, 80,
Saktas 521, 541	81, 83, 86, 87, 89, 94, 97, 97, 98,
Sakti, a weapon 2, 8, 52, 55, 56, 232, 234, 236, 237, 257, 287,	99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 112, 113, 120, 127,
288, 289, 320, 345, 346, 347,	128, 130, 132, 134, 135, 136,
357, 359, 363, 365, 385, 387,	143, 144, 150, 151, 152, 155,
388, 392, 399	154, 155, 156, 158, 161, 164,
Sakti, goddess 278, 294, 328,	167, 170, 171, 176, 178, 179,
329, 337, 348, 378, 380, 400	195, 201, 203, 209, 210, 211,

PAGE.	PAGE.
223, 228, 229, 230, 231, 236,	Śatapatha-Brāhmana 74, 75, 124,
239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 248,	100 900
250, 253, 254, 256, 258, 261,	Sati 336
262, 269, 271, 278, 286, 289,	Satrughna 191, 192, 194, 195
292, 293, 295, 317, 339, 341, 342, 343, 344, 346, 357, 358,	Sattva 293, 335
359, 362, 374, 384, 385	Sattva-guņātmikā 337
Śankha-patra-kundala 24, 25, 386	Seturn 318
Sankhya 248	Sātvata-samhitā 78
Sannyásins 247	Sāttvie 329, 335
Śantaladevi 243	Satya 266
Santāna-Gonāla 215	Satyabhāma 198, 203, 204, 205,
Santana-mañjari 264	976
Santāna-mañjari 264 Šānti 233, 266 Šānti-hasta 358 Šāntidēvī 244	Sātyaki 212
Santi-hasta 358	Satyavatī 182, 183, 184
	Satya-yuga 222
Santi-parvan of Mahabharata 275	Sātyaki 212 Satyavatī 182, 183, 184 Satya-yuga 222 Saumyamūrti 307
Sanyasa 165 Saphari fish 125	Saura-murana 147
	Saurirājapperumāļ 205
Sapta-matrikas 85f. n., 379, 381,	Šaurirājapperumāļ 205 Savana, 249 f.n. Sāvitrī 248, 309, 310
389	Savitri 248, 309, 310
Sapta-tāla 190 Šarabha 155 Šaradādēvī 63 Sārasa birds 277	Śayana-mūrti 78
Sarabha 160	Scythic Brāhmaņas, same as
Sārasa birds 277	Maga B., 301
Sarasvatī 2, 9, 11, 13, 30, 48, 233,	Shat-kona-chakra 291, 292
260, 272, 333, 334, 335, 336,	Shermadévi 192, 205 Shield of David 331 f.n.
337, 361, 377, 378	Shield of David 331 f.n.
Śārnga 165	Siddhanta-saravaļi 390
Sariga 165 Sarpa 60, 67, 388	Siddhartha-samhitā 87, 103
Sarna-kundalas 24, 25, 254	Siddhi, 44, 48, 62, 259, 344, 361, 367
Sarpāsana 323	Śilappadigāram 205, 270
Sārvabhauma-chakravarttins 29	Śilparatna 133, 134, 150, 155,
Sarvabhūtadamanī, 364, 398, 400	167, 178, 276, 286, 307, 319,
Sarvamangala 359	321, 345, 374
Sastra 202	Simhasana, 18, 19, 20, 21 87, 88,
Sasya-pātra 376	89, 102, 105, 106, 135, 136, 150, 152, 240, 318, 319, 321,
Satabhishang-nakshatra 290	150, 152, 240, 318, 319, 321,
Satākshī 334	359, 362, 374

PAGE	PAGE.
Simhakarna, same as kataka-	Skanda 302, 304
hasta 15, 87, 89	
Sindhudvīpa 348, 349, 355	Skandha 195
Śiraśchakra 31, 32, 242	Skanda-yāmaļa 357
Śirastraka 27, 30	Smith, V. A. 22, 112, 241
Śiśupāla 147	Sōbha 319
Sītā 186, 187, 188, 189, 191, 192,	Solomon 331 f.n.
193, 194, 376	Sōma, 42, 76, 145, 305, 310, 318,
Śiva, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,	322
42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 60, 61,	Somenathe 12 14
66, 73, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83,	0======================================
86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 98,	
111, 114, 135, 137, 138, 139, 150, 155, 157, 166, 170, 180,	Creechavaveze 205
193, 252, 253, 254, 262, 270,	Sraoshavareza 305 Srausha 305 Śrī 336, 373
287, 294, 304, 306, 313, 327,	Grausua 303
336, 338, 339, 340, 341, 350,	Sri 530, 373
353, 355, 369, 372, 378, 379,	Śrībhāgavata 248
380, 381, 382, 386, 390, 391,	Śrichakra 330, 331, 332
392, 396, 399, 400	
Siva, as Tripurāntaka, 19	
Siva, akshamālā in the hand of	237, 238, 240, 241, 247
18	Śrī Krishna 230, 232, 243
Śiva, bhujanga-valaya worn by	Sringa 257, 258
28	
Siva, damaru in the hand of 9	Srīrangam 269
Siva, mriga in the hand of 11	Srishți 335, 398, 399
Siva, earliest known image of, 11	
Siva, image of, in the linga at	
Guḍimallam 22	Diriand, a mark on one or
Siva, use of kapāla by 13	
Siva, ushņīsha of 28	
Siva, weapons associated with,	Srosha 304, 305
27	200, 10, 100, 100, 100,
Siva, agni as represented in the	Sruti or Vedic revelation 331
hand of 7	Sruva 11, 12, 145, 250, 253, 357,
Siva, prabhāvaļi of 32	384
Śivā 336, 366 Śivadūtī 365 Śiva-purāņa 36, 61	Sthalapurāṇas 390
Sivadūti 365	Stambhinī 362 Sthānakamūrti 78
Siva-purana 36, 61	Sthānakamūrti 78

PAGE.	PAGE.
Sthanu 335	Sūrya 76, 82, 83, 86, 88, 89, 90,
Sthauna-Narasimha 149,151, 154,	94, 95, 139, 165, 169, 170, 173,
155	174, 299, 301, 303 f.n., 304,
Sthiti 398, 399	305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,
Śubhadāyaka 48, 49	313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 322,
Subhadrā 273, 376,	323, 350, 351, 400
Subhagā 336	Sūrya-bimba 345
Subrahmanya, characteristic	Súrya-maṇḍala 302, 308 f.n.
weapons of, 2	Sūrya-Nārāyaņa 74
Subrahmanya, kukkuta in the hand	Sűryanárköyil 300, 323
of, 11	Susaumya 48, 49
Subramanya 11, 38, 47, 61, 62,	Suta-samhitā 378
101, 211, 270, 387, 392, 393	Sūtra 384
Süchi-hasta, description of, 15	Svadha 250
Sudarsana-chakra 87, 290, 291,	Svādhishthāna 329
292	Sváhá 250
Śūdras 42, 83, 238	Svara 335
Sugriva 187	Svargalōka 166 f.n.
Sukra 121, 122, 123, 124, 162,	Svayambhuva-manvantara, 354
166, 300, 305, 321, 323	Svayam-pradhana 376
Sukrāchārya, same as Sukra 176	Śvēta 368
Sūla 2, 7, 52, 64, 144, 253, 255,	Śvēta-kalpa 36
288, 309, 310, 320, 322, 339,	
342, 342, 343, 346, 357, 359,	Švētānga 335 Tadpatri 99 Takshaka 379
261, 364, 365, 368, 369, 383, 386, 387, 389	Takshaka 379
Sumantu 250	Taittiriya-Āranyaka 124, 128, 331
Sumbha 333	
Sundari 336	Talavana 197
Supāršva 348	Tamas, Tāmasa-guņa 90, 293, 335
	Tāmasa-gunatmikā 337
Suprabhēdāgama 19, 44, 306, 394,	Tanjore 66, 300 Tanka 1, 7, 357 Tantras 132, 137, 330
340, 341, 382	Tanka 1, 7, 357
Supratika 284, 287 Surabhi 370	Tantras 132, 137, 330
	Tantrasāra 77 Tapas 125, 395
Surpakarpa 46,60	
Sūryarūpa 398	Tarjani-hasta, 14, 15, 48, 343, 345,
Sútra 385, 387	857
Suvarchasa 307, 313	Taruṇa-Gaṇapati 52
Suvarna 307, 313	Tattvas 398, 400

Centre for the Arts

PAGE.	PAGE.
Tatvāksharas 356	Tritīyasavana 249 f. n.
Tauvai 395	Trivandram 64, 66, 108, 114, 194
Tējas 234, 237	Trivikramāvatāra 2, 100, 120,
Tenkāśi 64, 209, 279	163, 164, 166, 167, 168, 169,
Theosophical Societies 331 f. n.	229, 231, 233, 234, 237, 238
Theosophist 221	Tulā 85 f. n.
Tilaka 59, 367, 372, 393	Tulasīdēvī 371
Tinnevelly 79, 192, 205, 209	Tumburu 82, 83, 88, 89, 94, 95
Tirthankaras 220, 221	Tuṇḍa 145
Tirodhāna 398	Tushți 233
Tirukköttiyür 79	Tvashtā 355
Tirupati 269, 270	Tvashtri 309, 810
Tirupparangungam 391, 392	Uchchhishta-Ganapati 53, 54, 55,
Tiruvottiyūr 98	64, 65
Toṇḍar-aḍippoḍi 390	Udarabandha 23, 97, 98, 311, 312, 315
Torana 317	Udayanīya-Ishti 249 f.n.
Tortoise avatāra, see also	Udgātri 145
Kūrmāvatāra 123	Udumbara tree 387
Totalā 361	Udyōga-parvan of Mahā-
Travaneore 12, 287	bhārata 274
Trailōkya-mōhana 257	Ugra 400
Tramśa 291	Ugra 400 Ugrachandika 357
Trētāyuga 266	Ugraséna 198
Tribhanga 49, 66, 152, 189, 192,	Ugrasena 198 Uma 40, 44, 336, 360 Uppratta Hababbishta
206	опшана-Оспеппиней-
Trichinopoly 390	Ganapati 58, 63
Tri-kōṇa-chakra 291	Upāna, layer of a pītha 20
Trikūta 269	Upāsakas 259
Trilochana 335	Upavita, a fashion of wearing
Trilochana-Śivacharya 398	deer-skin, 22, 111, 138, 163, 220
Triplicane 211	Upëndra 230, 232 Uraga 291
Tripurā 361	Uraga 291
Tripura-Bhairavi 366	Ūrdhva-Gaṇapati 53, 56
Triśula 256, 287, 289, 293, 342,	Ushā 240, 307, 313, 314, 315
344, 345, 347, 365, 366, 367,	Ushnisha 27, 28
368, 380, 383 Trisha 335	Ushnīśha-bhūshana 28
AND THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	Utensils in the hands of
Trishna 335	images 11-13

PAGE.	PAGE.
Utkutikasana 17, 19, 82, 150, 253	Vāmanāvatāra 20, 123, 162, 163,
Utpala 99, 136	164, 166, 171, 172, 229, 232,
Uttama, a form of image, 80, 81,	233, 234, 237, 238
83, 86, 88, 89, 91, 94, 95, 96	Vāmana-purāņa 47, 350 Vana-Durgā 342, 343
Uttama-daśa-tāla, a	Vana-Durgā 342, 343
measure, 81, 164	Vanamālā 111, 236, 241, 305
Uttara-kāmikāgama 27, 54, 338	Vana-parvan of Mahābhā-
Uttara-kānda of Rāmāyana 188	rata 124, 274
Vāchaspatya-kōśa, 87, 346, 384	Varada-hasta 14, 57, 58, 65, 80, 81,
Vāchikā, same as Vasikā, 387	87, 99, 101, 104, 114, 127, 128, 152, 165, 179, 202, 203, 211, 212,
Vāhana 290, 380, 383, 384, 385,	219, 257, 258, 319, 320, 321,
386, 387, 388, 393, 394	322, 338, 339, 342, 344, 355.
Vahni, same as Agni 293	358, 359, 360, 361, 366, 367,
Vaijayanti, description of, 25, 26	368, 370, 371, 372, 383, 384,
Vaikhānasāgama 77, 78, 132, 152,	385, 386, 387, 389
164, 167, 170, 192, 201, 203, 204, 211, 215, 223, 239, 241,	Varadarāja 266, 267, 268
247, 248, 287	Varadarājapperumāļ temple 107, 269
Vaikuntha 137, 200, 256, 257	Varábávatára 20, 23, 128, 132,
Vaikunthanatha 256, 258	133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139,
Vaikunthapperumāļ temple of, 79	140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 256,
Vaisampāyana 250	257, 379, 380
Vaishņavāgamas 294	Varāha-purāņa 39, 168, 295, 348,
Vaishnavi 348, 354, 380, 381, 383	355, 381, 382
904	Varaha-Vishnu. colour of the
Vaisya 238	image of, 133, 135, 136, 238 Vārāhī 3, 380, 381, 383, 388
Vaivasvata-manu 125	
Vaivasvata-manvantara 334, 354	Varața 238 Varcha 302
Vajra 2, 8, 56, 111, 257, 258, 287	
288, 292, 346, 357, 358, 361,	Varna 165, 182, 309, 310, 350, 354
362, 364, 370, 385	Vāruņi-Chāmuņdā, Varuņī, 364
Vāk 335	Vasanta 277, 279
Vālakhilyas 284	Vasava 77
Valaya 59	Vasanta 277, 279 Vasava 77 Vash atkāra 130 Vasini deities 331
Valkalā 219	Vasini deities 331
Vāk 335 Vālakhilyas 284 Valaya 59 Valkalā 219 Valmīki 187, 188, 255 187, 188, 255 Vāmā 362, 398, 399	Vāsishta 125, 128
1 dill d	Vāsudēva 77, 108, 130, 195, 196,
Vāmadēva 399	200, 230, 232, 233, 235, 226,
Vāmāchāra 101	237, 238, 239, 241, 242, 339

Centre for the Arts

Vāsuki 308. fm. 369, 379 Vijayā 37, 102, 147, 361, 368 Vata 215, 389 Vijayanagara 179 Vatsāsura 205 Vijayanagara 179 Vāyu 76, 77, 165, 290, 350 Vimalāsana, description of, 19, 20 Vimalāsana, description of, 19, 20 Vāyu 76, 77, 165, 290, 350 241, 335, 353, 367, 368, 372, 241, 335, 353, 367, 368, 372, 241, 335, 353, 367, 368, 372, 377, 378 Vāyu Vēdagarahā 399 Vinatā 283, 284 Vināyaka 41, 44, 47, 50, 306, 389 Virāyaka 42, 45, 47, 48, 217, 218, 218, 214, 217, 218, 218, 214, 217, 218, 218, 214, 217, 218, 218, 214, 218	PAGE.	PAGE.
Vaţa 215, 389 Vijayanagara 179 Vaţapatraśāyin 215, 264 Vijayanagara 179 Vaţu 76, 77, 165, 290, 350 Vimalāsana, description of, 19, 20 Vimalāsana, description of, 19, 20 Vāyu 76, 77, 165, 290, 350 377, 378 Vāyu-purāna 144, 147 Vinatā 283, 324 Vinatā 283, 284 Vināyaka 41, 44, 47, 50, 306, 389 Vēdagarbhā 335 Vināhyavāsi-Durga 342, 344 Vēdas 42, 45, 74, 75, 125, 126, 126, 129, 131, 144, 148, 217, 218, 222, 248, 249 f.n., 255, 261, 299, 301 Vēdas 42, 45, 74, 75, 125, 126, 126, 129, 131, 144, 148, 217, 218, 222, 248, 249 f.n., 255, 261, 299, 301 Virasanamūrti 9, 379, 388, 389 Virasanamūrti 9, 379, 388, 389 Virasanamūrti 9, 379, 388, 389 Virasanamūrti 89, 108, 109 Virasanamūrti 99,		
Vatapatraśayin 215, 264 Vimalāsana, description of, 19, 20 Vāyu 76, 77, 165, 290, 350 Vūyu purāna 144, 147 Vayu-tattva 399 Vēvakāra 399 Vēdasapabhā 395 Vindhyavāsi-Durga 342, 344 Vēdahāga 145 Vindhyavāsi-Durga 342, 344 Vēdas 42, 45, 74, 75, 125, 126, 129, 131, 144, 148, 217, 218, 229, 248, 249 f.n., 255, 261, 299, 301 Vēdavyāsa 123 Vēdi 125 Vēdi 145 Vēdavyāsa 123 Vīra, a variety of the image of Vishņu, 79 Vēdavyāsa 123 Vīra, a variety of the image of Vishqua, 79 Vēdavyāsa 123 Vīra, a variety of the image of Vishqua, 79 Vīrasanamūrti 99, 367 Vēnu-Gopala 270, 371 Vēnu-Gopala 270, 371 Virašanamūrti 99, 108, 109 Vēnu-Gopala 207, 208, 209, 210 Virašanamūrti 99, 49, 50 Vēnu-Gopala 207, 208, 209, 210 Virašalākshī 362 Vētavati 355 366 362 Virākanā 362 <		
Vāyu 76, 77, 165, 290, 350 241, 335, 353, 367, 368, 372, 377, 378 Vāyu-purāna 144, 147 142 Vinatā 283, 284 Vēdasarbhā 398 Vināyaka 41, 44, 47, 50, 306, 389 Vindhya 333, 351, 354 Vēdanta-Dēšika 78 Vēdas 42, 45, 74, 75, 125, 126, 126, 129, 131, 144, 148, 217, 218, 222, 248, 249 f.m., 255, 261, 299, 301 Vēdavyāsa 123 Virashadra 9, 379, 388, 389 Virashadra 9, 109, 109 Virashadra 9, 379, 388, 389 Virashadra 9, 109, 109 Virashadra 9, 109, 109 Virashadra 9, 109, 109 Virashadra 9, 379, 388, 389 Viras	Vatanatus farrin 215 964	
Vāyu 76, 77, 165, 290, 350 241, 335, 353, 367, 368, 372, 377, 378 Vāyu-purāṇa 144, 147 283, 284 Vayu-tattva	Total and 205	Vina 9, 54, 138, 139, 153, 175.
Vāyu-purāņa 144, 147 Vinatā 283, 284 Vayu-tattva		
Vayu-tattva 399 Vināyaka 41, 44, 47, 50, 306, 389 Vēdagarbhā 398 Vindhya 333, 351, 354 Vēdanga 145 Vindhya 333, 351, 354 Vēdas 42, 45, 74, 75, 125, 126, 129, 131, 144, 148, 217, 218, 218, 249, 17, 218, 299, 301 Vēdas 242, 248, 249 f.n., 255, 261, 299, 301 Virashara 9, 379, 388, 389 Vēdavāsa 123 Virashadra 9, 379, 388, 389 Vēdavāsa 145 Virasanamūrti 89, 108, 109 Vēnsana 290 Virasanamūrti 94, 95 Vēnus 95 Virastanamūrti 98 Vēnus 95 Virastarūpa		377, 378
Vēdagarbhā	Vāyu-purāņa 144, 147	
Vēdagarbhā 335 Vindhyavāsi-Durga 342, 344 Vēdanga 145 Viprachitta 333 Vēdas 42, 45, 74, 75, 125, 126, 126, 129, 131, 144, 148, 217, 218, 229, 301 Virachitti 345 Vēdavyāsa 299, 301 Virakapādara 9, 379, 388, 389 Virakāpādara 9, 9379, 388, 389 Vēdikāsana 145 Virāsanamūrti 89, 108, 109 Vēnasapamurti 94, 95 Virasapamurti 94, 95 Vēnu-Gopala 207, 208, 209, 210 Viratarāpa 174 Vēnu-Gopala 207, 208, 209, 210 Virāsanamūrti 94, 95 Vēnu-Gopala 207, 208, 209, 210 Virātarūpa 174 Vētrasura 355, 356 Virākanamūrti 36 Vētravati 318 Vētravati 355 Vibhavasu 284, 287 Virākanamūrti 234, 237 Visālākshī 25	Vayu-tattva 399	
Vēdānga 145 Viprachitta 333 Vēdas 42, 45, 74, 75, 125, 126, 129, 131, 144, 148, 217, 218, 222, 248, 249 f.n., 255, 261, 299, 301 Vīra, a variety of the image of Vishņu, 79 Vēdavyāsa 299, 301 Vēdi 145 Vēdikāsana 90 Vēnkatēśa 269, 270, 371 Vīrasanamūrti 89, 108, 109 Vēnkatēśa 269, 270, 371 Vīrasanamūrti 94, 95 Vēnu-Gopala 207, 208, 209, 210 Virāsanakamūrti 83 Vēnu-Gopala 207, 208, 209, 210 Virochana 161 Venus 318 Virochana 161 Vētrasuti 355 356 Vishau 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 25, 32, 38, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 161, 162, 163, 252, 253, 254, 273, 283, 284, 287, 289, 290, 291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 327, 36, 387, 374, 356, 377, 388, 341, 348, 350, 366, 382 Vishnu-bhaktas 398 Vishnu-bhaktas 398 Vishnu-bhaktas 398 Vishnu-bhaktas 398 Vishnu-bhaktas		Vindhya 333, 351, 354
Vēdanta-Dēšika 78 Viprachitti 345 Vēdas 42, 45, 74, 75, 125, 126, 129, 131, 144, 148, 217, 218, 292, 248, 249 f.n., 255, 261, 299, 301 Vira, a variety of the image of Vishnu, 79 Vēdavyāsa 299, 301 Vēdikāsana 145 Vēdikāsana 90 Vēnkatēša 269, 270, 371 Vēņu 9 Vēņu-Gōpala 207, 208, 209, 210 Venus 318 Vētrasura 355, 356 Vētravati 355 Vibhakta 362 Vibhavasu 284, 287 Vidni 294, 336 Vidyā 293, 335, 366, 382 Vidyādhara 82, 83, 88, 241 Vighnēša, Vīra Vighnēšvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēšvara, Bhakti— 52 Vighnēšvara-pratishthā-Vīdhi 56 Vighnēšvara-pratishthā-Vīdhi 56 Vighnēšvara-pratishthā-Vīdhi 56		Vindhyavāsi-Durga 342, 344
Vēdas 42, 45, 74, 75, 125, 126, 129, 131, 144, 148, 217, 218, 222, 248, 249 f.n., 255, 261, 299, 301 Vira, a variety of the image of Vishņu, 79 Vēdavyāsa 255, 261, 299, 301 Vīrabhadra 9, 379, 388, 389 Vīrarājēndradēva 98 Vīrasanamūrti 89, 108, 109 Vīrasanamūrti 89, 108, 109 Vīrasanamūrti 94, 95 Vīrasthānakamūrti 83 Vīrasthānakamūrti 83 Virasthānakamūrti 83 Virasthānakamūrti 336 Virasthānakamūrti 336 Virasthānakamūrti 336 Virasthānakamūrti 336 Virāstarūpa 161 Virasthānakamūrti 336 Virāstarūpa 161 Virasthānakamūrti 336 Virāstarūpa 161 Virāstarūpa 161 Virāstarūpa 161 Virāstarūpa 161 Virāstarūpa 161 162, 163, 252, 253, 254, 255 254, 237 Vishnu 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 25, 32, 38, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 161, 162, 163, 252, 253, 254, 254, 273, 283, 284, 287, 289, 290, 320, 327, 336, 337, 338, 341, 348, 350, 321, 346, 337, 338, 341, 348, 350, 324, 335 Vishnu-bhaktas 398 Vishnu-bhaktas 398 Vishnu-bhaktas 398 Vishnu-bhaktas 398 <		Viprachitta 333
129, 131, 144, 148, 217, 218, 222, 248, 249 f.n., 255, 261, 299, 301 Vēdavyāsa 123 Vēdi 145 Vēdi 145 Vēdikāsana 90 Vēnkatēśa 269, 270, 371 Vēņu 9 Vēņu-Gōpala 207, 208, 209, 210 Venus 318 Vētrāsura 355, 356 Vētravati 355 Vibhakta 362 Vibhavasu 284, 287 Vidhi 294, 336 Vidyā 293, 335, 366, 382 Vidyādhara 82, 83, 88, 241 Vighnēśara, Vīra 52 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēśvara-pratishṭhā-Vīdhi 56		
222, 248, 249 f.n., 255, 261, 299, 301 Virabhadra 9, 379, 388, 389 Vēdavyāsa 123 Vēdi 145 Vēdikāsana 90 Vēnkatēša 269, 270, 371 Vēnu 90 Vēnu-Gopala 207, 208, 209, 210 Vētrāsura 52 Vētravati 355 Vibhakta 362 Vidyā 293, 335, 366, 382 Vidyā 293, 335, 366, 382 Vidyānešvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēšvara, Bhakti— 52 Vighnēšvara-pratishthā-Vīdhi 56 Virashana 18, 90, 367 Virastanamūrti 94, 95 Virātarājanamūrti 94, 95 Virochana 161	Vedas 42, 45, 74, 75, 125, 126,	Vira, a variety of the image of
Vēdavyāsa	129, 131, 144, 140, 217, 216, 999 948 949 fn 955 961	
Vēdavyāsa 123 Vīrāsana 18, 90, 367 Vēdi 145 Vīrāsanamūrti 89, 108, 109 Vēdikāsana 90 Vīrasapanamūrti 94, 95 Vēnkatēša 269, 270, 371 Vīrasthānakamūrti 83 Vēņu 9 Vīrātarūpa 174 Vēņu-Gōpala 207, 208, 209, 210 Vīrochana 161 Venus 318 Vīrya 234, 237 Vētala 52 Višālākshī 323 Vētrasura 355, 356 Vishņu 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 25, 32, 38, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 161, 162, 163, 252, 253, 254, 273, 283, 284, 287, 289, 290, 291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 327, 336, 337, 338, 341, 348, 350, 391, 320, 327, 336, 337, 338, 341, 348, 350, 392, 327, 336, 337, 338, 341, 348, 350, 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, 374, 35, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, 352, 353, 364, 383, 394, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vishņu-bhaktas 398 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vishnu-bhaktas 398 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386, 386, 386, 386, 387, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 387, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386	000 001	Virabhadra 9, 379, 388, 389
Vēdi 145 Vīrāsanamūrti 89, 108, 109 Vēdikāsana 90 Vīrastanamūrti 94, 95 Vēnkatēša 269, 270, 371 Vīrasthānakamūrti 83 Vēņu 9 Virātanakamūrti 83 Vēņu 318 Virātanakamūrti 336 Vēņu	Vēdavyāsa 123	Viragana 18. 90. 367
Vēngadam	Vēdi 145	Virasanamirti 89 108 109
Vēngadam	Vēdikāsana 90	Vîrasavanamîrti 94.95
Venkatēša 269, 270, 371 Virātarūpa 174 Vēņu Gōpala 207, 208, 209, 210 Virāchana 161 Venus 318 Virōchana 161 Vētala 52 Visālākshī 323 Vētrasura 355, 356 Vishņu 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 25, 32, 38, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 161, 162, 163, 252, 253, 254, 273, 283, 284, 287, 289, 290, 291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 327, 338, 341, 348, 350, 364, 387, 338, 341, 348, 350, 366, 382 Vidhā 294, 336 36, 337, 338, 341, 348, 350, 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vishnucharmēttara 134, 135, 153, 167, 186, 191, 204, 219, 223, 241, 250, 251, 255, 260, 275, 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386, Vēņhnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 Vishnucharmēttara 134, 135, 153, 167, 186, 191, 204, 219, 223, 241, 250, 251, 255, 260, 275, 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386,	Véngadam 270	Vīrasthānakamūrti 83
Vētrāsura 355, 356 Vishņu 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 25, 32, 38, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 161, 162, 163, 252, 253, 254, 273, 283, 284, 287, 289, 290, 291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 327, 291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 327, 336, 337, 338, 341, 348, 350, 364, 385, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vidhā 294, 336 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vighnēśa, Vīra 52 Vishņu-bhaktas 398 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 385, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386		Viratarina 174
Vētrāsura 355, 356 Vishņu 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 25, 32, 38, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 161, 162, 163, 252, 253, 254, 273, 283, 284, 287, 289, 290, 291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 327, 291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 327, 336, 337, 338, 341, 348, 350, 364, 385, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vidhā 294, 336 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vighnēśa, Vīra 52 Vishņu-bhaktas 398 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 385, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386		Virincha 336
Vētrāsura 355, 356 Vishņu 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 25, 32, 38, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 161, 162, 163, 252, 253, 254, 273, 283, 284, 287, 289, 290, 291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 327, 291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 327, 336, 337, 338, 341, 348, 350, 364, 385, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vidhā 294, 336 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vighnēśa, Vīra 52 Vishņu-bhaktas 398 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 385, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386		Virochana 161
Vētrāsura 355, 356 Vishņu 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 25, 32, 38, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 161, 162, 163, 252, 253, 254, 273, 283, 284, 287, 289, 290, 291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 327, 291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 327, 336, 337, 338, 341, 348, 350, 364, 385, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vidhā 294, 336 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vighnēśa, Vīra 52 Vishņu-bhaktas 398 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 385, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386		Virva 234, 237
Vētrāsura 355, 356 Vishņu 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 25, 32, 38, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 161, 162, 163, 252, 253, 254, 273, 283, 284, 287, 289, 290, 291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 327, 291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 327, 336, 337, 338, 341, 348, 350, 364, 385, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vidhā 294, 336 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vighnēśa, Vīra 52 Vishņu-bhaktas 398 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 385, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 385, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386, 386	Vētala 52	Viśalakshi 323
Vidyā 293, 335, 366, 382 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, Vidyādhara 82, 83, 88, 241 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, Vighnarāja 41, 48, 49 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 Vighnēśvara-pratishthā-Vidhi 56 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vishņu-bhaktas 398 Vishņudharmōttara 134, 135, 153, 167, 186, 191, 204, 219, 223, 241, 250, 251, 255, 260, 275, 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386,	Vētrāsura 355, 356	
Vidyā 293, 335, 366, 382 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, Vidyādhara 82, 83, 88, 241 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, Vighnarāja 41, 48, 49 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 Vighnēśvara-pratishthā-Vidhi 56 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vishņu-bhaktas 398 Vishņudharmōttara 134, 135, 153, 167, 186, 191, 204, 219, 223, 241, 250, 251, 255, 260, 275, 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386,	Vētravati 355	47, 48, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78,
Vidyā 293, 335, 366, 382 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, Vidyādhara 82, 83, 88, 241 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, Vighnarāja 41, 48, 49 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 Vighnēśvara-pratishthā-Vidhi 56 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vishņu-bhaktas 398 Vishņudharmōttara 134, 135, 153, 167, 186, 191, 204, 219, 223, 241, 250, 251, 255, 260, 275, 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386,	Vibbakta 362	161, 162, 163, 252, 253, 254,
Vidyā 293, 335, 366, 382 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, Vidyādhara 82, 83, 88, 241 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, Vighnarāja 41, 48, 49 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 Vighnēśvara-pratishthā-Vidhi 56 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vishņu-bhaktas 398 Vishņudharmōttara 134, 135, 153, 167, 186, 191, 204, 219, 223, 241, 250, 251, 255, 260, 275, 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386,	Vibhayasu · 284, 287	273, 283, 284, 287, 289, 290,
Vidyā 293, 335, 366, 382 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, Vidyādhara 82, 83, 88, 241 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, Vighnarāja 41, 48, 49 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 Vighnēśvara-pratishthā-Vidhi 56 352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374, 375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 385, 390, 396, 397 Vishņu-bhaktas 398 Vishņudharmōttara 134, 135, 153, 167, 186, 191, 204, 219, 223, 241, 250, 251, 255, 260, 275, 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386,	Vidhi 294, 336	291, 294, 309, 310, 320, 321, 326, 327, 338, 341, 348, 350.
Vidyādhara 82, 83, 88, 241 Vighnarāja 41, 48, 49 Vighnēśa, Vīra 52 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vishnudharmēttara 134, 135, 153, 167, 186, 191, 204, 219, 223, 241, 250, 251, 255, 260, 275, 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386,	Vidvā 293, 335, 366, 382	352, 355, 367, 372, 373, 374,
Vighnarāja 41, 48, 49 Vighnēśa, Vīra 52 Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vishnudharmōttara 134, 135, 153, 167, 186, 191, 204, 219, 223, 241, 250, 251, 255, 260, 275, 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386, Vighnēśvara-pratishthā-Vidhi 56 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386,	Vidvādhara 82, 83, 88, 241	375, 378, 379, 380, 382, 383,
Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vishnudharmottara 134, 155, 155, 167, 186, 191, 204, 219, 223, 241, 250, 251, 255, 260, 275, 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386,	Vighnarāja 41, 48, 49	384, 385, 390, 396, 397
Vighnēśvara 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vishnudharmottara 134, 155, 155, 167, 186, 191, 204, 219, 223, 241, 250, 251, 255, 260, 275, 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386,	Vighnēśa, Vīra 52	
46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57 Vighnēśvara, Bhakti— 52 Vighnēśvara-pratishṭhā-Vidhi 56 Vighnēśvara-pratishṭhā-Vidhi 56		Vishnudharmottara 134, 135, 153,
Vighnesvara-pratishthā-Vidhi 56 278, 289, 290, 320, 321, 346, 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386,		167, 186, 191, 204, 219, 223,
Vighnesvara-pratishtha-Vidhi 56 373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386,	Vighněsvara, Bhakti 52	278 289 290 320 321 346.
Vighneśvari 55 387, 388, 395	Vighneśvara-pratishthā-Vīdhi 56	373, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386,
	Vighnésvari 55	387, 388, 395

PAGE,	PAGE
Vishnu-purāņa 26, 124, 129, 131,	Yajñēśa 248, 249, 250
149, 182, 185, 195, 217, 222,	Yajñopavīta, found only in later
293	images, 22, 23, 50, 86, 97, 98,
Vishnurahasya 26	103, 106, 109, 143, 186, 248, 306, 319, 376, 377, 385
Vishņurata 124	
Vishņu-sahasra-nāma 227	Yajurvēda 73, 249 f.n. Yajus 123, 184, 217 Yaksha 82, 83, 88, 362
Vishnuvarddhana 66, 243	125, 104, 217
Vishņuyasas 222	Yaksna 02, 85, 88, 302
Vishvaksēna 91	Yama 198, 302, 303, 306, 309, 350, 380
Vismaya-hasta 14, 16, 67, 144	Yamī 381
Viśuddhi 329	Yamunā 197, 212, 272
Viśuddhi 329 Viśvakarman 275, 350	Yānaka-Narasimha 154
Viśvakarma-śāstra 259, 302, 309,	Yantras 330, 331, 332, 356
322, 375	Vacto 45 76
Viśvāmitra 184	Voisia 106 107 916
Viśvanāthasvāmin, temple of 64,	Yāska 45, 76 Yaśōdā 196, 197, 216 Yati 238,
209, 279	Yoga 17, 80, 103, 292, 367
Viśvarūpa 258 Viśvēśvara 323	Yoga-mudras 17, 86, 87, 103, 220,
Viśvēśvara 323	221, 254, 257, 258, 323
Vithala, same as Vithoba 271,	Yōganidrā 362
272, 273	Yōganidrā 362 Yōga-Narasimha 155, 291
Vivasván 309, 310	Yōga-patta 150, 253, 259, 367
272, 273 Vivasván 309, 310 Vrika 289	Yōgāsana 19, 20, 85, 86, 88, 102,
Vrisna 200	103, 221, 254
	Yōga-śāstras 328, 329
Vyākhyāna-mudrā, same as chin-	Yogasayanamurti 90,91, 110,
Western 15, 17, 211, 577	114, 269
Vyasa 45, 250	Yõgasthanaműrti 81, 82, 96
Value 105 109 900	Yōgēśvara 86, 102
Yadaya 199, 190, 200	Yōgēśvarī 364, 365, 380, 381
Vaira	Yōgin 87, 115, 236, 252
Valoration 049 050 f m	Yōjanas 126
Vyākhyāna-mudrā, same as chinmudrā 14, 17, 211, 377 Vyāsa 45, 250 Vyavasāya 266 Yādava 195, 198, 200 Yajamāna 400 Yajīna 249 f. n. Yajīna-Nārāyaņa 75	Yūpastambha 144 Zarathustra 301
Yajña-Narayana 75	Zarathustra 301
Yajna-purusha 162 Yajnavaraha 132, 135	Zend Avesta 301
Yajnavaraha 132, 135	



INDEX TO APPENDIX B.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Abanindranath Tagore	8	Atyashți	4
Abjajānana	3	Āvriti	5
Adhama-daśa-tala	6	Āyāma	5
Adhama-mānāngula	1	Āyata	5
	6	Āyurēkha	17
Ādityas Āgamas	6	Bahala	5
Agni Agni	3	Bāhu-paryanta-sūtra	29, 30
Akriti	4	Bhrigu	6
Akshi	3	Bhrū-sūtra	8, 23
Akshi-sŭtra	9, 18	Bhuja	31
Ambhonidhi	3	Bhûmidêvî	6
Amsumadbhēdāgama	9 to 28	Bhūta	3
	3	Bhútas	7
Anga		Brahma	6
Anga-parśva-madhya-sū	30, 31	Brahmana	3
Accords	0	Brahma-rēkha	17
Angula Antara		Bribati	3
THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PE	00	Chakra	17, 28
Antarbhujāvadhi-sūtra	9	Chandeśa	7
Anushtup	7	Chandra	6
Apsarasas Arka		Charanas	7
	7	Chatustala	7
Āryā Ashta-mūrtis of Śiva		Chūchuka	27
	7.0	Daityēśa	7
Ashta-tala Ashti		Danda	2
Astra-mūrtis			
Astra-murus Astras		Déhāṅgula, same as th labdha-aṅgula	5
Asuras Aśvini	9.0	Dhanurgrāha	226
		Dhanurmushti	2
Atidhriti		Dhātus Dhātus	3
Atijagati		Dhriti	4
Atikriti		Dik	3
Atiśakvari	4) DIK	

		PAGE.			PAGE.
Dirgha		5	Karna-bandha		23
Drigantari-sūtra		31	Kāraṇāgama	7,9	to 28
Durgā		7	Karņa-kēśa		18
Dvīpa		3	Karna-paryanta-sūtra	•••	29
Dyitala		7	Karna-vēśa		23
Ēka-tāla		7	Kēśāntat-bhruvor-madh	yam	18
Gaņas	***	3	Kinnaras		7
Gandharvas	***	7	Kirita	***	29
Garuda		6	Kishku	4.7	2
Gāyatri	•	3	Krikāți	-	25
Ghana		5	Kritāni		25
Gōjl		20	Kriti		. 4
Gōkarṇa		6	Krittikā		3
Gōļaka		3	Kriyā		4
Grahas		3, 7	Kshētrapālakas	•••	7
Guha, same as Subrahma	nya	7	Kubēra		7
Guṇa	•••	3	Kubjas		7
Guru		7	Kumārānana	•••	-3
Hanu-chakra		22	Kuśa	A	17
Hikkā-sūtra 9, 10, 1	1, 27	7, 30	Küshmändas	100	7
Indu	•••	3	Lambamāna	•••	4, 5
Indu-kalā		4	Lambana	•••	5
Indra		6	Lamba-phalakā	2	9, 31
Indriya		3	Liksha	***	1
Ishu	1.50	3	Lokapalakas	•••	3, 6
Jagati		4	Lōkas	100	3
Jāti		3	Madhya		3, 11
Jyeshtha		6	Madhyama-daśa-tāla		6
Jyōtirmaṇḍala		19	Madhyama-mānāngula		1
Kabandha		7	Madhya-sūtra 25, 26, 2		
Kaksha-paryanta-sūtra	2	0,31	Māna	4,	5, 9
Kāla	***	3	Maṇḍalāt-agra-kēśāntam		17
Kalà		3	Mandalāt-karņa-kēśāntar		18
Kāmikāgama		9,10	Mandalat-prishtha-kesan	tam	18
Kaninika		19	Manu	,,,	4
Kauśika	•••	3	Mårga	•••	5
Karņa, (or Karaņa),	•••	3	Markandeya	•••	6

Centre for the An-

	PAGE.		I	PAGE.
Marud-ganas	7	Pātāla		3
Mātrāngula	2	Piñchhali, same as tragu	s	24
Miti	5			24
Mōksha	3	Pīţha		30
Mukha	4	Prādēśa		5,6
Munis	3	Prajapatya		2
Mūrti	3	Prakriti		4
Nābhi-sūtra	25	Pramana		4, 5
Nadi	3	Pratishthā		3
Någas	3	Praturbhava		3
Nåha	5	Pravěša		5
Nakshatras	4	Prētas		7
Nala	23, 24	Prithyi		3
Nandas	3	Råkshasa		7
Nasa-puța, same as N	Vasika-puţa,	Rama		3
	19, 20	Randhras		3
Nasa-puṭa-sūtra,	8, 20, 29	Rasa	16	3
Do same as put	a-paryanta-	Raśi		4
	satra 31	Ratharenu		1
Nata	5	Rina		3
Nava-tāla	7	Rishis		7
Netra-paryanta-sutra	29	Ritu		3
Nētra-sūtra, same as		Rōhini	•••	3
	23, 24	Romagra		1
Nirgama	5	Rudras	•••	3, 6
Nirgati	5	Rudraksha		3, 0
Nishkrama	5	Śakvari	•••	4
Nishkriti	5	Samaya	•••	3
Nivra	5	Samskriti	•••	4
Padma	17	Sankha	10000	7, 28
Paksha	3	Sapta-tala	•••	7, 8
Pali	21	Sårdha-sapta-tåla		6
Pañcha-tāla	7	Sa-tryangula-nava-tala	•••	7
Pańkti	3	Sēsha		7
Paramanu	1			7
Parimana	4, 5, 17	Shat-tala	•••	
Parinaha Di di di	5	Siddhas	•••	7 29
Parshni-hasta	16	Sikhamani	•••	45

PAGE.	PAGE.
Silparatna 9 to 28	Utsēdha 5
Śirah-prishthavasana-sütra 31	Uttama-daśa-tala 1,6
Siromadhya-mandala 17	Uttama-mānāngula 1
Śiva 6	Uttama-nava-tāla 7
Smriti 4	Vaikhānasāgama 9 to 28
Śrīdēvī 6	Vaktra-báhya-sűtra 30, 31
Śrōṇi26, 30	Vāmanas 7
Śronideśa11, 26	Vardhana 21
Stana-Sūtra 26	Varga 3
Sthānāka-mūrti 29	Varņa 3
Striti 5	Vasus 3, 6
Śūla 3,17	Vēdas 3
Supratishtha 3	Vētaļas 7
Sūrya 6	Vidyārēkha 17
Sūtra 3, 5	Vidyēśa 7
Tâla4, 5, 6	Vighnésvara 7
Târa 5	Vihaga 3
Tithi 4	Vikriti 4
Trishtup 3	Viśāla 5
Littoria	Vishkambha 5
Tunga	Vishaya 3
Lutiya	Vishnu 6
Lurya	Viśvambhara 3
Cononia	Visritam 5
Udaya 5 Udgama 5	Visriti 5
Ukta 3	Vistāra 5
Umā 9	Vitasti 4, 5, 6
Unmana 4, 5	Vivara 5
Unmita 5	Vriti 5
Unnata 4	Vyāsa 5
Upamāna 55,	Yakshas 7
Uraga 3	Yakshēśa 7
Uragēśa 7	Yama 4
Ushnik 3	Yava 1
Ushnisha 9, 18	Yuga 3
Utchchhraya 5	Yugma 3
Utkriti 4	Yūka 1



CONTENTS OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

I.-LINGA:

Sarva-sama-linga, Āḍhya-linga, Anāḍhya-linga, Surēḍh-ya-linga, Bāna-linga; sahasra-linga, mukha-linga, etc.

II.—ŚIVA:

Sukhāsanamūrti, Kēvalamūrti, Umāsahitamūrti, Ālinganaműrti, Chandraśēkharaműrti, Somaskandaműrti. Chandeśanugrahamurti, Nandiśanugrahamurti, Vishnvānugrahamūrti, Nrittamūrti (eight varieties). Gangadharamurti, Tripurantakamurti (eight varieties). Gaiahāmūrti, Kankālamūrti and Bhikshātanamūrti. Dakshināmūrti (Vyākhyāna-D, Vīnādhara-D, Jñāna-D. Yoga-D), Kalahamurti, Lingodbhavamurti, Vrishavanaműrti, Kalvanasundarésvaraműrti, Kamantakaműrti, Ardhanāriśvaraműrti, Haryardhaműrti, Mahēśamūrti, Śarabhēśamūrti, Pāśupatamūrti, Raudra Pāsupatamūrti, Sadāsivamūrti, Kālāgnirudra, Rudra, Umāmahēśvara, Bhairava, Iśāna and others, Vidyēśvaras (eight in number), the eight mūrtis of Siva, Virūpāksha, Rēvata, Hara, Bahurūpa, Tryambaka, Surēśvara, Javanta and Aparājita.

III.—SUBRAHMANYA:

IV .- THE DIK-PALAS:

V.-MISCELLANEOUS:

Chandeśvara; Āvaraņadēvatās belonging to the temple of Śiva: Āyudhas; Bhaktas; Dvārapālas; Nandi, Nāgadēvas; Sādhyas; Marud-gaņa; Apsarasas; Asuras; Piśāchas; Vētāļas; Aśvinidēvatās; Ārya; Kshētrapāla; the eight Vasus; the seven Rishis; Kauśika; Bhṛigu; the Pitris: etc.



